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CENSUS 1961 WEST BENGAL

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

COOCH BEHAR

B. Ray

of the West Bengal Civil Service

Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal

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PREFACE

Cooch Behar, which means 'the land of the Koches' has great historical traditions. Its history goes back into remote antiquity and references to this region occur in our Great Epics. The history of Cooch Behar, like that of Greece has its origin in mythology, but there is sufficient ground for contending that the earliest mythical narrations of Pragiyotisa or Kamrupa are far more reliable as historical sources than those of classical Greece. There are other important source materials from which it is not very difficult to cull an uniterrupted historical account of the district. Archeological researches into Bengal's antiquity, though not complete are quite significant for the purpose of building a history of this part of the country. There is also no dearth of comparatively modern chronicles, though strictly speaking they are just a little more than glimpses into medieval civilisation of the Koch country.

There have been a series of dynastic history under the patronage of the rulers of Cooch Behar. The first such account to which we find reference is Rajakhanda (original work now lost) by Kaviratna during the time of Maharaja Pran Narayan (middle of the 17th century). A more detailed history was written by Munshi Joynath Ghosh entitled Rajopakhyana under the active encouragement of Maharaja Harendra Narayan. Of course, at a later date in a case (Settlement Case No. 489 and 490 of 1871 A.D.) when an objection was raised against the genealogical table referred to in Rajopakhyana, the then Dewan Mr. C. Dutt wrote: "Joynath Munshi's book is not always quite correct." Under orders of Maharani Kameswari Devi (Danger Aye), consort of Maharaja Shibendra Narayan, Ripunjay Das wrote Maharaj-Vansavali. Durgadas Majumdar completed a book in 1863 A.D. entitled Rajvansavali when Maharaj Nripendra Narayan was only one-year old. These Vansavali manuscripts written largely on hearsay evidence and not free from patent discrepancies, concerned mainly the reigning house and not much with the conditions of the country. The first attempt to make a regional study of Cooch Behar was done by Harendra Narayan Chaudhuri in his 'The Cooch Behar State and its Land Revenue Settlement (1903).'

Travellers visiting this part of the country at a much early period of history left accounts describing geographical features of lands and various aspects of social, political and economic life of the people. The great chroniclers and gazetteer compilers like W. W. Hunter and Buchanan Hamilton also made a close study of this country in all the richness of its life and culture in their various works.

Khan Chaudhuri Amanatulla Ahmed compiled an authoritative history of the district entitled 'Kochbiharer Itihas' in Bengali, a very able English rendering of which was done by S.C. Ghosal in 1942. Ghosal in the beginning of the volume dealt with fairly an exhaustive bibliography on Cooch Behar.

Even after the Independence of India, Cooch Behar still remained a Feudatory State in political relations with the Government of India. In January 1950 Cooch Behar was merged with the State of West Bengal. Against this background of a changing country the whole fabric of the life and culture of the people had undergone a change, which needs careful perusal. This need was very much felt by Shri Asok Mitra, I.C.S., West Bengal's Census Superintendent in 1951, who attempted to present a regular gazetteer-type of account of the district in his celebrated 1951-District Census Handbook.

The District Census Handbooks were the most memorable achievement of the 1951-Census. The West Bengal series surpassed even all others in so far as they included a lengthy introduction and several important appendices in addition to the statistical tables. In 1961 while the tradition has been continued, efforts have been made to enlarge the scope and enrich the contents of the Handbook in several ways. Much of it is, of course, due to able guidance and

inspiration from Shri Asok Mitra, I.C.S., the Registrar General of India, to whom any word of tribute is too small to repay the debt I owe him.

The Handbook has been divided into three broad parts. Part I introduces the district to the readers in all its aspects. A very interesting feature of Cooch Behar's population study is that this district has recorded the maximum growth rate of population during the last Census decade. My main emphasis has, therefore, been on the review of population, its growth and distribution. A gazetteer of important places of this district has been appended.

Another interesting feature of the district of Cooch Behar is the enclaves i.e., island territories of one country inside another. These enclaves or chhitmahals, as they are popularly known, have created confusion all around. Even today they create immense administrative problems to the authorities. So far we did not have any connected historical account of the origin of these enclaves. I am fortunate in being able to present an excellent account of the enclaves of Cooch Behar written by Shri R. Banerjee, I. A. S., Commissioner, Presidency Division and Special Officer, Chief Minister's Secretariat, West Bengal. I am greatly beholden to him for this act of kind co-operation to me. This account being a basic study of the subject will, I believe, be of great use to the students of Indian History.

Part II of the volume deals with the various Census Tables and Official Statistics. As far as possible, an attempt has been made through the various statements presented under the official statistics to give an epitome of progress made by the district in various fields during the inter-censal period of 1951-61.

In Part III of the volume the basic economic data for the smallest administrative unit—the village have been presented indicating in addition the basic amenities available in each village. An alphabetical list of all villages and towns for each police station has been given preceding the village directory to facilitate reference.

Though compiled in the Census Office, District Census Handbooks are actually State Government Publications, the Home (C. & E.) Department looking after the administrative matters. I am deeply obliged to Shri S. Dutt Mazumdar, I. A. S., Secretary, Home (C. & E.) Department, without whose keen interest and many useful suggestions the publication of the handbooks would have been very difficult. Shri H. R. Deb, W. B. C. S., Assistant Secretary of that department also deserves my grateful thanks for his helpful attitude towards Census matters.

A book of this kind could not have been compiled but for the hearty co-operation and good-will extended by the various Government departments, and individual scholars, to whose kindness I am deeply indebted. Prof. A. K. Saha of Presidency College, Calcutta kindly revised the geological account of the district and Shri B. Maitra, Director, River Research Institute, West Bengal wrote a new account of the river Torsa for this handbook.

I am also greatly indebted to Shri N. K. Sengupta, I. A. S., Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar who took keen interest in the work all through. In spite of his being variously preoccupied he could give me time in discussing matters on different aspects of the district. Shri A. K. Banerjee, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Shri A. K. Dasgupta, W. B. C. S., Senior Deputy Collector, Shri N. K. Saha, W. B. C. S., Cheif Executive Officer, North Bengal State Transport Corporation, helped me with many useful informations of the district. Fr. Hosten of the Swedish Mission gave me the details of their Mission's activities among the tribals of the district. My grateful thanks are all due to them.

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I also express my deep sense of gratitude to Shri J. C. Sengupta, I. A. S. under whose able guidance we took the

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Last, but not the least, my thanks are due to the management and staff of M/s. Anu Press, Calcutta for the fine printing and get-up of the Handbook.

Calcutta, The 28th June, 1966.

Bisweswar Ray

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NOTE ON SPELLING

In the notes and tables the spelling of the police stations follows generally that adopted by the Home (Police) Department, and of towns by the Land & Land Revenue Department, Government of West Bengal.

In the District Map appearing in the frontispiece, which has been prepared in the office of the Director of Land Records and Surveys, Government of West Bengal, the names of the police stations have been spelt as per the records of that office.

PART I

INTRODUCING THE DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION

1. NAME

Cooch Behar is the north-eastern district of the Jalpaiguri Division. In shape it is an irregular triangle.

The name Cooch Behar is a compound of two words: Cooch and Behar. Cooch is a corrupted form of Coch or Koch, the name of an ethnic group of people inhabiting largely in vast tract of land to the north-east of Bengal. Behar or more properly Vihara denotes abode or sport. Cooch Behar means, therefore, the abode or land of the Koches.

The name Cooch Behar is rather of recent origin. It was spelt as such by an order published in the Cooch Behar Gazette, Part-I, 1896 (page 28) as-'His Highness, the Maharaja Bhup Bahadur having signified his approval of the use of the spelling, 'Cooch Behar', all other spelling of the word should be dropped'. Formerly the tract of land pertaining to the present district of Cooch Behar was a part of a much bigger kingdom which included in its dominion a large tract of Assam. In ancient times the country was called Kamrupa. Even during the reign of the last but one line of kings, the Khens, about more than four and a half centuries ago, this part of the country went by that name. In the works of Ain-i-Akbari and Baharistan-i-Ghaibi references are found to the 'Koch' country within which there were two kingdoms 'Kāmatā' and 'Kāmrupa'. Prannārayan and Modnarayan, rulers of Cooch Behar in the 17th century, declared themselves as rulers of 'Kamata'. 'Comotay' was the appellation on Blaev's Map (1650) A. D.). In the Badsahnama and Sahajahannama. dated about the middle of the 17th century, the western portion of the country has been called Kochbihar in place of Kamata and the eastern portion Koch-Hajo in place of Kamrupa. In a sanad granted by a Ruler of Cooch Behar in the 18th century, 'Bihar' only occurs. In Renell's map (18th century) also the capital of the kingdom was styled as 'Bihar'. In the treaty between the East India Company and the Ruler of Cooch Behar in 1773, however, the kingdom was referred to as 'Koch bihar' and the capital 'Behar fort'. Dr. Buchanan Hamilton in his narrative written in the beginning of the last century mentioned the name of only 'Bihar'. Sir William Hunter was of opinion that 'Nijbihar' was the form recognised by the Durbar of Cooch Behar. In his Statistical Account of Cooch Behar (1876), Hunter made an attempt to derive the name from the Sanskrit 'Vihara', meaning recreation, especially applied to Buddhist monastery. According to him the appellation at the case of the Raja 'who repudiates the theory of a Koch descent is Nij Behar, the word nij 'own' (peculiar) being applied to distinguish the country from Behar proper'.

The district Cooch Behar was so called only after the Koch kings had come into power in the beginning of the 16th century, long after the Buddhist influence had died out in Bengal.

2. POPULATION

Extending over an area of 1,289 sq. miles or 3,339 sq. kilometres the district is inhabited by 1,019,806 persons of which 539,694 are males and 480,112 females as per Census-1961. In the rural area of the district there are 948,360 persons (males 499,414 and females 448,946). In the urban area as many as 71,446 persons live (males 40,289 and females 31,166). These figures do not include those for the enclaves in Pakistan territory. In terms of population the district occupies the fifteenth place amongst the sixteen districts including Calcutta of the State of West Bengal. The district of Darjeeling is only below it. The position of the district among others may be seen in the diagram given at page IV.

3. AREA

The present area of the district is 1,289 sq. miles according to the Surveyor General of India. Area figures according to the State Survey Department were not available because revisional survey operations and the consequent revision of the Jurisdiction Lists had not been finalised. According to the computation made in the Census office from the latest available Jurisdiction Lists the total area of the district is 1313.9 sq. miles of which 1307.0 sq. miles are rural and only 6.9 sq. miles urban. In terms of size this district occupies the twelfth place. The position of the district amongst others in terms of area may also be seen in the diagram given at page IV. The districts of Darjeeling, Hooghly, Howrah and Calcutta are smaller in size than the district of Cooch Behar. The changes in area between 1901 and 1961 are indicated below:

Year	Area in Sq. Miles	
1901	1307	
1911	1307	
1921	1318 1318 1318 1322.6	
1931		
1941		
1951		
1961	1313.9	

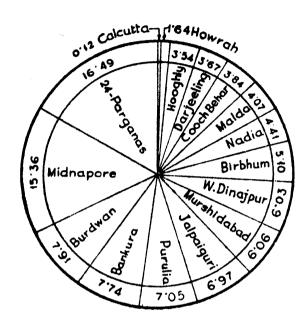
4. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

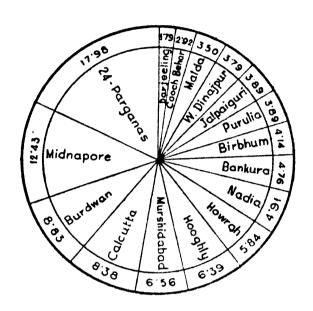
The district comprises five subdivisions namely, Sadar or Cooch Behar, Tufanganj, Dinhata, Mathabhanga and Mekliganj with their headquarters at the towns of their respective names. Cooch Behar town

WEST BENGAL

PERCENTAGE OF AREA

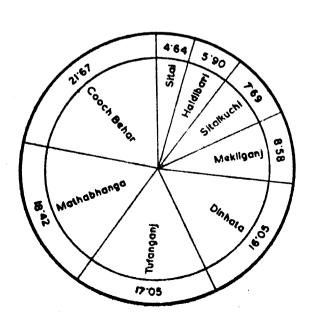
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION



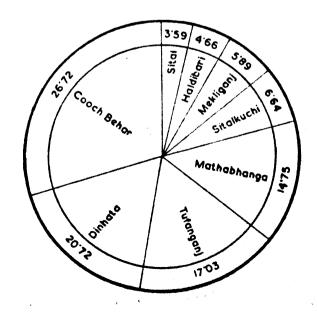


COOCH BEHAR

PERCENTAGE OF AREA



PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION



Under the above treaty the Raja was bound to refer to the arbitration of the British Government all disputes between his subject and those of neighbouring States. Ten years after it was signed disputes on the Sikkim-Nepal frontiers arose and were referred to the Governer General. Two officers, Captain Lloyd and Mr. Grant, were deputed in 1828 to deal with the disputes and they penetrated into the hills as far north as Rinchinpong (in the Kulhait valley in Sikkim). Lloyd spent six days in February, 1829 in "the old Goorkha Station of Darjeeling" and was attracted by its advantages at a site for a sanitarium. Darjeeling was then deserted although it had been occupied by a large village and the residence of one of principal Kazis.

Mr. Grant reported accordingly to the Governor General Lord William Bentinck the numerous advantages promised by a Sanitarium at Darjeeling and also recommended its occupation for military purposes as the key of a pass into Nepal. The Governor General then deputed Captain Herbert, the Deputy Surveyor-General, to examine the country with Mr. Grant and in due course, the Court of Directors approved the project. General Lloyd (formerly Captain Lloyd) was directed to open negotiations with the Raja on the first convenient occasion and this occurred when General Lloyd was deputed to enquire into the causes of an incursion from Nepal of Lepohas who had taken refuge there from Sikkim. He succeeded in obtaining the execution of a deed of grant by the Raja of Sikkim on the 1st February 1835. The deed was worded as follows:

The Governor General, having expressed his desire for the possession of the hill of Darjeeling on account of its cooled climate for the purpose of enabling the servants of his Government, suffering from sickness, to avail themselves of its advantages, I, the Sikkimputtee Raja, out of friendship for the said Governor General, hereby present Darjeeling to the East India Company, that is, all the land south of the Great Rangit river, east of the Balasun, Kahail and Little Rangit rivers and west of Rungno and Mahanadi rivers.

This was an unconditional cession of what was then an uninhabited mountain. But in 1841 the Government granted the Raja an allowance of Rs. 3,000 per annum as compensation and this was raised in 1846 to Rs. 6,000 per annum.

After the cession, General Lloyd and a Dr. Chapman were sent in 1836 to explore and investigate the climate and the capabilities of the place. They spent the winter of 1836 and part of 1837 doing this and when it was finally decided to develop the site as a Sanitarium, General Lloyd was appointed a Local Agent to deal with applications for land which began to pour in from residents of Calcutta. Progress was rapid: whereas in 1836 General Lloyd and Dr. Chapman found only a few huts erected by the Raja of Sikkim, by 1840, a road had been made from Pankhabari; there was a staging bungalow there and at Mahaldiram; a hotel had been started at Kurseong and another at Darjesling; and at Darjeeling 30 private houses had been erected

and nearly as many 'locations' or building sites had been taken up at Lebong.

The rest of the ceded area was however under forest and practically uninhabited. According to Captain Herbert, this was because about ten years previously 1,200 able-bodied Lepchas forming two-thirds of the population of Sikkim, had been forced by the oppression of the Raja to fly from Darjeeling and its neighbourhood and take refuge in Nepal. What little cultivation there had been was abandoned and the Raja prohibited his subjects from going to Darjeeling and helping in the establishment of new settlements.

In 1839 Dr. Campbell of the Indian Medical Service. British Resident in Nepal, was transferred to Darjeeling as Superintendent. In this capacity he was in charge not only of the civil, criminal and fiscal administration of the district but also of political relations with Sikkim. Dr. Campbell gave much encouragement to immigrant cultivators and population rose from about 100 in 1839 to about 10,000 in 1849. "Whatever has been done here", wrote W. B. Jackson, an Inspecting Officer in 1852, "has been done by Dr. Campbell alone. He found Darjeeling an inaccessible tract of forest, with a very scanty population; by his exertions an excellent sanitarium has been established for troops and others: a Hill Crops has been established for the maintenance of order and improvement of communicatons; no less than 70 European houses have been built, with a bazar, jail and buildings for the accommodation of the sick in the depot; a revenue of Rs. 50,000 has been raised and is collected punctually and without balance; a simple system of administration of justice has been introduced. well adapted to the character of the tribes with whom he had to deal; the system of forced labour formerly in use has been abolished and labour with all other valuables has been left to find its own price in an open market; roads have been made; experimental cultivation of tea and coffee has been introduced and various European fruits and grapes; and this has been effected at the same time that the various tribes of inhabitants have been conciliated and their habits and prejudices treated with a caution and forbearance which will render further progress in the same direction an easy task."

In the meantime relations with Sikkim deteriorated. The increasing importance of Darjeeling under free institutions was a source of loss and frustration to the Lamas and leading men to Sikkim, headed by the Dewan Namguay, who were sharers in a monopoly of all trade in Sikkim and lost their rights over those slaves who settled as free men and British subjects in the Darjeeling territory. Frequent kidnappings and demands for return of slaves took place and the climax was reached when in November 1849 Sir Joseph Hooker and Dr. Campbell were made prisoners, while travelling in Sikkim with the permission of the Raja and the British Government. Various demands were made as conditions of release but the Sikkimese eventually released both prisoners unconditionally on the 24th December 1849. In February 1850 a

small punitive force entered Sikkim and remained on the north bank of the Great Bangit river for a few weeks. But the serious punitive action taken was the withdrawal of the grants of Bs. 6,000 from the Baja and the annexation of the Terai and the portion of the Sikkim hills bounded by the Bammam and the Great Bangit on the north, by the Tista on the east and by the Nepal frontier on the west. The area annexed was 640 square miles in extent.

Immediately after annexation of the Terai in 1850 the southern portion was placed under the Purnea district, but in consequence of the dislike of the inhabitants to this transfer it was cancelled and the whole area was attached to Darjeeling. At the time of annexation there were Bengali officers in the Terai called Chaudhuris who exercised civil and criminal powers.

The Terai and the hill territory annexed from Sikkim were managed by the Superintendent who from the 8th May 1850 was called the Deputy Commissioner. The change was welcomed by the inhabitants who now had to pay only small fixed sums into the treasury in Darjeeling instead of having to meet uncertain and fluctuating demands in kind and for personal service made by the Raja and Dawan.

The annexations brought about a significant change in the relations between Sikkim and the British. Previously the Darjeeling district had been an enclave in Sikkim territory and, to reach it the British had to pass through a country acknowledging the rule of a foreign, though dependent, Raja. After the annexation British territory in Darjeeling was continuous with the British districts of Purnea and Rangpur in the plains and the sikkim Raja was cut off from access to the plains except through British territory.

For some years after the annexations, relations with Sikkim were not disturbed but raids on British territory later recommenced and British subjects were carried off and sold as slaves or detained in Sikkim. The Raja was now an old man of nearly 80 and had retired to Chumbi in Tibet leaving the Government to Dewan Nomguay who had arrested Dr. Campbell and Dr. Hooker in 1849. Six months of negotiation proved fruitless and it was decided to take possession of the portion of Sikkim north of the Ramman and west of the Great Rangit until British subjects were released, offenders handed over and security obtained against a recurrence of similar offences.

With this object Dr. Campbell, with a small force of 160 rank and file, crossed the Ramman in November 1800 and advanced as far as Rinchinpong. He was however attacked and forced to fall back on Darjeeling. Later Colonel Gawler with Sir Ashley Eden as Envoy and Special Commissioner moved with artillery and a force of 2,600 men and entered Tumlong, the capital of Sikkim, in March 1861. The Dewan fied and the Raja abdicated in favour of his son with whom, on the 28th March, a treaty was made; which was of

particular importance to Darjeeling because it finally put an end to frontier troubles with Sikkim and secured full freedom for commerce across the Sikkim border.

But frontier trouble elsewhere was not over. Along their long frontier with India, the Bhutanese were responsible for a series of incursions in which property was plundered, lives taken and many innocent persons carried off into captivity. In 1862 news came that the Bhutanese were preparing to make an attack on Darjeeling and troops were hurried up from Dinapore to restore confidence. This was followed in 1868 by the despatch of a special mission to Bhutan under Sir Ashley Eden to settle differences and obtain the restoration of plundered property. The Mission failed as the British Envoy was compelled by threats to sign a document giving up all claims to the Bhutan Duars on the Assam frontier. He was treated with indignity and only with difficulty in April 1864 succeeded in leaving Punakha by night and returning to Darjeeling.

Negotiations continued fruitlessly and the Government of India decided to annex the Bengal Duars and such hill territory as might be necessary o prevent Bhutanese incursions into Darjeeling district or the plains south of Bhutan. Small expeditions were sent into Bhutan in the w nter of 1864. These met with very little opposition and the operations terminated when, in November 1865, the treaty extorted from Sir Ashley Eden was replaced by a fresh one by which what is now the Kalimpong sublivision as well as the Bhutan hills were ceded to the British in return for an annual subsidy. The Kalimpong area was first notified as a subdivision under the Deputy Commissioner of the Western Duars District but in 1866 it was transferred to the district of Darjeeling. This was the last addition to the district which then reached its dimensions.

The year 1866 thus marks an epoch in the history of the district, peace was then established within and on its borders and development, which had been considerable in spite of pioneering difficulties and interruptions due to political disturbances, now proceeded with more certainty and momentum.

After Kalimpong had been brought under British Administration the district was divided into two subdivisions: the headquarters subdivision with an area of 960 square miles including all the hills on both sides of the Tista and the Terai subdivision with an area of 274 square miles which included the whole of the country, at the foot of the hills. The headquarters of the Terai subdivision were at Hanskhawa near Phansidewa from 1864 to 1880 when they were transferred to Siliguri. Then the metre gauge railway of the North Bengal State Railway had been extended to Siliguri and Siliguri, at that time in the Jalpaiguri district, was transferred to Darjeeling district with a small surrounding area and made the headquarters of the Terai subdivision.

In the meantime Kurseong had begun to develop and in 1891 it was made the headquarters of a new subdivi-

sion which included both the Terai and the lower hills west of the Tista.

Later in 1907 Siliguri was made a subdivision, thus re-establishing the Terai subdivision which had in 1891 been absorbed into the Kurseong subdivision. Up to 1907 there had been a Deputy Magistrate at Siliguri working under the Subdivisional Officer, Kurseong, and managing the Terai Government Estate under the Deputy Commissioner.

Kalimpong in the meantime had been in the Sadar subdivision with a manager of the Khas Mahals working at Kalimpong under the Deputy Commissioner, police work being controlled by an Inspector. In 1916 the Kalimpong subdivision was created as a preliminary to working out development schemes in Kalimpong.

The district was included in the Rajshahi Division until October 1905 when, it was transferred to the Bhagalpur Division. With the re-arrangement of the provinces it was re-transferred to the Rajshahi Division in March, 1912.

The Partition of Bengal in August, 1947 left the boundaries of the district in tact and in the share of West Bengal. The district was placed thereafter in the Presidency Division.

The district is at present under the newly created Jalpaiguri Division. The Government of West Bengal Home (General Administration) Department Notification No. 998 G. A. dated the 4th March, 1963 created the Jalpaiguri Division. The Notification runs thus:

"It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor is pleased to direct that there shall be a new Division in West Bengal, namely, the Jalpaiguri Division, with headquarters at Jalpaiguri, and that the said Division shall comprise the following districts, namely:

Darjeeling, (2) Jalpalguri, (3) Cooch Behar,
 Malda, and (5) West Dinajpur".

Under the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956, territories were transferred to West Bengal from two districts of Bihar, viz., the district of Purnea and Manbhum. Section 3(1) (a) of the Act reads as follows:

- 8(1) As from the appointed day, there shall be added to the State of West Bengal the territories which on the 1st day of March, 1956, were comprised in:
- (a) that portion of Kishanganj Sub-division of Purnea District which lies to the east of the boundary line demarcated in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) by an authority appointed in this behalf by the Central Government and that portion of Gopalpur Thana of the said district which lies to the east or north, as the case may be, of the said boundary line.

Shri V. Viswanathan, I.C.S., was appointed by the Central Government as the authority to demarcate the boundary line between the States of Bihar and West Bengal in the Purnea District in pursuance of the provisions of this section. His report was published under Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.R.O. 2473, dated the 25th October, 1956 (Gamette of India, Extra Ordinary, Part II—Section 8 of the 25th October, 1956). This Notification was subsequently amended by Notification No. S.O. 1728, dated the 11th July, 1960 (Gamette of India, Part II—Section 8 of the 16th July, 1960).

Under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Act, the territory specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1), (i.s., the territory transferred from the Purnea District) was to be included in the Darjeeling District of West Bengal.

On 1st November 1956, the day on which the transfer of territories came into effect, the Government of West Bengal issued a series of Notifications to being the gained territories into the fold of its existing administrative set-up. The notifications are listed below:

No. 3858 G.A.

Refixing the jurisdiction of the existing district of Darjeeling so as to include within it the territory transferred from the Purnea District of Bihar.

No. 3859 G.A.

Forming a new police station under the name of Chopra Police Station comprising those portions of Thakurganj and Chopra Police Stations of the Purnea District of Bihar which were transferred to the Darjeeling District of West Bengal.

No. 3860 G.A.

Forming a new police station under the name of Islampur Police Station comprising that portion of Islampur Police Station of the Purnea District of Bihar which was transferred to the Darjeeling District of West Bengal.

No. 3861 G.A.

Forming a new police station under the name of Goalpokhar Police Station comprising the Goalpokhar Police Station and that portion of Kishanganj Police Station of the Purnea District of Bihar which was transferred to the Darjeeling District of West Bengal.

No. 8862 G.A.

Forming a new police station under the name of Karandighi Police Station comprising that portion of Karandighi Police Station of the Purnea District of Bibar which was transferred to the Darjeeling District of West Bengal.

No. 8868 G.A.

Befixing the jurisdiction of the Siliguri Subdivision of the Darjeeling District so as to include within it the new police stations of Chopra, Islampur, Goalpokhar and Karandighi.

As already stated, it was provided for by the Parliament that the territory transferred from the district of Purnea to the State of West Bengal should be annexed to the district of Darjeeling. The Notifications issued on the 1st. November, 1956 only followed up this provision. On the 2nd November, 1956, however, the Government of West Bengal issued another series of notifications transferring this territory from the district of Darjeeling to the district of West Dinajpur. The notifications were:

No. 3875 G.A.

Including the new police stations of Chopra, Karandighi, Islampur and Goalpokhar in the district of West Dinajpur.

No. 3877 G.A.

Refixing the jurisdiction of the Siliguri Subdivision of the Darjeeling District so as to exclude from it the new police stations of Chopra, Karandighi, Islampur and Goalpokhar.

The administrative arrangement in this part of the transferred territory underwent another reshuffling on the 21st March, 1959, when further changes came into effect under a series of notifications issued on the 20th March, 1959:

No. 1176 G.A.

Redefining the limits of the districts of West Dinajpur and Darjeeling by transferring that portion of the Chopra Police Station which lies to the north of the river Mahananda from the West Dinajpur District to the Darjeeling District.

No. 1177 G.A.

Redefining the limits of the Phansidewa Police Station of Darjeeling District and Chopra Police Station of West Dinajpur District by transferring that portion of the Chopra Police Station which lies to the north of the river Mahananda from the Chopra Police Station to the Phansidewa Police Station.

The Notification No. 1177 G. A., dated the 20th March, 1959 created some confusion regarding the area figures of the Darjeeling district. The notification did not describe the villages which were involved in the jurisdictional change and the river Mahananda, the northern bank of which now constituted the boundary between two police stations and, for that matter, between two districts, was found to cut through one or two revenue massas. It was observed, however, that this portion of the transferred territory roughly coincided

with the 12 villages of the old Thakurganj Police Station of Purnea District which were transferred to West Bengal. The area figure of 56.96 sq. miles, furnished for these villages by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar, was therefore taken to be the area of this tract.

A new police station designated as Naxalbari was carved out of the two police stations of Kharibari and Siliguri in 1960. The notifications are given below:

Notification No. 414 Pl, dated 3rd February, 1960 reconstituting the area of Kharibari Police Station with J.L. Nos. 1 to 54, 86 to 96, 98 to 103 of Kharibari Police Station.

Notification No. 415 Pl, dated the 3rd February, 1960 reconstituting the area of Siliguri Police Station with J.L. Nos. 1 to 16, 19 to 63, 73 to 79, 93 to 115 of Siliguri Police Station.

Notification No. 416 Pl, dated the 3rd February, 1960 creating a new police station styled as Naxalbari Police Station with J. L. Nos. 55 to 85 and 97 of Kharibari Police Station and J. L. Nos. 17, 18, 64 to 72, 80 to 92 and 116 to 166 of Siliguri Police Station.

The district was formerly a non-regulation district, that is to say. Acts and Regulations did come into force unless they were specially extended to the district. Darjeeling had no representative in the Legislative Council constituted under the Government of India Act, 1919. It was excluded and declared a backward The administration of the district was then tract. vested in the Governor in Council and expenditure of the internal administration of the district was not subject to the vote of the Legislature. The effect of exclusion was that any Act passed by the legislature which extended to the whole of Bengal automatically applied to the Darjeeling district, unless the Governor in Council directed that the Act in question should not apply or that it should apply sudject to such modifications as the Governor thought proper.

Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the district was made a partially excluded area under section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, no Act of the Provincial or the Central Legislature applying to it unless the Governor by public notification so directed and the Governor in giving such a direction with respect to any Act might direct that the Act would, in its application to this district, or to any specified part of it, have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as he thought fit.

According to the Constitution of India the district no longer enjoys special privileges and all statutes except the Bengal Tenancy Act in certain of its particulars apply. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling is now the same as a District Magistrate and has to be notified as such in the Official Gazette when a new Deputy Commissioner is appointed. The authority of the Deputy Commissioner is greater in Darjeeling than that of the District Officer in other West Bengal districts by

reason of his powers of control over a very considerable Khas Mahai and over most of the bazars in the *district.

The revenue, police and judicial jurisdiction of the district are conterminous with the geographical boundsries of the district. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling is also the District Magistrate and he is in overall charge of the district administration. He is assisted by an Additional Deputy Commissioner, who is also in immediate charge of the revenue administration of the district. The Additional Deputy Commissioner is also the Director of Siliguri Planning Organisation. There is a subdivisional Officer in Charge of each of the subdivisions of Sadar, Kalimpong, Kurseong and Siliguri. The Sublivisional Officer of Sadar has his headquarters at Darjeeling, which is also the headquarters town of the Darjeeling district. The sanctioned strength of the State Civil Service officers is two officers belonging to West Bengal Civil Service and one officer belonging to West Bengal Junior Civil Service at Sadar subdivision, two officers of the West Bengal Civil Service and one officer of the Junior Civil Service at each of Kalimpong and Kurseong subdivisions, and three officers

of the West Bengal Civil Service and four officers of the West Bengal Junior Civil Service at Siliguri. But in August 1965, there were three officers of each cadre at Sadar subdivision, two West Bengal Civil Service and one West Bengal Junior Civil Service officers at Kalimpong, two West Bengal Civil Service officers at Kurseong and three Deputy Magistrates and three Sub-Deputy Magistrates at Siliguri. There are 10 Development Blocks covering the 13 police stations of the district. The Block Development Officers work under the supervision of the Special Officer, Planning and Development, who himself works under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. There is a Superintendent of Police and one Additional Superintendent of Police and three Deputy Superintendents of Police at Sadar. There is also a Subdivisional Police Officer each at Siliguri and Kalimpong. The Daputy Commissioner is in overall charge of the excise administration There is a Superintendent of Excise belonging to the West Bengal Excise Service who helps the Deputy Commissioner in smooth running of the excise administration. There is a District and Sessions Judge with his headquarters at Darjeeling who is also the Judge of the Darjeeling Special Court.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

1. LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES

The district of Darjeeling lies between 26°31′ and 27°18′ north latitude and between 87°59′ and 88°53′ east longitude and its total area is about 1,200 square miles. The principal town and administrative head-quarters of the district is Darjeeling town at 27°3′ North latitude and 88°16′ East longitude.

In shape, the district is an irregular triangle. The northern boundary commences on the west at the peak of Phalut nearly 12,000 feet high, the trijunction of the boundaries of Nepal, Sikkim and India. This boundary runs east from Phalut along a ridge descending to the Rammam river. From there the boundary follows the course of that river until it joins the Rangit and then follows the great Rangit until it reaches the Tista. Proceeding east of that junction the boundary follows the Tista upstream until its junction with the Rangpo Chu, thence it proceeds first up the Rangpo Chu and then up the Rushett Chu, thence the Rushett Chu and the Sikkim and Bhutan boundary as marked by pillars to the Ne Chu: then the Ne Chu to its junction with the De Chu or Jaldhakar; thence it follows that river southward until the Jalpaiguri district is reached in the Khumani forest.

On the west the district is bounded by Nepal. From Phalut the western boundary follows the southward ridge until it joins the Mechi river which continues as the boundary right upto the plains, thence by the boundary of Nepal up to the southwestern corner of the district. On the south lies the district of Purnea and West Dinajpur intercepted by the Mahananda river and on the east the district is bounded by E. Pakistan and the Jalpaiguri district.

2. NATURAL DIVISIONS

The area of the district is not marked by any natural features as a region complete in itself. It consists of a portion of the outlying hills of the lower Himalayas and a stretch of territory lying along the base of the hills known as the Terai. The range of altitude is considerable. The Terai is only 300 ft. above sea-level but there are parts of the district in the hills which are nearly 12,000 feet high. Geographically, the Terai belongs to the plains of India but geologically it is a sort of neutral country; the greater part of it being composed neither of the alluvium of the plains nor of the rocks of the hills, but of alternating beds of sand, gravel and boulders brought down from the mountains. It is traversed by numerous rivers and streams flowing out of the hills; it is unhealthy and in places marshy.

North of the Terai, the Himalayas stand out in a succession of bold spurs, the appearance of which has been compared with that of the weather-beaten front of mountainous coast. The change from bills to plains is very abrupt and can be appreciated more vividly by observation on a clear day from above. From Kurseong or other view-point, the observer looking southwards will see the hills descending steeply below him and suddenly ending and from their foot the plains stretching away without any undulation to the southern horizon.

The hill portion of the district is a confused labyrinth of ridges and narrow valleys. There are no open valleys, no plains, no lakes and no precipices of consequence. Most of the ridges are forest clad though on lower slopes the forests have often been cleared for tea and other cultivation. The main ridges wind and zigzag in all directions, giving off a number of long spurs on either flank. For the most part the ridges stretch from north to south while the courses of the principal rivers are in the same direction; but many of the spurs and of the torrents flowing between them run east and west and even in some areas from south to north. The valleys have a great range of altitude, climate and aspect and some are thousands of feet deep. Hills and valleys are covered in many places with a dense mass of forest, festooned with moss and lichens and dripping with isture.

In spite of the confused nature of the mountain masses, certain clearly defined features can be observed. The highest ground is in the north-west where the Singalila ridge enters the district at Phalut. The ridge is nearly 12,000 feet high at Phalut and further south at Sandakphu; from there it descends to Manibhanjan (6,000 feet) as the boundary between Nepal and the district. The ridge continues southward to the level of the plains first as the boundary and then as the top of slopes on the left bank of the Mechi river.

From Manibhanjan eastward, there is a ridge which undulates up to the pass at Ghum and then rises more steeply to the heights of Senchal and Tiger Hill (8,600 feet). It then turns southward, gradually descending to Mahaldiram and Dow Hill above Kurseong and then still further southwards down to the plains. From this main ridge spurs branch down on either side, the more prominent on the east side being the Takdah-Peshok ridge descending to the junction of the Rangit with the Tista and the Sittong spur further south. Darjeeling town is on a spug running north from the Manibhanjan-Senchal ridge which divides below the town into the Tukvar and the Lebong spurs before they descend to the Rangit river.

East of the Tista, the highest ground is at the Rishi La (10,800 feet), the trijunction of Bhutan, Sikkim and India. From here one of the more prominent ridges runs south-east and cuts off the

Jaldhaka valley from the rest of the district. Another ridge descends to Labha just under 7,000 feet above the sea. From here an important spur leads south-west ward down to the plains and another north-west to Rissisum where it joins a ridge running north-east to south-west. The Pedong and the south-western spur passes through Kalimpong and descends abruptly into the Tista valley.

3. RIVER SYSTEM

The rivers of the district drain ultimately to the south, though the west to east ridge across it causes a series of Tista tributaries rising on its northern face to flow northwards and others flow east or west before joining the main river.

Dominating all the other rivers in the district is the Tista which rises in a glacier in north Sikkim 21,000 feet above sea-level and drains the whole of Sikkim. It forms the boundary of the district from the point where it is joined by the Rangpo down to its junction with the Great Rangit flowing in from the west. From that point it lies entirely in the Darjeeling district until it leaves it at Sivok. ultimately entering the Brahmaputra in Rangour district (East Pakistan). In Darjeeling district, its principal tributaries are the Rangpo and the Rilli on its left bank and the Great Rangit, the Riyang and the Sivok on the right bank. The river is bridged by a suspension bridge near Melli. In the gorge, where both banks are in the district. there are three bridges two of reinforced concrete carrying heavy road traffic and one suspension bridge carrying only animals and pedestrians.

The Tista is a broad mountain torrent with numerous shallows and rapids. Its current is swift and dangerous, running in places at 14 miles an hour and it is liable to sudden rises in level due to its flow being constricted in a gorge.

In the dry season its waters are sea green. It begins its annual rise when the north Sikkim snows melt. The advent of the rains brings a bigger rise and the water than acquires a milky hue from detritus in suspension. Below its junction with the Rangit the river traverses the district in a deep gorge where it is not 100 yards broad; but as soon as it debouches into the plains it widens and becomes two or three hundred yards from bank to bank. It is not navigable by boats in the districts, although for bridge building boats have been used and for other purposes rafts are operated on cocasions.

The scenery along the banks of the Tista is extremely beautiful. The gorge is narrow and winding and the steep sides are clothed in dense forest broken at intervals by side valleys. Up the gorge and the side valleys can occasionally be obtained glimpses of high mountain masses; near at hand the vegetation and insect life is gorgeous in its tropical splendour. In June 1950 very heavy rainfall in the course of 72 hours burst one of the catchment lakes of the Tista in Sikkim as a

result of which the river has become more destructive than ever before.

Of the tributaries of the Tista, the Great Rangit is the most important. It enters the district from Sikkim at the point on the northern boundary where it receives the Rammam on its right bank. Below that junction, it flows eastwards, receiving the Little Rangit and the Rangnu as tributaries from the Darjeeling side. The Ramman rises under Phalut mountain, the Little Rangit under Tanglu and the Rangau tears down from Senchal in a valley several thousand feet deep; though its roar is heard and its valley is visible from end to end, the stream itself cannot be seen from above, so deep has its channel been cut.

The Great Rangit is a graceful mountain torrent with a stony or sandy bed. Its banks are usually clothed in forests but here and there can be found patches of cultivation. Its meeting with the Tista provides one of the most picturesque scenes along its course. Here, there is a great difference in the colour of the waters of the two rivers, that of the Tista being cloudy while the water of the Rangit is dark green and very clear. There is no less marked a difference in the temperature of the two rivers, the water of the Rangit being appreciably warmer than that of the Tista. The colour and the coldness of the latter are no doubt due to the number of glaciers drained by it : while the Rangit is chiefly supplied by the rainfall of the outer ranges of the Senchal and Singalila hills and hence its water is warmer and clearer, except in the height of the rains.

East of the Tista, are rivers debouching from the foothills which, like it, flow into the Brahmaputra. All are torrents subject to violent changes in volume, for the hills here intercept very heavy rainfall and the catchment areas of the rivers are small. The most important of these eastern rivers is the Jaldhaka whose catchment area is cut off from the rest of the district and reaches up to Gnatong in Sikkim. From points on the Tibetan trade route near Gnatong 12,000 feet above sea leavel one can look down and see, in a deep valley, the course of this river like a silver shaft pointing southward in a straight line. The banks are steep and clothed in jungle right down to the plains.

The Jaldhaka carries the largest volume of water of all this group of eastern foothill rivers. Those nearest the Tista, the Lish, the Gish and the Chel emerge from the hills carrying great volumes of stones, mud and sand torn from their catchment areas by erosion and landslides. The Lish and the Gish fill up their beds higher and higher with detritus and engineers find it difficult to make additions to bridges fast enough to keep pace with the rise in the level of the river beds.

The rivers to the west of the Tista, the Mahanadi, the Balasan and the Mechi all flow into the Ganges. The Mahanadi has its source near the mountain of Mahaldiram to the east of Kurseong. Its catchment area is small but receives a high rainfall in the monsoon.

After leaving the hill, the Mahanadi flows south as far as Siliguri, where it changes its direction more to the south-west and forms the boundary between the Terai and the Jalpaiguri district as far as Phansidewa.

The Balasan rises near Lepchajagat on the Ghum-Simana ridge and its valley west of Kurseong is larger than that of the Mahanadi although it does not receive so heavy a rainfall. After entering the Terai it divides into two streams. One, called the New Balasan, joins the Mahanadi just below Siliguri; the other branch, the Old Balasan, continues southward and passes out of the district to join the Mahanadi lower down in the Purnes district. The new channel is said to have been caused more than 100 years ago by Meches damming up the stream for fishing. However that may be, it is a fact that, at the present time, the volume of water flowing in the Old Balasan is considerable and fluctuations in its volume occur which are dangerous to roads and bridges crossing it.

On the extreme west is the Mechi river, part of the district boundary with Nepal, whose chief tributary comes from beyond the frontier. Landslips in Nepal bring down much detritus into the Mechi, the bed of which near the mouth of its gorge is, in the dry season, characteristic of the rivers of the hill face—a stretch of loose and water-worn stones intersected with water channels. The spread of stones surges down southward and where the river emerges from the hills, attacks fields and forests, being at one point pushed further into the attack by another stone stream of delta formation, the mouth of a second tributary from the Nepal side of the main river.

4. GROLOGY

The geological formations of the Darjeeling district consist of unaltered sedimentary rocks, confined to the hills on the south, and different grades of metamorphic rocks over the rest of the area. The outcrops of the various rocks from a series of bands more or less parallel to the general line of the Himalaya and dipping one beneath the other into the hills. A characteristic feature of the southern area is that the older formations rest on the younger, showing a complete reversal of the original order of superposition.

The great range was elevated during the Tertiary period, on the site of an ancient sea that had accumulated sediments of different geological ages. The mountains are made of folded rocks piled one over another by a series of north-south horizontal compression movements and tangential thrusts which also folded the strata on the sea-floor and caused their upheaval by stages. At many places the formation have been intruded by granites. The mountains have incorporated some of the rocks of Peninsular India, which seem to have extended northwards as far as the Himalayan sea. Frequently the strata within the range are inverted due to the overturning of the

folds and their dislocation. Features of such inversion, bringing the older beds above the younger, characterise, the whole length of the outer Himalaya.

The present relief of high peaks and deep valleys has been carved by wind, water and snow, three principal agents of denudation. The products of the disintegration of the mountains have been swept over the submontane tract as the rivers debouch into the plains. The Terai and the plains at the foot of the Himalaya were given their present form after the final upheaval of the range and consist of almost horizontal layers of unconsolidated sand, silt, pebbles and gravel.

The foothills, north of the Terai, are made of similar but well-cemented and more compact alluvial detritus consisting of soft, grey massive sandstones, mudstones, shales, mottled clays, conglomerates and subordinate bands of earthy limestone and lignite. The rocks are of Tertiary age and have been included in the Nahan stage of the Siwalik system of the outer Himalaya. The Himalaya, by an old river system draining the young mountains, and was incorporated in the foothills during the later stages of uplift.

Resting over the Siwalik beds is a group of still older rocks consisting of coarse, hard sandstone, sometimes silicified into quartzites, of carbonaceous and splintery slates, of shales and of impersistent seams of powdered coal. The beds have been invaded in places by minor intrusions of lamprophyre. The shales have yielded plant fossils similar to those found in Damuda stage of the great coalbearing Lower Gondwana system of Peninsular India, ranging from Permo-Carboniferous to Permian in age.

North of the Gondwana outcrops the hills are occupied by a group of low grade metamphosed sediments represented by quartzites, slates, phyllites and foliated rocks composed of flaky minerals such as graphite, chlorite and sericite. Occasional minor bands of altered basic igneous rocks also occur. The group overlies the Gondwanas and is known as the Daling series.

The Daling series rests under a variety of foliated and banded metamorphic rocks, partly sedimentary and partly igneous in origin. These rocks are known under the general name of Darjeeling gneiss. They are composed of micaschists and gneisses; some of the gneisses have been formed by injections of granitic fluid along the micaceous layers of the schists. Where so king has been thorough. the gneisses approach granites in composition and are made of biotite muscovite, quarte and felspars. The sedimentary varieties of the Darjeeling gneiss contain such minerals as garnet, sillimanite, kainite and staurolite, the presence of which Indicates that the rocks were subjected to higher temperature and pressure than the Daling rocks. The Darjeeling gueiss also carries subordinate bands of quartzite.

The formations of the southern area, with minor exceptions, are inclined at high angles towards the north and north-west. The Tertiaries fringe the older rocks on the south, almost continuously from close to the Mechi river castward to the Jaidhaka. The Gondwanas constitute a narrow band between the Dalings and the Tertiaries running from Pankhabari to the Jaldhaka. A thrust relations is clear between the Gondwanas and the Siwaliks; a thrust plane is also found between the Gondwanss and the Dalings. The Buxas, overlying the Gondwanas, occur only at the extreme eastern end of the District. The Dalings occupy the entire length of the District following more or less the same trend and inclination as the younger rocks. The Darjeeling gneiss occupies the greater part of the district; it occupies the higher reaches of the hills. On the journey between the plains and Darjeeling, the Tertiary beds crop out between Sukna and Chunabhati, the coalbearing Gondwanas below Tindharia, the Daling rocks between Tindharia and north of Gayabari, and the Darjeeling gneiss over the rest of the distance.

The Daling series appears in the Tista valley between Kalijhora and Tangpo, and extends into Sikkim. It is present in the Rangit valley below Darjeeling and the Ghum Range where it has southerly dips. where in both the valleys it occurs below the Darjeeling gneiss. From the disposition of low grade metamorphic rocks underlying highly metamorphosed ones, some geologists consider the Dalings and the Darjeeling gneiss are two distinct series and maintain that the latter has been pushed over the former and separated from them by a thrust plane. Others, however, regard the Darjling gneiss as the granite-injected and highly metamorphosed upper part of a great sedimentary succession, of which the Dalings represent the lower part. No final decision has yet been reached in the matter and the age and relations of the Darjeeling gneiss are uncertain.

5. MINERALS, MINES AND QUARRIES

The minerals of the district include coal, graphite, iron, copper ores, lime, etc. But none except coal has so far been exploited with profit. The Gondwana beds contain coal which has a variable ash content. The beds are contorted, faulted and inclined at high angles. The coal is badly crushed and has been rendered powdery, friable and flaky; it does not seem usable for commercial purposes except when coked or converted into briquettes. The high inclination of the coal seams, their impersistence due to faulting and their inaccessibility are the obstacles to their economical development, Mining operations are being carried out at the Dalingkot coalfield below Nimbong in the Kalimpong subdivision.

Graphite of an inferior quality occurs in the semigraphitic schists of the Rakti river. As far as is known it is of no economic value.

Iron-ore, varying from a strong ferruginous clay to an impure brown hematite, is found at Lohargarh to the south-west of the district below Pankhabari and, according to old reports, was formerly worked. High grade magnetite and micaceous hematite, free from sulphur and phosphorous, form a band about 20 feet thick at Samalbong about a mile east-south-east of Sikbar to the east of the Tista. The ore is said to have produced iron of the best quality in the past.

Copper-ores, chiefly chalcopyrite, occur in the rocks of the Daling series near Ranihat, on the western side of Mahanadi, near the mouth of the Balfupani: at Peshok: at a place 2 miles north-east of Kalimpong: on the left bank of the Tista river, east of Mangpu: in a ravine near Sampther: and in the neighbourhood of the Chel river. No attempt has yet been made to exploit the deposits by modern methods. Concessions were taken out in the past but working was unsuccessful. The number of mines and old workings deserted by the local people shows that even they did not find copper smelting in the Darjeeling hills lucrative.

An occurrence of arsenical Pyrites has been reported from the western side of Sampther hill, at about a mile and a half north-east of Yongti mine. The ore occurs in quartzschist as a seam one foot in thickness.

There are three possible sources of lime in the district, viz., the dolomite of the Buxa series, the limestone bands in the Tertiary rocks and the calcareous tufa deposited by water at numerous localities, chiefly at the junction of the Gondwana and the Tertiary rocks. The tufa is fairly pure and contains over 90 per cent of carbonate of lime.

The district does not possess high class building or ornamental stone but practically all formations yield stone that can be used for building purposes. Stone is procurable everywhere in the hills from rocks near at hand such as the Daling beds, which yield coarse slate and quartzite, or the harder Tertiary and Gondwana sandstones near the foot of the hills to the common Darjeeling gneiss, which can easily be split and dressed into conveniently sized blocks for use in buildings, revetments and protection walls. The Works and Buildings and the Forest Departments of the West Bengal Government maintain several quarries for road metal for which quartzite and gneiss are commonly used.

The Darjeeling gneiss decomposes superficially into a light brown plastic clay. The Dalings too decompose into a similar clay and both the varieties are used for making bricks. Some varieties of Dalings decompose into a white clay which is suitable for pottery and white painting.

6. Som

The soil in the Terai is composed of alluvium, a light sandy loam being the most common. There are also considerable tracts of sandy or gravelly soils, unsuitable for cultivation. In the hills, cultivators recognise only three kinds of soil, white, red and black. Of these, the black soil is the richest, the white the

poorest, the red soil occupying an intermediate position, requiring heavy manuring to give as good an outturn as the black. This last is often found among large rocks and is suitable for dry crops (sukhakhet) such as maize and marwa (kodo) owing to the rich vegetable mould it contains. The fertility of the soil depends much on the geological formation of the underlying rocks from which the soil is derived. The greater portion of the hill area lies on Darjeeling gnelss which most commonly gives a stiff reddish loam but may also produce almost pure sand or a stiff red clay. Generally soils throughout the district are deficient in time.

7. FLOBA

The richness and variety of the vegetation of this district are the result of a number of physiographic, climatic, edaphic and biotic factors.

The configuration of the mountains and hills of the district and the impact upon them of strong moisture-laden monsoon winds from the south greatly influence the character of the vegetation from place to place. The cuter spurs have a heavy rainfall and are densely clad with moist forest of tropical and sub-temperate genera. But the valleys and gorges further inside the district have a lower rainfall and tend to bear drier type of forest. The higher ridges of the interior, however, intercept the moisture of the upper layers of the atmosphere which have passed over the outer spurs and thus develop and exceptionally moist temperate climate in which moss-clad, lichen-draped trees and moist temperate flora thrive.

It is estimated that the plant communities in the district consist of about 4,000 species of flowering plants under 160 families. There are also 800 ferns, including their allies, chiefly Selaginellas, Lycopodiums and Equisitums. Of these about eight species are Tree Ferns. The most common species met with between 2,000 and 5,000 feet is Cyathea spinulosa. In addition there are many other non-flowering plants-Liverworts, Mosses, Algae, Fungi and Lichens. Of 180 species of thallose and folioce Liverw rts reported from India, about 140 species are recorded from this area of which 72 per cent are endemic. Abundant green and blue green algae are met with in lakes, water courses, pools and swampy places. A beautiful epiphytic brickred alga that covers wall, rocks and tree trunks everywhere is the subserial Alga-Trentspohlia aurea. Iron bacteria of brick-red colour are seen in lumps by the side of watercourses and where water cozes from the hills. Seventyfive species of the hard fungi which attack timber trees have been recorded are occurring in this district.

The following account has been taken from an article on the forests of Darjeeling district published in the Centenary Commemoration Volume of the West Bengal Forests (1964).

Few places in India command range of variation an forest types as found in such a small area as Darjeeling district. It is perhaps, in fitness of things that forest conservancy and scientific forest management was initiated in this district first among all the districts of Bengal, a hundred years ago.

Altitude, aspect and climatic factors have influenced the forest types. The altitude varies from 200' in the Terai and valley to 12,000' on the Singalila ridge, springing from the southern face of Kanchenjangha massif.

The forests can be classified into two broad groups:

(i) Plain Forests and (ii) Hill Forests.

(i) Plain Forests

The soil near the river is mainly sandy. It turns to deep loam as one proceeds to the interior. Depending on this, various types of forests are noted. The riverain forests are found in sandy soils near river beds. Most important among this type are Acacia cateches and Dalbergia Sissoo forests found along the beds of Tista, Sevoke, Mahanadi, Rokti, Balason and Mechi, Rongdonding, Lish, Ghis and Chel rivers.

Most important among the plain forests are the excellent Sal (Shorea robusta) forests of the foot hills. Sal is gregarious but it is found in mixture of a varying proportion of the following:

Schima Wallichii, Terminalia, Chukrasia tabularis, Lagerstroemia parviflora, Amoora rohituka, Careya arborea etc. There is another type of forest (wet mixed) which contain evergreen species like Artocarpus chaplasha, Machilus sp., Amoora walichii, Michelia, and Eugenia.

(ii) Hill Forests

The Hill Forests of the District can be divided into three classes:

- (1) Lower Hill Forests upto 3,000' altitude.
- (2) The Middle Hill Forests from 8,000' to 6,000' altitude.
- (3) The Upper Hill Forests from 6,000' to 9,000' altitude.

the Darjeeling The Lower Hill Forests-In Division, Sal occurs on ridges and slopes other than those with northerly aspects. In many parts it is gregarious but usually it is stunted and of poor growth with trees of all age classes present. Sal is found also in mixtures elsewhere with a large number of miscellaneous species of which Paccasaj, (Terminalia tomentosa) Chilauni, (Schima wallichti), Toon (Cedrela toona) and Chikrassi (Chukrasia tabularis) are the more valuable. In packets or in northerly aspects the forest crop is varied in character, the chief species being Champ (Michelia spp.) Panisaj (Terminalia myriocarpa), Gokul (Ailanthus grandis), Simul (Salmalia malbarica), (Duabanga sonneratioides). Mainakath Lampati (Gmelina arborea). (Tetrameles nudiflora) Gamari Mandani (Acrocarpus frazinifolius) and Kadam (Anthocephalus cadamba) as well as the species mentioned above as in mixture with Sal.

In Badamtam in the Rangit valley, Pine (Pinus longifolia) is found in fair quantity. This is the only locality in Bengal were pine occurs naturally.

The undergrowth consists of numerous herbaceous annuals and shrubs. Tama bamboo (Dendrocalamus

hamiltonii) grows extensively except on the driest slopes and forms almost pure bamboo forest in the moister areas. The area abounds in climbers which do considerable damage to trees. The more common ones are Gurjo lahors (Tinospora cordifolia), Debre lahars (Spatholobus rowburghii), Bhorla (Bauhinia vahlii), Kurkus (Milletia pachycarpa) and Caochu (Mucuna prurins), Plantations of Sal, Toon Panisaj, Chikrassi, Lumpati and recently Teak (Tectona grandis) have been formed in this zone.

In the Kurseong Division Sal grows pure or mixed with other deciduous species on ridges and on southern and eastern slopes of moderate gradient. Steep slopes are occupied by its deciduous associates, the chief of which are Paccasaj, Chilauni, Maina, Simul, Karam (Adina cordifolia), Gamari, Harra (Terminalia chebula), Barrah (Terminalia belerica), Kimbu (Morus laevigata) and Amla (Phyllanthus emblica). Sal is rare, over 2,500' altitude. Moist land is occupied mainly by Lampati, Mandani, Toon (Cedrela micro carpa), Champ, Panisaj, Malagiri (Cinnamomum cecidodaphne), Gokul, Katua, (Castanopsis species), Angare (Phoebe hainesiana) and Tejpat (Cinnamomum tamala).

In the Kalimpong Division Sal is generally gregarious and occurs on well drained slopes and ridges in the western and southern forests but owing to geological causes it does not occur east of the Chel river. Common and important species of this zone include Paccasaj (Terminalia tomentosa), Panisaj, Barrah, Dabdabe (Garuga pinnata) Gamari, Oodal. (Sterculia villosa), Chilauni, Hatipaila (Pterospernum acerifolium), Kimbu, Toon, Lampati, Tanki, (Bauhinia purpurea), Kadam, Lali (Amoora wallichii) and Ambake (Eugenia kurzii). Considerable areas are covered with the Tama bamboo. Common species in the undergrowth are Phlogacanthus thyrisflorus, Doedalacanthus nervosus, Holmskioldia sanguinea, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Jasminum sp. and various kinds of thorny climbers. The weeds Eupatorium odoratum and Croton caudatus invade waste places and where there is a break in the canopy.

In the damper localities towards the eastern boundary of the district, Panisaj, Angare, Champ and Nageswar (Mesua ferrea) are common while in the riverain forests, i.e., in the sandy beds of the Lish, Chel and their tributaries. Siris (Albizzia drocera and odoratissima), Khair (Acacia catechu) and Sissoo (Dalbergia sissoo) grow among the Kushila grass (Saccharum imperatum).

The Middle Hill Forests - Forests of this zone are limited in extent in the Darjeeling Division. The chief species which occur here are the Alder or Utis (Alnus nepalensis), Walnut (Juglans regia), Birch or Saur (Betula alnoides), Pipli (Bucklandia populnea), Angare (phoebe sp.), Mahwa (Engelhardtia sp.) Lekh toon (Cedrelafebrifuga), species of Oaks (Querous) the Spanish Chestnut (Castanopeis) and Chilauni (Schima Wallichii). Undergrowth is not heavy in this zone and consists of numerous herbs and shrubs. In certain areas the small Pheling bamboo (Pseudostachyum polymorphum) is found. Plantasions consist mainly of Panisaj, Toon, Pipli and Walnut.

In the Kurseong Division the main species are Lekh toon, Panisaj. Chilauni. Lampati, Saur (Betula Species), Kimbu. Angare (Phoebe atteunata), Sinkoli (Cinnamomum sp.), Malagiri, Mandani, Siris, (Albissia sp.). Mahwa (Engelhardtia spicata) and Champ (Michelia sp.).

In the Kalimpong Division the upper limit of Sal is at 3,000' to 3,500' altitude. The number of species is fewer than at the lower altitudes, the principal being Chilauni, Katus (Castanopsis tribuloides and hystris), Mahwa, Panisaj and often in gregarious patches, Utis and Saur (Betula cylindrostachys).

Large climbers festooning the forests occur naturally in this and zones below and above.

Upper Hill Forests-The greater part of the Darjeeling Division falls in this zone which here is characterised by a rather overmature stand of oaks, magnolias, and laurels. The numerous but the following occur in quantity:---Oaks, Buk (Querous lamellosa), Phalat (Querous lineata) and Sungrekatus (Querous pachylla), the cliestnut, Katus (Castanopsis hystrix), Kawlas (Machilus sp.), Ohrmps (Michelia sp.), Ghoge Champ (Magnolia campbellii), Sinkoli (Cinnamonum sp.) and Maple, Kapasi (Acer sp.). Of the lesser species. Khankpa (Evodia sp.), Jhingani (Burya japonica) and Kharani (Symplocos sp.) are worth mention. The trees are stag-headed and covered with moss and lichens: the general appearance of the crop is poor. Undergrowth is dense and contains many nettles, raspberries ferns and bamboos. Plantations in this zone are extensive and consist mainly of Dhupt (Oryptomeria japonica) introduced from Japan in the late 19th century, Usis, Pipli, Champ and the Oaks.

In the Kurseong Division, Saur (Betula sp.) is the only valuable indigenous species growing in the lower part of the zone. Toon (Cedrela sp.), Panisaj and Kimbu are found in small quantities. Certain parts of the zone suit Walnut and Pipli. In the Upper part, the principal valuable species are Buk, Phalat, Champ (Michelia excelsa), Lalikawala (Machilus odoratissima), Pipli and Lekh toon. Undergrowth is mainly Rubus, Strobilanthes, bamboos and ferns. Lichens cover the boles and branches of trees.

In the Kalimpong Division Katus (Castanopsis sp.) becomes more common as one rises through the zones. Other species such as Tite Champ (Michelia cathcartii), Malata (Macaranga pustulata), Tarsing (Beilschmisdia sikkimensis) appear and gradually give place to Kawla (Machilus gammicana), Pahale (Litsea elongata and latifolia), the Oaks (querous lamellosa, lineata and pachyphylla), Champ (Michelia excelsa) Kapasi (Acercampbellii) and Kharani (Symplocos theifolia). A few walnut trees are found. The commonest undergrowth are the small bomboo (Arundinaria racemosa), wild raspberries and Various species of Strobilanthes.

The Conifer and Rhododendron Forests

This zone does not exist in the Kurseong Division. In the Darjeeting Division it contains bamboos, chiefly Maling (Arundinaria racemosa). They occur either as

a pure crop or as an understory to the high forest. The greater part of this zone in the Darjeeling Division suffered badly from serious fires in 1876, 1879, 1882, 1908, 1909 and 1989. Charred and blackened stems of trees towering above pure bamboo areas still indicate how well stocked the tree species were in the past and how invasive is the growth of bamboos as the trees forest is destroyed. The present forests contain chiefly dwarf bamboos rhododendrons or conifers with patches of high elevation Oak (Querous pachyphylla), Maple (Acer sp.) and Ghoge Champ (Magnolia Camp. bellii) mostly towards the lower limits. conifers Tamus. Dhengra salia (Tamus baccata) occurs at the higher elevations in the Tongle Range; but further towards the Phalut-Ramam ridge, Tapus is replaced to a great extent by Hemlock, Tengra salla (Tsuga brunoniana) between 8,000' and 9,500' elevations and these merge into Silver Fir. Gobra salla (Abies densa) higher up with rhododendrons and high elevation Birch, Saur (Betula utilis). Rhododendrons form pure forest at the upper limits. Pasture land is found on the Nepal-Bengal boundary.

There is a small area of the Kalimpong Division over 8,500' altitude. In it occur patches of conifers, the principal species being Tengre salla (Tsuga brunoniana) and Dhengresalla (Tasus baccata). Above 9,000' the ground is almost entirely covered with the Maling bamboo: but there are occasional patches of rhododendron forest (R. arboreum, grande and falconeri).

8. FAUNA

Due to the diversity of elevation, climate and vegetation the Fauna of this district is varied and interesting. There is still much to be learnt specially in regard to local migration, which depends greatly on climatic conditions and food supply.

Mammals—The mammals consist of between 80 and 90 species, some of which are dealt with below. There are two monkeys, the common Rhesus (Macaca m. mulatta) and the Nepal seen on Birch Hill in Darjeeling. Cats are well represented. The Indian Tiger (Panthera t. tigris) is common in the plains and has been known to ascend as high as 10,000 feet in hills: Leopards (Panthera pardus sp.) are likewise common and may be found at high elevations. Among the rarer cats are the Nepal Clouded Leopard (Neofelis East Himalayan the macrososloides), nebulosa Marbled Cat (Pardofelis marmorata charltoni) and the Golden Cat (Profelis t. temminokii). Other cats are the pretty Horsfield's Leopard-Cat (Prionailurus horsfields), fishing cat (Prionallurus and the Himalayan Jungle-Cat (Felis bengalensis viverrinus) chaus affinis): the last is the commonest of these, There are five Civets: the Tiger-Civet (Prionodon pardicolor) and the Naga Hills Palm-Civet (Pagunalarvata neglecta) occur above 2,000 feet: the others. the Large Indian Civet (Viverra z. sibetha), the Bhutan Duars Little Civet (Viverrioula indica baptistae) and the Northern Palm Civet (Paradogurus hermaphroditus pallasii) are found in the hills and the plains.

The Crab-eating (Herpestes urva), the largest of three mongooses, is also found both in the hills and

plans. There are three species of Canidos, the Himalayan Jackal (Canis aureus indious), the Hill. Fox (Vulpes bengalensis) and the Nepal Wild Dog (Quon alpinus primosvus): the last is seldom met with. Two Bears occur, the Indian Sloth Bear (Molursus u. ursinus), and the Himalayan Black Bear The former lives in (Selenarotos t. thibetanus). the plains and foothills the latter is common up to 7,500 feet and occasionally comes down to plains level. It does considerable damage to the maize crop in the hills, destroying more than it can eat: it also feeds on roots, fruit, carrion and sometimes kills cattle. All bears are short-seighted and, if stumbled upon, are likely to attack. An interesting animal is the Panda (Ailurus f. fulgens) found in the hill forests about 7,000 feet. Many of its chestnut-red skins may be seen in Darjeeling furriers shops.

Space will not permit the mention of all the otters, martens and weasels. The Northern India Yellowbellied Marten (Charronia f. flavigula) is detested by all who preserve game or keep poultry on account of its predatory habits. Squirrels, rats, mice and bats are far too numerous for details of all to be given here but two squirrels deserve mention, the Himalayan Flying-Squirrel (Petaurista nobilis) found in the hills and the Assam Giant Squirrel (Ratufa g. gigantea) found both in the plains and the hills. The former may some-times be seen in the heart of Darjeeling and it is interesting to watch it "flying" from one tree to another: this it does by spreading out the membrane which connects the limbs and springing from a height in one tree, landing lower down on a neighbouring one. Three porcupines and one hare occur in the district.

The Gaur (Bibos 2. gaurus), usually called "Bison", is found in the forests of the foothills and the Terai and is strictly preserved. One unfortunate individual strayed far from its normal haunts and visited Darjeeling on the 8th May 1922. It was first seen below St. Paul's School and gradually worked its way down the hill to the Chowrasta where it quenched its thirst at the fountain. It wandered about and then took a road down to Lebong, killing two persons on its way: it was ultimately shot in the hubsering forest. These animals go about in herds but bulls are sometimes solitary and can be very dangerous.

Two species of the goat tribe are found in the (Capricornis sumatremis Berow hills, Jamrach's Himalayan Goral the Brown jamrachi) and (Nemorhaedus hodasoni), at elevations between 2,000 and 9,000 feet. The serow loves wooded gorges and the goral precipitous slopes. They give fine sport if stalked on foot. There are four or five species of deer: the two commonest are the Bengal Barking-Deer (Munticacus vaginalis) and Sambhur (Rusa u. unicolor). The former is found all over the district and its barking call is frequently heard: the latter is the largest of our deer inhabiting the plains and hills up to 3,000 feet. The Chital (Axis a. axis) is the most beautiful of them. It is not common and loves glades and forests near streams. It is gregarious and is strictly preserved.

There is one pig in the district, the Indian Wild Boar (Sus c. cristatus) found in the plains and ascending the hills as high as 8,000 feet.

The Indian elephant (Elephas m. maximus) is now rather rare in the district. It has been reputed to ascend as high as the Rishi La (10,300 feet). It is usually found in herds but old males live alone and are apt to be vicious. Elephants are destructive to crops, especially paddy, but there is a bearded variety of paddy which up to the present elephants will not touch. Kheddas were held in the Terai many years ago.

The last thirty years have wrought great changes in the distribution and numbers of animals in the district. due to the reduction in the area under forest, the extension of motor roads and a huge increase in the number of gun licences. From the dense forests of the Terai, through the valleys of the Tista, Rangit and Balasan rivers to the high forests of the Singalila ridge there could formerly be found elephant, tiger, sambhur, large herds of spotted deer and pig, leopard, bear goral and serow. Nowadays the elephant is only a casual visitor and the few tigers that still roam the foothills are forced to supplement their natural diet of sambhur, spotted deer and pig with cattle from the jungle villages. The leopard still flourishes in the plains jungle and the lower hills and sloth bear too many be quite often met; but in the mountains, the serow and goral are rapidly disappearing as their rocky fastnesses are invaded by man. The Himalayan black bear, once such a menace to the cultivator is sharing the same fate. The barking deer alone appears to be holding its own in spite of everything.

Of the rarer animals especial mention must be made of the Clouded Leopard, with its beautiful tortoiseshell markings, very seldom seen but commoner than is usually supposed; and of the Bay or Golden Cat about which very little is known. The latter grows up to \$1 lbs. in weight at least and has been known to kill goats, visiting the village pens at night. Its colour is a bright foxy red, with curious yellow markings about the face: tabby and melanistic skins with the same facial marking are said to be those of varieties of this species.

The rarest and undoubtedly the most curious animal is the Pangolin (Manis pentadactyla) which is about 2½ feet long and has thick svales like an armadillo. It is a nocturnal animal, lives in deep and secluded burrows and is very seldom seen. It is found both in the hills and the plains.

Among the smaller mammals, the Himalayan wild cat, leopard cat, large Indian civet palm-civet, pinemarten and porcupine are still found in large numbers all over the district and do great damage to game and poultry.

Birds—The district is very rich in bird life, there being nearly 550 species within its limits. Of these more than half are passerine birds, the largest families being the *Timaliidae* (Laughing-Thrushes, Babblers, etc.) with 61 species; and *Turdidae* (Chats, Thrushes, etc.) with 56; the *Sylviidae* (Warblers) with 60; the

Muscicapidae (Flycatchers) with 27; and the Fringillidae (Finches) with 22. The Passeres found in the district include some of the most beautiful birds, especially the Flycatchers, Minivets, the Darjeeling Fairy Bluebird (Irena puella sikkimensis), Orioles, Finches, Sunbirds and the Long-tailed Broadbill (Psarisomus dalhousiae). The ubiquitous Indian House-Sparrow (Passer domesticus indicus) has not yet penetrated into the station of Darjeeling, the more pleasing Malay Tree-Sparrow (Passer montanus malaccensis) reigning supreme.

The best represented families in the Coraciforms are the Picidas (Woodpeckers) with 15 species: the Cuculadas (Cuckoos) with 16 and the Asionidas (owls) with 14. Amongst the Woodpeckers the handsomest are the Large Yellow-naped Woodpecker (Chrysophlegma f. flavinucha) and Tickell's Golden-backed Woodpecker (Chrusocolaptes g. guttacristatus): the tiny Indian Rufous Piculet (Sasis o. ochracea) is also found. Amongst the cuckoos there is the beautiful Emerals Cuckoo (Chalcits m. maculatus).

Female hornbills have the peculiar habit of plastering up the entrance of the hole in which they will be incarcerated during the rearing of the young with their own orders leaving only a vertical slit through which they are fed by the males. There are five species of hornbills found in the district including the Indian Great Hornbill (Dichocheros b. bicornis). Hight species of king-fisher, some of the most beautiful birds of the order, occur in the district specially noteworthy being the tiny Indian three-toed king-fisher (Ceya c. crithaca) a forest species which, when it flashes ahead, resembles a gem of vivid lilac or gleaming blue.

Fifteen owls are found, but one belongs to a separate family. They vary in size from the largest Forest Eagle-Owl (*Huhua nipalensis*), which is powerful enough to kill peafowl and take cats from villages, to the tiny Eastern Collared Pigmy owlet (*Glaucidium broiliei* tubiger).

Accipitrine birds number about 40 and include the fine Himalayan Lammergeyer (Gypaetus barbatus hemachalanus), Hodgson's Feather-toed Hawk-Eagle (Spizaetus n. nipalensis), the Himalyan Rufousbellied Hawk-Eagle (Lophotriorchis k. kienerl) and the handsome, bold miniature Falcon, the Himalayan Red-legged Falconet (Microphierax c. coerulescens). One of these was found once with its claws so fast embedded in a Tibetan Ruby-Throat (Oyanossylvia pectoralies tschebaiewi), a bird not much smaller than itself, that it could not rise and was captured by hand; another in the plains was seen to dash into a varandah in an attempt to capture a canary in cage.

There are about a dozen species of pigeon and dove, some being only found at high elevations. One found in the plains is the Bengal Green-Pigeon (Crocopus p. phoenicopterus). In the hills, the Kokla tailed Green-Pigeon (Sphenocerous s. spenurus) and the Himalayan Pintailed Green-Pigeon (Sphenocerous a. apicaudus) are common. The melodious call of the

former may be heard even in Darjeeling. The latter can be easily recognized by the lon pointed central tail feathers Both descend to the foothills. A very find pigeon, Hodgeon's Imperial Pigeon (Ducula Badia insignis), is found in the hills up to 6,000' and though is has not been found in the plains area of the district, it has been noticed in the plains forests of the Jalpaiguri district. The Ashy Wood-Pigeon (Columba pulchricollis) is found between 6,000' and 8,000'; it is to be seen on Birch Hill (6,874') in Darjeeling and, although a bird of high elevations, it does occur in the foothills during the winter. The Speekled Wood-Pigeon (Dendrotreron hodgsonii) is generally found at higher elevations but it has been noticed as low as 5,500'. The beautiful Emerald Dove (Chalcophaps i. indica) occurs from plains level up to 6,000'. It is often seen rising from forest roads and flying away at great speed, its metallic green colours glinting when the sun shines on it. The Indian Bar-tailed Cuckoo-Dove (Macropygia unchall tusalia) is a forest bird occuring from plains level up to 7,400'. The male has the head and neck beautifully glossed and the back barred black and chestnut: the hen has the same coloured back and its lower plumage is barred buff and dark brown : these birds have long tails.

The game-birds are of eight species. The Indian Red Jungle-Fowl (Gallus bankiva murghi) the ancestor of our domestic fowls, is common in the forests of the plains and ascends the hills to over 4,500'. Black-backed Kalij Pheasant (Gennœus melanotus) ranges from the foothills upto about 8,000'; these birds live in forest but often come into tea. The Monal (Lophorus impsjanus) formerly occured on the Singalila ridge at altitude between 10,000' and 12,000'. but it is doubtful if any survive there now or on Senchal (8,600') where it had been reintroduced by the fishing and Shooting Club. The cook is resplendent in metallic bronze, green and purple and has a metallic green crest. The Crimson Horned-Pheasant or Tragopan (Tragopan satyra) is the 'Monal' of the hill folk and is found between 8,000' and 12,000'. It occurs on the Singalila Ridge: specimens are frequently brought to Darjeeling. The lower plumage of the cock is crimson spotted with white, and blue fleshy horns are present above each eye. The Blood Pheasant (Ithaginis cruentus) is found on the same ridge between 10,000' and 12,000'. The cook is green below with splashes of crimson on the breast varying in extent. These are tupid birds and so tame that a so-called sportsman once wiped out a whole covey. In the hills there are two patridges, the Assam Common Hill-Parridge (Arborophila t. torqueola) and Blyth's Rufous-throated Hill-Partidge (Arborophila r. rufogularis): the latter is found in forest from 2,000 to 8,000 feet and the former from 7,000 to 10,000 feet. They do not rise radily, preferring their legs to their wings. The Common Grey Quail (Coturnia c. coturnia) is sparingly found in the hills during winter at elevations between 5,000 and 6,000 feet. There are two three-toed quail; the Burmese Bustard-Quail (Turniz suscitator plumbipes), and, more rare, the Indian Large Button Quail (Turnin t. tanki). The males are fought for by the females and to them is

given the task of incubating the eggs and bringing up the young.

The remaining Orders are briefly mentioned. The Woodcock (Seolopax r. rusticola) is found in the hills where it is regularly shot. A nest with eggs was taken at Sandakphu (11,929 feet) in July 1904. Woodcock are found of cardamom patches. In the hills are found the Wood-snipe (Nemoricola n. nemoricola) and the Eastern Solitary Snipe (Neospilura solitaria). former is a dark coloured bird found above 8,200 feet and is much commoner than the latter. The Solitary Snipe is somewhat similar to a large sized common snipe. It is rare and found up to 10,000 feet or even higher but does descent to the foothills. One was obtained near Sukna in the month of December. The Fantail Snipe (Capella stenura) are both regularly shot in the district. Amongst the ployers the Eastern Golden Plover (Pluvialis dominious fulvus) is found in the Terai: the Ibis-Bill (Ibidorhyncha struthersis) is a bird of high elevations but during the winter can be found in the beds of the Great Rangit and Tista rivers. It moves in small parties and is not shy.

A fine heron, the Great White-bellied Heron (Ardea imperialis) is occasionally seen on the Tista and in the forests of the foothills on the Gulma river. Ducks are poorly represented in the district. The Eastern Goosander (Mergus merganser orientalis) is a handsome duck often seen in parties on the Tista. The Bar-headed Goose (Anser indicus) has been shot on the Rammam River during the winter and unidentified geese have often been seen going north.

Darjeeling district contains nearly one-quarter of the species of birds found in India, Burma and Ceylon. In spite of this, the visitor's first impression is that there are very few birds about. The frequent mists and clouds and the many patches of fir trees with dark interiors and lack of undergrowth are not conducive to successful bird-watching Birds react to sunny days like human beings and it is on such days and especially in the early mornings and evenings that they are most easily observed.

Although a great number of species, Crows, Laughing-thrushes, Babblers, Bush-Warblers, Mynas, Sunbirds, Woodpeckers, most of the Owls and about half the Hawks and Eagles and strictly resident, large number of birds are local migrants, moving up and down the hills according to season. Others are passage-migrants, merely using the district as a port of call on their way from their breeding haunts in Siberia, Tibet or China to the Plains of India.

The tendency among all birds in India is to go north to breed and south for the winter. Thrushes, Flycatchers, Willow-Warblers, Shrikes, Swallows, Cuckoos, Pigeons and Woodcocks all breed on the higher mountains and work their way down to the foothills and sometimes well out into the plains in the autumn, returning in March and April. This is a most interesting time for the bird watcher, as these local migrants often appear on the same date and, over a number of

years, dates of appearance will not be found to vary by more than two or three days.

Great numbers of migrating Finches, Larks, Pipits, Wagtails, Swifts, Redstarts, a few species of Eagle and Hen-Harriers, Snipe, Quail and Duck will stop for a short time in the district on their way to swell the winter bird population of the Plains. Huge flocks of Geese and Cranes fly over the district without coming to earth.

During the last thirty years Darjeeling district has altered considerably owing to rapid deforestation and to an increase of cultivated areas. Birds from the Plains such as the House-Crow, the White-breasted Kingfisher, the Blue Jay or Roller are infiltrating up the valleys and changing the character of the Fauna, while Hornbills, Imperial Pigeon and green Pigeon have almost disappeared from large areas owing to the lack of suitable trees for nesting and feeding.

There is however plenty for the bird lover to study and observe and much still remains to be discoverd and recorded to complete a satisfactory account of the birds of the district.

Snakes - Fifty-one species of snakes are found in the district : of these eleven are more or less poisonous, namely 4 Kraits, 2 Cobras, 1 Coral snake Vipers. The largest is the King Cobra. Hamardyad (Naia hannah), with a record length of 15 feet 5 inches; but specimens over 10 feet are rare. This snake is sometimes ferocious and its poison is deadly. The Cobra (Naia naia) is found : it measures up to 6 feet 7 inches and its poison is also deadly. The Lesser Black Krait (Bungarus lividus) and the Greater Black Krait (Bungarus niger) are the commonest of the Kraits: little is known about their poison. Either one, or two Green Pit Vipers (Trimeresurus gramineus) occur and the repulsive looking Large Spotted Viper (Trimeresurus monticola) is common. None of these last are deadly but the painful swelling produced by their venom may last several days.

Fish—Over 125 species of fish have so far been recorded from this area. Some of them are found in torrential streams and are remarkably well adapted for clinging to rocks in swift currents. From a zoogeographical point of view, the fishfauna is of special interest as the area is a meeting place of the Chinese, Malayan and Indian elements of the fishes of the Oriental Region. Certain specialised hill-stream Chinese and Malayan fishes of this region are not found in the Western Himalays, but it is remarkable that allied froms, sometimes idential, are found in the Western Ghats and the connected hill ranges of Peninsular India. There is considerable faunistic evidence to show that at some, not very remote, geological period the Eastern Himalayas or the hills of Assam had a connection with the Western Ghats through the intermediation of the Satpura trend of mountains which served as a highway for the migration of torrential fishes from this area westwards and south wards.

The chief interest of a visitor to this area, however, lies in the sport that is provided by certain well-known Indian game fishes. All the hill sections of the larger streams and especially the Tista river abound in Mahseer, Katli, Indian Trout and Goonch, generally fished for in clear running streams by means of rod and line. The junctions of smaller streams with the main rivers are usually the most suitable places for angling.

The premier place among Indian game fishes is deservedly occupied by the Mahseer—a popular name for varieties of largescaled Barbel. In this area there are three varieties: (i) The Golden Himalayam Mahseer [Barbus (Tor) putitora] of which the length of the head is considerably greater than the depth of the body, (ii) The Red-finned Mahseer [Barbus (Tor) tor] of which the head is shorter than the depth of the body, and (iii) The Copper Mahseer [Barbus (tor) mosal], of which the head is more or less equal to the depth of the body. The first two species attain a notable size. The heaviest fish caught in the Tista scaled 54 and 52 lbs. and were caught by Messrs. Ritchie and Meiklejohn at the junction of the Riyang with the Tista.

The Katli [Barbus (Lissochilus) Hexagonolepsis] possesses large scales and in general facies is similar to the Copper Mahseer. As a sporting fish, size for size, there is little to choose between it and the Mahseer. It is, however, a much smaller fish, rarely exceeding 10 lbs. in weight or 2 feet in length. This species is suitable for culture in pondlike depressions or small lakes in the hills and the channels feeding the fish ponds can be so adjusted as to enable the fish to run into them for breeding.

Like the Mahseer and the Katli, the Indian Trout (Barilius Opearius bola) also belongs to the carp family. Though it runs to 5 lbs. in weight it is usually under 2 lbs. The Indian Trout resembles the true Trout not only in possessing scattered black and occasional red spots on the body, a wide oblique mouth and a graceful form, but also because of its sporting qualities. Several attempts have been made to introduce true Trout in this area but so far it has not been possible to acclimatise them on account of the precipitous courses of the streams and the large amount of silt they carry during the rains. Trout have however, been successfully established in Bhutan and are known to breed there,

The Goonch is not a sporting fish of any value; it lives in Mahseer waters and is often caught on rod and line. It grows to about 6 feet in length and to a weight of about 250 lbs.

Some study has been given to the effect of the effluent from the Mangpu Cinchona factory on fish life in the Rangbee (Rambi) tributary of the Tista. Pollution is most noticeable in March and April when the mouth of the tributary is too shallow for the entry of Mahseer from the Tista. As soon as floods occur pollution is reduced and fry are found in the side of

pools. No serious harm to fish therefore results from such pollution as occurs. The following list gives the common edible fishes of the district.

Local name Latin name Bhelda Badis badis Chedra Barilius so. Khalisa Chuna Trichogaster Chuna Khalisa (Lal) Trichogaster fasciatus Acanthophthalmus pangia Panga Raj Bham Anguille bengalensis Telchita Gluptothoran talchitta Dani Kona Rasbora daniconus Darangi Esomus danrious

The leeches in the district number 6. They are Dinobdella ferox, a dark green cattle leech: Hirudinaria manillensis a very large species: Haemadipsa zeylanica montivindicis the commonest leech: Haemadipsa montana found from 5,000 to 9,000 feet: Haemadipsa: sylvestris and Haemadipsa ornata the stinging land leech, a handsome black and yellow striped species.

The insect fauna is vast. The district is exceedingly rich in lepidoptera, the Tista Valley being famous for the variety found there. Amongst the Swallow-tails there are such beautiful species as Troides helena carberus, Papilio p. Paris, Papilio p. Krishna, Teinopalyus i. imperialis is considered a prize and is found in Darjeeling: females of this species are rare. Among the moths, the Atlas maths (Attacus atlas and edwardsi) attain a span of ten inches or more: two species of Actias are also very beautiful. Dragonflies are well represented and many new species have been discovered of late years, some at very high elevations. Allogaster latifrons has been found as high as Tonglu (10,000 feet). There are some very beautiful species with iridescent wings (Rhinocypha species and Neurobasis chinensis).

Beetles are very numerous: some of the finest are Euchirus macleais. Chrysochoa bicolor and Chrysochoa chinensis, the last two being brilliantly coloured. Among the Orthoptera is the curious Leaf Insect (Phyllium souths) which even with the legs and the veins of the wings resembles a green leaf.

Amongst the Rhynchota are Eurostus grossipes and Belostoma indicum: the last is a huge water bug: and the cicadas, the song of whose males is known so well while the females are vioceless. Two very fine species are Cryptotympana corvus and Tosena melanoptera.

Hymenoptera are well represented: one of the finest of these is the very large Hornet (Vespamagnifica) which will certainly attack if its nest is disturbed: it has a sting that may prove fatal to man.

9. OLIMATE

Darjeeling consists of two distinct tracts-the ridges and the deep valleys of the lower Himalays and the level country at their base. The elevation

of the latter is only about \$00 metres above sea-level and the mountains tower abruptly from the plains in spurs in reaching about \$600 metres, many of them densely closetted with forests up to their summits. In a country of such varying topography the climate also varies from place to place. The climate of the Terai and the lower valleys resemble very much that of the adjoining districts in West Bengal and Bihar. The hilly tracts in the north show a cool and bracing climate. March to May roughly constitute the summer in this district. Monsoon lasts till about the beginning of October, then with a short gap of a month and a half as the post-monsoon season, the winter appears and lasts till the end of February.

The rainfall and temperature data have been given in series I of the official statistics in Part II B of this volume. On account of the hilly nature of the terrain there are sharp contrasts in the amount of rainfall even between nearby stations. The rainfall is in general heavier in the southern Terain region and the ridges and slopes near the plains. Kurseong on the southern slopes of the lower Himalayas gets an annual rainfall of 4,052 5 mm (159.55") while Kalimpong near the northern border of the district gets 2,254.0 mm (88.74"). The rainfall during the south-west monsoon season constitutes about 80 per cent of the annual rainfall, July being the month with the heaviest rainfall. Thunderstorms occur in summer and in October. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is not large.

On an average there are about 120 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm - 10 cents—or more) in a year. This number varies from 105 at Kalimpong to 137 at Pedong.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours record at any station in the district was 546.1 mm (21.50") at Mongpoo on 1950 June 12.

This district has there meteorological observatories at Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Bagdogra. Bagdogra observatory has been started only a few years back. Darjeeling and Kalimpong furnish the data for the northern hilly tracts while Bagdogra represents the conditions in the terain and lower valleys. The heat in summer in later tract is as oppressive as in other neighbouring districts. But at higher elevations summer seems to be very pleasant. The highest temperature in the plains, occurs in May, when the thermometer reads about 33.5°C (923°F). The night temperatures are higher in the South-west moonsoon season than in the summer. In the hilly portion of the district both day and night temperatures are higher in the monsoon. January is the coldest month when the mean daily maximum temperature in the plains is 24.2°C (75.6°F) and the means daily minimum is 8.6°C (47.5°F). At higher elevations say at a station like Darjeeling the mean daily maximum temperature is 86°C (475°F) and the mean daily minimum 1.9°C (35'4°F). Frosts are a common feature in the cold season in the hills. In association with the passage of western disturbances cold waves affect the district during the period November to early March and the minimum temperatures may go down to a degree or two below

 the freezing point of water at places like Darjeeling and Kalimpong.

The highest maximum temperature was 26.7°C(80.1°F) recorded once in April, June, August and September at Darjeeling, while at Kalimpong it was 31.1°C (88.0°F) on 1957 August 23. The lowest minimum temperatures were—5.0°C (23.0°F) recorded on 1905 February 11 at Darjeeling and –0.6°C (30.9°F) on 1922 December 27 at Kalimpong.

In the hilly tracts of the district the atmosphere is highly humid throughout the year, and relative humidities are between 90 and 95 per cent in the south-west monsoon. In the southern low lying tracts relative humidities are slightly less. In these parts March and April are the driest months, with relative humidities between 45 and 60 per cent.

During the south-west monsoon season the skies are heavily clouded or overcast. In the rest of the year skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Cloudiness increases in May. In the winter season skies get obscured in the mornings on many days due to lifted fog in the hilly region.

In the northern hilly parts of the district orography influences the speed and directions of surface winds to a large extent. At Darjeeling winds are light and variable in direction. But at Kalimpong wind speeds are slightly more than at Darjeeling and the directions are mostly northwesterly in the mornings and southeasterly or southerly in the afternoons. In the lower plains winds are light and variable in the post monsoon and cold seasons. In the summer and south-west monsoon seasons winds are mostly from directions between north-east and south.

THE PEOPLE

1. POPULATION AND ITS GROWTH

In the Census of 1961, 624,640 persons have been counted in the district of Darjeeling, of which \$35,056 are males and 259,604 females. Table A-I in Part IIA of this volume gives the distribution of population for all the administrative divisions of the district for total, rural and urban areas separately.

Ten years back the district was inhabited by 459,617 number of people. During these last ten years, therefore, the population of the district have increased by 165,028 i.s., 35.90 per cent over its population of 1951, the highest rate of growth observed in the district in any one of the past census decades. The rural population of the district have increased by 31'46 per cent during the last decade while the urban population have gone up by 53.09 per cent.

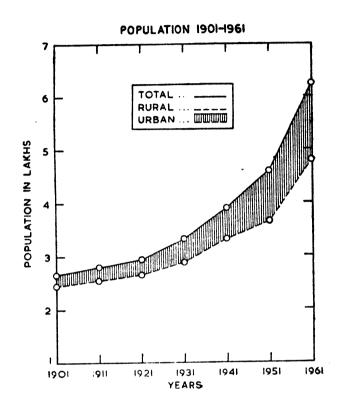
In the State of West Bengal as a whole the population have increased by \$2.80 per cent during the decade of 1951-61. The rural population have gone up only by \$1.81 per cent in the State while the urban population have shown an increase of \$5.97 per cent during the last decade.

The statement 1.1 given below shows the growth of population in Darjeeling district since 1901 separately for its total, rural and urban sectors:

STATEMENT 1.1

	-			
Totale Rural Urban	Year	Popu- lation	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation
Total	1901 1911 1931 1931 1941 1951	265,780 279,899 294,297 892,061 890,899 459,617 624,640	+ 14,119 + 14,83% + 37,824 + 58,636 + 68,718 + 165,023	+ 5.81 + 5.12 + 12.85 + 17.72 + 17.58 + 85.90
Rural	1901 1911 1921 1981 1941 1951	244,887 255,820 265,584 288,582 382,785 865,186 480,008	+ 10,988 + 10,214 + 23,048 + 44,158 + 82,401 + 114,867	+ 4.47 + 4.00 + 8.68 + 15.80 + 9.74 + 81.46
Urban	1901 1911 1921 1981 1941 1951 1961	21,893 24,579 28,708 43,479 58,164 94,481 144,637	+ 8,186 + 4,124 + 14,776 + 14,685 + 86,917 + 50,166	+14.89 +16.78 +51.48 +38.77 +62.44 +58.09

The population of the district in each of the last seven censuses has been shown graphically below for total, rural and urban areas.



In comparison with the growth rate of the State the district of Darjeeling has been showing a higher growth rate, except of course in decades of 1901-11 and 1981-41. In the great influenza epidemic decade 1911-21 while the State suffered from a depletion by 2'91 per cent, Darjeeling could register a positive growth to the extent of 5.12 per cent to its population of 1911. During this decade rural Bengal suffered from depopulation to the extent of 4.43 per cent, but rural Darjeeling registered a growth of population to the extent of 4 per cent. During the next decade the State of West Bengal as a whole showed a good sign of recovery by registering an increase of population to the tune of 8.14 per cent. Darjeeling's population growth in this period was all the more. It registered the growth rate of 12.85 per cent But in the next decade i.e., 1931-41 while the State of West Bengal grew by 22.93 per cent, Darjeeling's growth rate was not so much pronounced it being only 17.72 per cent over its population of 1931. Since then the district has been growing faster than the In 1951-61 while the entire State taken as a whole. State's average growth rate has been found to be 32.80 per cent Darjeeling has grown by a higher percentage of 35.90. In the rural areas the growth has been less pronounced. The Rural Bengal has grown during the last decade by 31.81 per cent while this growth rate for rural Darjeeling has been only 31.46 per cent.

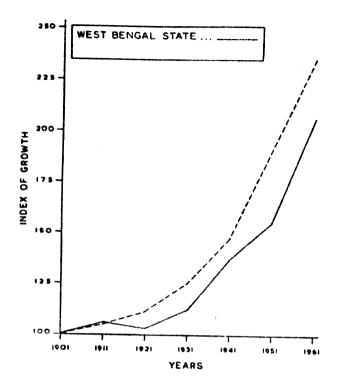
The urban areas of this district have always grown at a much higher rate than that observed in the urban West Bengal as a whole. In the influenza epidemic decade of 1911-21 urban West Bengal registered an increase of 7.16 per cent despite a general loss of population considering the entire area. The urban population of Darjeeling grew at a much higher rate of 16'87 per cent over the population in 1911. During 1931-41 urban West Bengal registered a growth rate of population of 63'69 per cent but urban growth of Darjeeling during this decade was much less, only 83'77 per cent. In the last decade of 1951-61 urban population in this State have increased by \$5.37 per cent. In the district of Darjeeling the urban growth rate during this period has been much higher, 53'09 per cent.

During the first twenty years of the present century Darjeeling showed a better growth rate of population than the State of West Bengal as a whole. In the district an increase of population by 10.71 per cent was registered against the State's growth of 3.15 per cent. The rural population grew during this twenty-year period by 8.65 per cent in the district. But on the other hand a profuse urban growth was observed, it being to the tune of 34.17 per cent.

During the next forty-year period i.e., 1921-61 Darjeeling's population growth was also above the State's growth rate. During this period the population in the State of West Bengal increased by nearly cent per cent, while the population growth rate of Darjeeling was only to the extent of 112.29 per cent over the population of 1921. The rural population had not grown as fast as its urban counterpart. The rural population during this period increased only by 80.77 per cent, while in the urban areas the population had been more than four-fold of what it was in 1901.

Since the turning of the present century i.e., during the last sixty-year period of 1901-61, the State of West Bengal registered an increase of its population by 106.18 per cent. The district of Darjeeling during this period showed an increase of 135.02 per cent over its population of 190!. In the rural sector the growth was even less pronounced, it being 96.41 per cent. But the growth of urban population in the district during these sixty years have been phenomenal, as is evident from 576.09 per cent increase of population in the urban sector, against the State's growth of urban population by 313.29 per cent.

The index of growth of population since 1901 has been shown in the diagram below for the State and the district of Darjeeling for all the seven census decades. The year 1901 has been taken as the base year and the population in that year has been taken as 100. From the diagram and the statement 1.2 given here it is indicated that Darjeeling was always much above the State, except in 1911 when the district was a little below the State in respect of index of growth of population.



STATEMENT 1.2

Index	~*	population	
IDGOX	ΟI	DODULATION	n ørnwik

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
West Bengal	10 0	106	103	112	187	155	206
Darjeeling	100	105	111	125	147	178	285

Writing in 1854 in his *Himalayan Journals* Joseph Hooker said that there were not a hundred inhabitants under British protection when Darjeeling was first transferred, but that, during the two years in which he witnessed its development, its progress resembled that of an Australian colony not only in the amount of building, but also in the accession of native families from the surrounding countries. He was referring to the hills portion of the district excluding Kalimpong, which was then part of Bhutan.

When the East India Company in 1835 first acquired the nucleus of the Darjeeling district from the Raja of Sikkim, it was almost entirely under forest and practically uninhabited. Although it was stated to have been uninhabited probably a more accurate estimate was that this hill tract of 138 square miles contained a population of 100. The heavy forest and poor communications must have kept down numbers to those who could make a precarious living from rough cultivation of forest lands and the collection of forest fruits. A primitive system of Government which countenanced slavery did nothing to encourage development and an increase of population.

The decision of the Company to develop Darjeeling as a hill resort gave an opportunity to neighbouring people to immigrate and take part in the development.

The original inhabitants, probably Lepchas, were rapidly outnumbered by settlers from Nepal and Sikkim. By the year 1850, Dr. Campbell, the first Superintendent, reported that the number of inhabitants had risen to 10,000. The rapid influx was noted by Sir Joseph Hooker when he visited Darjeeling about that time. When in 1869 a rough census was taken of the inhabitants of this tract, the total was found to be over 22,000.

Previous to 1860 there had been some fighting with the Sikkim Raja, which was followed by annexations of territory. In the hills an area was added to the Darjeeling tract mentioned above which brought the boundaries to the Nepal frontier on the west and the Tista river on the East. The Terai was also added. It is not clear what was then the population of the Terai but it can be assumed that it was considerable from the fact that, in 1874, it was reported that at the time of annexation there were 544 jotes which brought in a revenue of Rs. 19,000. The census of 1872 showed the total population of the Terai to be 47,985.

The Kalimpong subdivision of the district was annexed after the Bhutan War of 1865. The population of this area then was estimated to be 3,536. As the area was treated as part of the headquarters subdivision of the district, early census records gave no figures for this area but an estimate of the population of the Kalimpong area in the year 1881 was 12,683. Immigration was considerable between annexation and 1881.

Astonishingly enough as early as 1794 H. T, Colebrooke had pleaded for tea and coffee plantations in Bengal predicting their success. The first trial of the tea plant at Darjeeling was made in 1841, according to a A. Campbell, with a few seeds grown in Kumaon from China stock. It was quite successful, and the quality was approved by the Assam tea planter who visited Darjeeling in 1846, and made the first tea here. Although experiments continued to be made on the growth of the tea plant, and seed from Assam and Kumaon was distributed gratuitously by Government, it was not till 1856 that the first plantation was started at Kurseong, and another near Darjeeling, by Captain Samler, who was also the first to try coffee. The success in both cases was complete and others followed in the same path. By 1861 on the eve of the International Exhibition in London of 1862, 22 tea estates had sprung up. They had received a total grant of 21,865 acres, of which 3,251 were under of tea, and already, 4,303,000 tea mants had been planted, 42,600 lbs. of tea and 20,000 lbs. of coffee manufactured and 2,534 labourers employed. In 1871 the number of tea estates, public and private, was 62, with an area of 12,305 acres planted with tea. In 1881, the number of these estates had risen to 155, and the acreage under tea had advanced to 28,867 acres. In 1891 there were 177 registered gardens with 45,585 acres under tea and 242 square miles comprised in tea estates. From this time onwards tea estates were more and more organised under big limited concerns so that although the area under tea expanded the number of separate gardens decreased.

To return from this digression, Kalimpong was annexed from Bhutan in 1865 and in 1891 was a vast Government estate, consisting mainly of forests. In that year it contained only two tea gardens and two cinchona plantations, the remainder being divided in agricultural plots among settlers from Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, as well as amongst the original Lepcha inhabitants. While tea flourished in the hills, in the teras or plain at the foot of the hills ordinary cultivation was earried on by Rajbansis with an admixture of Muslims and other castes. Reclamation of land went on steadily but even in 1891 about 45 per cent of the land was uncultivated.

The Census of 1872 was considered defective. There was an immense concealment of females in 1881. Many of them fled on the census night over the frontier into Nepal. Labourers absconded from tea gardens from panic and other causes. It was believed that the census of 1891 for the first time took a satisfactory count. During 1891-1901 the hills were very healthy. On the other hand, the terai was notoriously malarious and mortality was very heavy. The Siliguri-Darjeeling railway line was opened in 1880-81. The tea industry on which the growth of the district mainly depended, passed through a serious crisis. Prices fell greatly between 1896 and 1901 and many gardens were no longer able to work at a profit. A few gardens closed and others reduced their labour force, so that the increase due to extension of cultivation during the earlier years of the decade was to a great extent discounted by subsequent reduction of establishment. The increase of population was greatest in Kalimpong. where the waste land was rapidly brought under cultivation by new settlers, chiefly from Nepal. Already during 1901-11 the population showed a decline in the rate of increase. L. S. S. O' Malley in his Census Report of 1911 observed:

The explanation is that there is only a limited area in which there is room for an increase in population. Over one-third of the district is covered by reserved forests, while the tea gardens extend over about oneseventh of its area. While they were being opened out and developed, labour poured in and a phenomenal growth of population resulted. Now all the land suitable for tea cultivation, within the area reserved for it, has been taken up. On the tea gardens therefore no considerable increase of population can be expected. As it is, tea occupies a third of cropped area, and the tea gardens employ a labour force of 58,000, or onefifth of the total population of the district. As regards ordinary cultivation only one-third of the district is cultivable, and it cannot therefore hope to support a teeming agricultural population. Even in Kalimpong, where nearly half the land is reserved for native cultivation, it is recognised that it has reached the limit of safety in some parts, and in such localities it has been found necessary to prohibit further extension.

The net result in 1901-11 was a progressive decrease in the rate of increase and a shrinkage of the volume o immigration. A scrutiny of the percentage changes in the growth of population of Darjeeling shows a decrease almost everywhere except in Kalimpong sub-Between 1872 and 1921 the district experienced phenomenal growth, but between 1901-51 the happy period of expansion and carefree production in an expanding market was over and the rate of growth during this period 1901-51 was very much less than half of the period 1872-1921. Nevertheless growth between 1921and 1951 has not been disappointing at all, the areas of specially repid growth having been Pulbazar, Kurseong and Siliguri police stations: Pulbazar saw a great increase in agriculture, Kurseong in tea and as a railway and residential town, and Siliguri for its growing importance as the biggest railway and road terminus in Northern Bengal. During 1911-21 the influenza epidemic caused great mortality in the hills and hung about longer than in the plains, probably because the greater distance and the less frequent intercourse between one collection of homesteads and the next caused infection to spread less rapidly. There were also local epidemics of relapsing fever. The teras and Kalimpong were opened up by the Siliguri-Kissenganj and the Siliguri-Giellekhola railways in 1914-5. During 1921-31 there was less immigration from Nepal. Siliguri police station improved as a consequence of the extension of the broad-gauge railway to the town. There was considerable immigration from Bihar in the terai and Kurseong improved because of tea. During 1931-41 there was a severe earthquake in January 1934 when a large number of old buildings in Darjeeling town and Tindharia collapsed. In 1935 there was heavy flood in the Mechi.

From a study of the trend of in and out-migration to and from the district of Darjeeling between 1891 and 1951, Mitra in his 1951 report commented on the growth of population in this district as, "The figure for 1951 includes 15,738 Displaced persons. The statement is interesting in as much as it shows how the immigrant population is being gradually substituted by their children born in Darjeeling. Nevertheless, the fact remains that there must be a great deal of intercourse still between Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan on the one hand and Darjeeling on the other. The emigrant population has been fairly constant representing those Indians who were born in the district whose parents were on pleasure tour, business and service. The above statement does not include 3,315 Muslims, who according to the West Bengal Government left the State for Pakistan of whom 1.385 later returned.

"The statement also illustrates what a small proportion migration between Darjeeling and other districts of the State bears to migration from and outside the State. The large immigration figures of 1891 and 1901 were due, as already noted, to the filling up of the agricultural areas in the terai by immigration from Dinajpur, Bangpur and Jalpaiguri. This is perhaps the only district where immigration and emigration from

and to other districts have remained at a low level since 1911 and where the Partition has made little difference in their volumes. The two statements indicate that population in the district is well near saturation point, both in tea and agriculture, that migration has taken place more or less on the basis of the family as the unit, and that the industrial population in tea is fairly settled in their place of work. The comparative paucity of strikes and industrial discontent in the district due in part to lack of labour organisation and very low living standards also bears out the above observation."

In the Census of 1961 the overall increase of population for the district has been 35.90 per cent. The three hill subdivisions have not grown so much as has grown the other subdivisions in the terai. In fact during this present decade 1951-61 the Siliguri subvivision has shown a spectacular increase of population to the tune of 68.04 per cent. This high increase has been shared both by the tracts under command of agriculture and rapidly growing urban areas centering round Siliguri. The police station of Naxalbari has even shown the rate of growth of population as 82.84 per cent which is followed by Siliguri police station with a growth rate of 77.96 per cent. In the whole State of West Bengal the highly industrialised and urbanised police station of Durgapur in Burdwan district and five such police stations of 24-Parganas district have shown a higher growth rate of population than these two police stations of Darjeeling district. The other two police stations Phansidewa and Kharibari have also grown by no less a proportion than 55.47 per cent and 46.24 per cent respectively. In the previous decade these two police stations surpassed all others in the district in respect of population growth and in that decade Naxalbari and Siliguri were just around the average population growth of the district taken as a whole. In all other past census decades the growth of population was equally shared by all the four police stations in this subdivision and strikingly enough they were always below other police stations in the rest of the three hill subdivisions of the district. Siliguri is passing through a process of rapid industrial and urban growth because of the vantage point it enjoys as the nerve centre of trade and other communications between the north-eastern States and the rest of West Bengal and Bihar.

Amongh the hill subdivisions Kalimpong has grown more than the other two subdivisions. Garubathan of this subdivision has grown by 44.18 per cent which is also much above the district average. All other police stations of this district are below the districts average in so far as the population growth is concerned. Headquarters police station of Darjeeling could only add one-fifth more to its population of 1951. The previous decade of 1941-51 saw the falling off of population in two police stations Jore Bangalow and Mirik. Both these police stations have regained considerably in the present decade. Of course, Garubathan's population growth in the decade ending in 1941 was exceptionally high. It added more than half in 1941 to the population it had in 1981.

The statements 1.3 and 1.4 give the growth of

population and intercensal percentage variation during the last sixty years in each of the administrative units of Darjeeling. The map at page (27) also

gives the pictorial representation of intercensal growth, of population during 1951-61 in each administrative unit of the district.

GROWTH OF POPULATION DURING THE LAST SIXTY YEARS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE DISTRICT

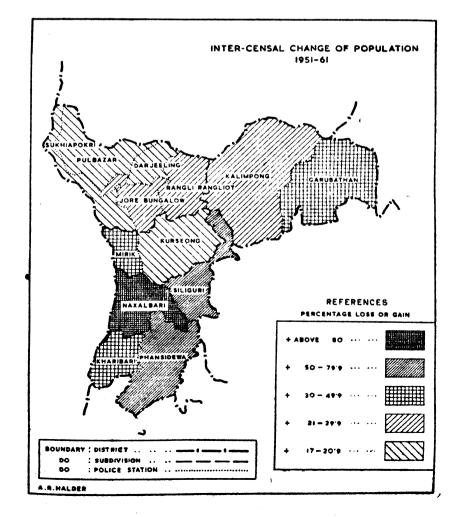
District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Population 1961	Variation 1951-61	Population 1951	Variation 1941-51	Population 1941	Variation 1981-41
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Darjeeling District	624,640	+ 165,023	459,617	+68,718	890,899	+58,888
Sadar Subdivision	2 08 ,52 3	+ 33,898	169,631	+22,304	147,327	+ 28,149
Pulbasar	82.504	+ 5,575	26,929	+ 5.609	21,820	+ 8,810
Darjeeling	74,481	+ 11.290	63,171	+14,438	48,738	+ 4,637
Sukhiapokri	22,784	+ 8,526	19,258	+ 1,041	18,217	+ 4,038
Jore Bungalow	85.261	+ 6,817	28.944	- 8,098	82,042	+10,952
Rangli Rangliot	88,518	+ 7,184	81,829	+ 4,314	27,015	+ 5,212
Kalimpong Subdivision	120,526	+ 27,085	93,441	+ 14,399	79,042	+ 10,839
Walimana	96.047	+ 19.584	76.463	+12,556	68,907	+ 9,066
Kalimpong Garubathan	24,479	+ 7,501	16,978	+ 1,843	15,135	+ 1,778
Kurseong Subdivision	80,743	+ 15,030	65,713	+ 5,727	59 ,9 86	+ 7,990
Mirik	21,646	+ 5,510	16,186	- 980	17,066	+ 2,759
Kurseong	59,097	+ 9,520	49,577	+ 6,657	42,920	+ 5,281
Siliguri Subdivision	219,848	+ 89,016	130,889	+ 26,288	10 4,544	+11,860
Phansidewa	58,573	+ 20.897	37,676	+ 9,823	27,858	+ 3,160
	98,12 5	+ 40.795	52.880	+ 8,046	44,284	+ 5,024
Siliguri	25,957	+ 8,208	17.749	+ 5,406	12,348	+ 1,400
Kharibari			23,077	+ 3,018	20.064	+ 2,276
Nazalbari	42,198	+ 19,116	25,011	1 0,010	23,002	·

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Population 1981	Variation 1921-31	Population 1921	Variation 1911-21	Population 1911	Variation 1901-11	Population 1901
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 `
Darjeeling District	882,061	+87,824	294,287	+14,888	279,899	+14,119	265,780
Sadar Subdivision	119,178	+ 12,667	106,511	+ 3,934	102,577	+10,624	91,953
Pulbasar	18,01 0	+ 1,791	16,289	+ 602	15,687	+ 1,625	14,062
Darjeeling	44.096	+4.986	89,160	+ 1,446	87,714	+ 3,906	33,808
Sukhiapokri	14,179	+ 2,916	11,263	+ 416	10,847	+ 1,123	9,7240
Jore Bungalow	21,090	+ 3.168	17,922	+ 662	17,260	+ 1,788	15,479
Rangli Rangliot	21,808	- 74	21,877	+ 808	21,069	+ 2,182	18,887
Kalimpong Subdivision	68,803	+ 8.110	60,093	+ 10,573	49,520	+ 8,009	41,511
Kalimpong	54.841	+ 5,277	49.564	+ 8.720	40,844	+ 6,606	84,288
Garubathan	13,362	+ 2.888	10,529	+ 1,858	8,676	+ 1,403	7,278
Kurseong Subdivision	51,996	+ 11,639	40,357	- 850	41,807	- 3,980	45,187
Mirik	14.807	+ 3,208	11,104	- 284	11,888	- 1,095	12,488
Kurseong	87,689	+ 8,436	29,253	- 616	29,869	- 2,885	82,754
Siliguri Subdivision	92,684	+ 5,408	87,976	+ 681	86,595	- 534	87,1 29
Phansidewa	24,698	+ 1.441	28,252	+ 181	28.071	- 149	28,218
Siliguri	39,260	+ 2,297	86,968	+ 282	86,681	- 226	86,907
Kharibari	10,948	+ 684	10,809	+ 85	10,224	- 63	10,287
Nazalbari	17,788	+ 1,086	16,752	+ 188	16,619	- 108	16,799

STATEMENT 1.4

PERCENTAGE VARIATIONS IN POPULATION DURING THE LAST SIXTY YEARS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE DISTRICT

District/Subdivision/	Percentage Variation						
Police Station	1951-61	1941-51	1981-41	1921-81	1911-91	1901-11	
1	2	8	4	8	6	7	
Darjeeling District	+85.90	+ 17.58	+17.72	+12.85	+ 5.12	+ 5.81	
Sadar Subdivision	+19.98	+15.14	+23.62	+ 11.89	+ 3.84	+11.55	
Pulbasar Darjeeling Sukhiapokri Jore Bungalow Rangli Rangliot	+ 20.70 + 17.87 + 18.81 + 21.82 + 22.98	+ 26.31 + 29.63 + 5.71 - 9.67 + 15.97	+18.38 +10.52 +28.48 +51.93 +28.90	+10.57 +12.60 +25.89 +17.68 - 0.84	+ 8.84 + 8.88 + 8.84 + 3.84 + 3.84	+11.56 +11.55 +11.55 +11.56 +11.55	
Kalimpong Subdivision	+28.99	+18.22	+ 15.89	+13.50	+ 21.35	+ 19.89	
Kalimpong Garubathan	+25.61 +44.18	+ 19.65 + 10.85	+16.58 +18.27	+10.65 +26.91	+91.85 +91.96	+19.29 +19.29	
Kurssong Subdivision	+22.87	+ 9.55	+15.37	+ 28,84	2.06	- 8. 81	
Mirik Kurseong	+ 84.15 + 19.20	- 5.45 +15.51	+19.28 +13.88	+ 28,85 + 28.84	2.06 2.06	- 8.81 - 8.81	
Biliguri Subdivision	+ 68.04	+25.15	+19.80	+ 6.20	+ 0.79	- 0.61	
Phansidewa Siliguri Kharibari Naxalbari	+55.47 +77.96 +46,24 +82.84	+ 35.27 + 18.17 + 43.80 + 15.02	+12.80 +12.80 +12.79 +12.80	+ 6.20 + 6.21 + 6.15 + 6.18	+ 0.78 + 0.77 + 0.88 + 0.80	- 0.61 - 0.61 - 0.61 - 0.69	



Settlement of displaced persons in different parts of the district has had a great bearing on the growth of population. In the Census of 1961 as many as 169,250 persons have returned themselves as being born outside the district, which constitute 27.18 percent of the total population of the district. During the ten-year period of 1951-61, a number of 99,352 persons have immigrated to this district and this comprises 15.91 per cent of the total population of the district. Out of the total migrants cited above as many as 88,162 persons have come from Pakistan, Of them 25,546 persons have come during the last ten-year period of 1951-61 and they comprise 4.09 per cent of the total population of the district. Again, out of the total migrants to the district as many as 41,10 persons have come from Nepal which comprise 6.58 per cent of the total population of the district. During the last ten-year period of 1951-61, 18,884 persons from Nepal have come to this district which constitute 2.94 per cent of the total population of the district. As many as 66,987 persons have retured themselves in 1961 in Darjeeling district as being born in other States in India. Of them 40,287 persons have come from Bihar to the district which comprise 6 58 per cent of the total population of the district. Of them 20,076 persons came from Bihar during the last ten-year period of 1951-61. They comprise 3.85 per cent of the total population of the district.

STATEMENT 2.2

Variations in Density (persons per square mile) between 1901 and 1961 District/Subdivision/ Police Station Б Darjeeling District Jadar Subdivision 1,091 Pulbazar 1.206 1,564 1.848 Darjeeling Bukhispokri Jore Bungalow Bangli Rangliot Kalimpong Bubdivision Kalimpong Garubathan 0 Kurseong Subdivision AKA Mirik Kurseong Biliguri Bubdivision Phansidews 1,880 Siliguri

SEX RATIO 8.

Kharibari

Naxalbari

In the Indian subcontinent males outnumber females. The same is true with the State of West Bengal also. In West Bengal males have always outnumbered females since 1901 when the sex ratio was 945. Up to 1941 it was gradually going down in each Census year and Census 1951 marked a slight improvement over that of 1941. In the present Census it has further gone up. In 1961 there are 878 females for every 1,000 male population in the State of West Bengal.

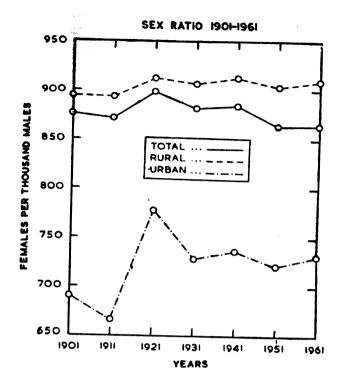
In the district of Darjeeling, there has been alternate rise and fall in the proportion of sexes since 1901. At the turn of the present century Darjeeling has only 876 females to every 1,000 male population. In 1911 this proportion went further down to 871. The 1921 Census marked an appreciable improvement in the proportion of sexes but in the next decade it again fell down to 881. There was slight rise in 1941. In 1951 again there was considerable fall in the sex ratio which was only 863 females for 1,000 males. In the present Census it has more or less remained stationary, the sex ratio only being 864. Except in 1941 Darjeeling's sex ratio was always lower than that observed in the State of West Bengal taken as a whole. Exactly the same phenomenon is observed in the rural areas of the district but the urban sex ratio of Darjeeling has

always been better than the corresponding State ratio. variation of the The statement 3.1 shows the proportion of sexes between last sixty years in the district of Darjeeling as compared to those for the entire State of West Bengal for total, rural and urban areas separately. These variations have also been graphically shown in the diagram given at page (31).

STATEMENT 3.1

No. of Females	per thousand Males
Darjeeling District	West Bengal

	Dar	Darjeeling District			West Bengal		
Year	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
1901	876	894	690	945	994	659	
1911	871	898	666	925	982	614	
1921	898	912	777	905	970	591	
1931	881	906	728	890	961	578	
1941	884	912	736	852	945	559	
1951	863	908	721	865	989	6 60	
1961	864	909	781	87 8	948	701	

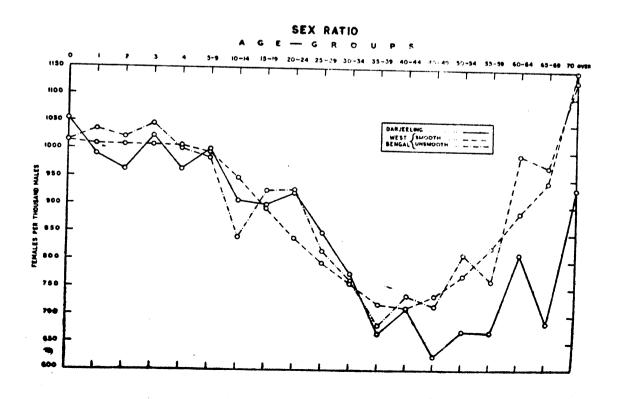


The inaccuracy of the age statistics especially for females is so great that it is difficult for any conscientious demographer to place much reliance on the proportion of female population to males at each age period. The deficiency of female population is more marked at the age-group 15-19 and also beyond age-group 25-29 upto the age period 55-59, where the sex

ratio appears to be lower than even the district average. Preponderence of females over males is observed in the district only in the ages 0 and 8 and also in age-group 5-9, though this preponderence is observed at each of the ages, 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the case of the State of West Bengal as a whole. Low mortality of the female children in this part of the country reasonably explains this state of affairs.

The marked deficiency of females in the age-group 10-14 is a common feature in almost every part of the world. In the age-groups 10-14 and 15-19 there is a sharp fall in the sex ratio but it begins to improve in the next higher age-group and reaches a maximum in the age period 20-24. This marked deficiency seems due to understatement of their age if still unmarried and to the exaggeration of it if they are married and especially if they have become mothers. The overstatement of age in these age-groups seems somehow to be compensated by a sharp rise in the sex ratio in the age-group 20-24. In the next higher age-groups the sex ratio falls by a considerable degree upto the age-group 35-89, after which period sex ratio appears to fluctuate from one age-group to another. It touches the bottom in the age-group 45-49.

The alternative rises and falls in the proportion of females at subsequent age periods beyond 39 illustrate the special predilection of women for multiples of 10 in stating their age. Digital preference acts as particular bias in age returns and specially in the case of the women. The alternative ups and downs in the proportion of sexes may be visualised in the curve is given below.



Beyond 59, i.e., in the age-groups starting from 60-64 the sex ratio begins to rise and this steady increase in the relative number of the females in the higher age-groups might be due to in part their greater longivity.

The single year age returns have been smoothed for the State of West Bengal in the Office of the Registrar General, India. The proportion of sexes for different age periods has also been calculated on the smoothed data for age returns for the State. In the diagram at page (31) a curve has been given showing the proportion of sexes in different age-groups calculated on the smoothed data of ages for the State. The statement 3.2 given below indicates the sex ratio at different age periods based on raw age returns as well as on the smoothed data for the State and that on raw age returns for the district. The sex ratio on the smoothed data for the State has been shown within brackets against each age-group.

STATEMENT 3.2

Sex Ratio by age-groups

Age-group	West	West Bengal		
	Unsmooth	Smooth		
•	1.014	1,014	1,054	
0	1,085	1,009	990	
1	1,021	1,008	963	
9 8	1.046	1,008	1,024	
8	1,000	1,007	964	
	985	995	1,001	
5-9	841	949	907	
10-14	926	898	900	
15 —19 20 —24	928	840	922	
25 29	817	795	850	
	768	758	776	
8084	682	720	667	
85 - 89	786	714	713	
4044	717	786	626	
4549 5054	817	778	672	
	764	824	670	
5559	994	888	813	
6064	978	945	687	
65—69 70+	1,180	1,148	938	

The proportion of sexes for the hill areas seem to be better than that observed in the Terai. The highest proportion is found in Jore Bungalow police station of Sadar subdivision. In fact except the police station of Darjeeling all the other areas under Sadar subdivision have shown quite a fair proportion of sexes. Kalimpong subdivision is marginally below the district average in this respect but the sex ratio in Kurseong is quite above the district average. Siliguri subdivision has shown quite a low proportion of sexes. The Siliguri police station has only 698 females to every 1,000 male population. The statement 3.3 given below shows the number of females per thousand males in each of the administrative units of the district.

STATEMENT 3.8

	No. of females per thousand males				
District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Total	Rural	Urban		
Darjeeling District	864	909	781		
Sadar Subdivision	989	981	788		
Pulbagar	960 879	960 984	788		
Darjeeling Sukhiapokri	978	978 998	••		
Jore Bungalow Rangli Rangliot	99 8 959	989	••		
Kalimpong Subdivision	868	881	800		
Kalimpong Garubathan	878 8 2 3	900 828	800		
Kurssong Subdivision	932	947	862		
Mirik Kurseong	968 921	963 9 89	869		
Siliguri Subdivision	779	889	651		
Phansidewa	855 698	855 822	651		
Siliguri Kharibari	886 830	8 3 6 830	• •		
Naxalbari	880	300			

4. RURAL POPULATION

A little more than three-fourths of the total population of the district of Darjeeling as in the State of West Bengal taken as a whole live in villages.

A village is conterminous with revenue survey mauza for the purpose of census. The exact definition of village has been very much confusing during the first few census decades. When the Census Commissioner of India observed in the Report for 1931 that "the distribution between a town and a village however arbitrary is easily effected on a numerical basis but the definition of the village as a unit is by no means always so easy", he was speaking for his successors as well as for his predecessors. The way of defining a village was contemplated in the census of 1881 as well as in 1891 to be by defining a village community according to Sir Henry Maine, but this did not yield much positive result for by that time revenue village or mauza had already come in the picture, thanks to the great Revenue Survey of India which had commenced in the 18th century. The slow emergence of the revenue mauza as the village is traced in the first three volumes of Phillimore's Historical Records of the Survey of India.

In 1901 and 1921 when cadastral survey had not been completed in most of the districts of West Bengal and when the manza boundaries laid down in the general revenue survey had not always been clearly traceable, the term village in census parlance was rather indeterminate, because it had different meanings in different areas. Sometimes it meant a survey manza and sometimes a residential village. In the own words of E.A. Gait, the Census Superintendent of 1901 of Bengal, 'A village may be either a collection of houses bearing a separate name, or else the manza, i.e., the area treated as a village at the survey. The later has the advantage of being a definite unit regarding which there

can be manner of doubt so long as the boundaries laid down at the survey are known, but it does not at the present time necessarily correspond to the residential village. One of the latter may spread over two mausas or survey villages, or two may lie in the same mauza or the mauza may be altogether uninhabited. On the other hand, if the survey unit be neglected, it is very difficult to say with any precision what constitutes a village. There are many collections of houses which would by one person be called separate villages, while another would treat them as hamlets of other villages in the neighbourhood. In Bengal the records of the revenue survey have not been kept upto date and in most districts the survey mauza is no longer clearly traceable. Generally, therefore, a village was taken for census purposes to mean a residential village, i.e., as a collection of houses bearing a separate name with its dependent hamlets. Where, however, there has been a recent cadastral survey, as in parts of Bihar and Oriesa, the survey mauza was taken as the census unit'.

O'Malley in 1911 commented on the census village as follows:

'The census village corresponds to the mausa or survey unit of area in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions and Cooch Behar, and elsewhere to the residential village, or collection of houses bearing a common name with its dependent hamlets. As a rule, the difference between the mausa and the residential village is small; but this is not so in tracts which were uninhabited at the time of revenue survey, and so were not properly subdivided. A striking instance of this is found in the western part of the Midnapore District, known as the Jungle Mahals, where nineteen mausas contain more than 20,000 villages and hamlets. The village is thus a somewhat indeterminate entity'.

It was from 1921 onwards the term village in West Bengal corresponds to a revenue survey mauza. Owing to the peculiar configuration of the country the houses being scattered over the face of the land without any reference to civic unity or corporate life there was practically nothing much which could correspond a village in ordinary sense of the term. The mauza which had been demarcated as a unit for revenue purposes was translated as village for convenience's sake.

It should be borne in mind that what is reckoned for all administrative purposes and consequently also for the census as a village may or may not be the same as what we normally have in mind when we speak of a village. A village in the ordinary sense may mean a cluster of houses whose inhabitants are regarded by themselves as well as by others as distinctive social units with its identities marked by distinctive local name. The village in the administrative sense is the mauza, a settled area with definite boundaries for which records have been prepared. The administrative convenience for taking the survey unit of the area as a village is very great. It enables the census field staff to make absolutely certain that no tract however remote is left out of account. Thus in 1961 a village as a general rule has been taken to mean a revenue survey mausa with

jurisdiction list number. But a departure from the general rule was to be made in certain peculiar circumstances as in the case of Darjeeling tea estates or forest units. Where a tea estate or forest unit comprises two or more revenue survey mauzas, the separate boundries of which could not be demarcated on the ground, the tea estate or forest unit concerned was itself treated as a census village irrespective of the number of mauzas it contained.

In the hills of Darjeeling there are no villages in the proper sense of the word, but only homesteads nestling on the hill sides or in the valleys. Occasionally five or six houses are grouped together, but generally each homestead stands in its own land near the patches of cleared cultivation. Clusters of houses, which can be dignified by the designation of villages, are only found in a few bazars to which the people go for their weekly supplies.

Table A-III in Part II A of this volume gives the number of villages according to the different size classes of population as per 1961 Census for the district and its administrative units. In 1961 as many as 536 villages have been found to be inhabited in the district of Darjeeling. Changes in the number of inhabited villages during the last sixty years period of 1901 to 1961 have already been indicated at page (3). There has been a reduction in the number of villages in this district due to the changes in the number of mauzas by settlement operations and change in the number of uninhabited mauzas. The number of villages was gradually going down upto 1931 and then it began to rise for the next two decades. During the last ten years there has been a decrease in the number by eightyfour. In the State of West Bengal the number of inhabited villages have decreased by nine during the last decade.

The spatial distribution of the inhabited villages has been indicated by a number of 115 villages being located in 100 square miles of the rural areas of the State of West Bengal. Villages in the district of Darjeeling are more sparsely situated. There are only 43 villages to every one hundred square miles of the rural areas of Darjeeling. The maximum congestion is in Kharibari police station where every one hundred square miles of its rural area contain on an average 126 villages. Next to it is Siliguri where as many as 107 villages are located in an area of 100 square miles on an average. Congestion in respect of the situation of villages is quite low in the police stations of the hill subdivisions. The number of villages is least in Pulbazar police station of Sadar subdivision. This is a small police station covering an area of only 53.0 square mile and has only 5 inhabited villages in it. Average imber of villages for every one hundred square miles of area, therefore, comes as 9.

In the State of West Bengal 686 persons reside in a village on an average. In the district of Darjeeling more persons live together in a village on an average. As many as 896 persons are found to be living in one

inhabited village on an average. A village of Pulbasar police station supports maximum persons in the district. This is a police station where villages are quite sparsely situated, but each village is inhabited. Mirik police station occupies the next position in the district, where a little less than two thousand persons live in any village on an average. Any village of Darjeeling police station offers shelter to 1,878 persons on the average. In Siliguri subdivision there are more

villages in small areas, but any average village contains only 520 persons. The average smallest sixed villages are in the police station of Kharibari.

The statement 4.1 given below shows the rural areas, rural population, number of inhabited villages, average population per village, and number of villages per 100 square miles of rural area of the district and its different administrative units as also for the State as a whole.

STATEMENT 4.1

Number of Inhabited Villages, Average Population per Villages and Number of Villages

Per Hundred Square Miles

State/District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Area in sq. miles (Rural areas)	No. of inhabited villages	Total persons (Rural)	Average persons per inhabited villages	No. of inhabited villages per 100 sq. miles (Bural)
1	2	8	4	5	* 6
WEST BENGAL	38,535.0	88,465	26,885,487	686	115
Darjeeling District	1,241.1	586	480,008	896	43
Sadar Subdivision	357.1	88	162,872	1,851	25
Pulbasar Darjeeling Sukhiapokri Jore Bungalow Rangli Rangliot	53.0 86.8 92.6 56.4 118.8	5 18 18 28 24	32,504 83,810 92,784 85,261 38,518	6,501 1,878 1,266 1,533 1,€05	9 50 19 41 20
Kalimpong Subdivision	404.5	102	95,421	936	25
Kalimpong Garubathan	282.0 172.5	72 80	70,942 24,479	98 5 816	31 17
Kurseong Subdivision	169.9	49	<i>67,333</i>	1,374	30
Mirik Kurseong	87.6 124.6	11 88	21,646 45,687	1.968 1, 202	29 80
Siliguri Subdivision	817.8	297	154,377	520	94
Phansidewa Biliguri Kharibari Naxalbari	120.6 61.5 55.4 79.8	90. 66 70 71	58,573 27,654 25,957 42,198	651 419 871 594	75 107 126 89

In the district of Darjeeling maximum number of villages have a population of less than 500. They account for nearly 52.42 per cent of the total number of villages but population living in such villages account for only 14.89 per cent of the total population of the district. In 1951 this class of villages accounted for 69.21 per cent of the total number of villages of the district and persons living in such villages accounted for about one-fourth of the total rural population of the district. In 1951 maximum number of the rural population were found to be living in such villages. Maximum number of persons, who account for 27.28 per cent of the rural population in the district of Darjeeling are found to live in villages having a population more than 1,000 but less than 2,000. Quite a significant number of persons, a little less than one-

fourth (23.16 per cent) of the total rural population of the district live in villages having a population range of 2,000 to 4,999. In the next higher class of villages, that is, those having a population between 5,000 and 10,000 about 14 per cent of the population are found to be living. In 1951 this percentage of population was only 11.06. About 5 per cent of the rural population of the district live in villages of population size of above 10,000. The villages in this class account for 0.19 per cent of the total number of villages in the district. The villages of smaller sizes appear, therefore, to be diminishing faster at the cost of rapid growth of villages of higher population sizes. The statement 4'2 below shows the percentage distribution of villages and population by class of villages of the district as compared to that of the State both for 1951 and 1961.

STATEMENT 4.2

		Wee	Bengal	Darjeeling		
Class of Villages (According to size of Population)		oless to total num ber of	Percentage of popula- tion in this	Percenter of number of village in this class to total number of the class	ege. Percentage of popula-	
1	2	3	4	5		
Less than 500	1961 1951	5 7 .97 67.69	19.24 27.95	59.42 69.21	6 14.89 28.92	
500 — 999	1961	22.14	22.87	90.52	16.48	
	1951	19.68	26.41	15.56	18.75	
1,0001,999	1961	18.59	27.25	17.72	27 28	
	1951	9.14	28.88	10.53	23.45	
2,000-4,999	1961	5.61	23.47	7 28	99.16	
	1951	8.15	16.97	8.57	17.10	
5,000-9,999	1961	0.68	5.85°	1.87	14 00	
	1951	0.30	8.77	0.97	11 06	
10,000+	1961	0.06	1.32	0.19	4.69	
	1951	0.04	1.07	0.16	5.72	

In this district there are only one village inhabited by more than 10,000 people and ten villages having a population between 5,000 and 9,999. The village Chabu Lama's Estate (J. L. No. 2) of Pulbazar police station is inhabited by 22, 511 persons.

5. URBAN POPULATION

It is a fond belief to many a student of demography that West Bengal where almost every fourth person is a town-dweller, is one of the highly urbanised State of the country, and that West Bengal has decided to tread the path of trade, industry and commerce leaving agriculture in the shade. But a close scrutiny of the pattern of urbanisation in the State gives us an idea that West Bengal's urban concentration is limited to a few highly industrialised districts around the river Hooghly at its lower reaches, Durgapur-Asansol in the district of Burdwan, and Siliguri in the district of Darjeeling in the north. The hand of nature has divided this small district of Darjeeling into two clear divisions—the hills and the submontane Tarai. This has like all other aspects influenced a great deal in setting up different urban centres in the district. Darjeeling has altogether four towns, three in the hills and one in the Tarai. All these four towns are the headquarters of the respective subdivisions. The three hill towns are wonderful summer resorts of Eastern India and as such the urban populace in these three towns are subject to considerable seasonal variation. They receive large number of visitors in summer from about April to May and also in the post-monsoon autumn from about the middle of September to the middle of November. In Winter many people from the hills go down to the plains. With the

popularisation of tourist trade in this part of the country, seasonal variation in the population of these three towns has assumed a considerable dimension. Certain natural events certainly cause, as they did in the past, a great reduction in the number of visitors. But Siliguri holds up altogether a different view. A remarkable urban expansion has been taking place in this area.

All the four towns of the district are administered by a Board of the Municipal Commissioners. At the turn of the present century the district had only two towns, Darjeeling and Kurseong. Both Siliguri and Kalimpong were treated as a town at the census of 1931. Kalimpong was declared a Municipality only after 1941 and Siliguri was declared a Municipality in 1950. At the censuses of 1931 and 1941 Jalapahar and Labong, now parts of Darjeeling town, were treated as separate urban centres. But since 1951 they have been merged in Darjeeling.

For the first time in 1951 all Census statistics were presented separately for rural and urban areas. This has been continued in 1961 as a basic stratification as fundamental as the presentation of all data separately for males and females. An urban area for the purpose of Census 1961 includes (a) all municipal towns, cantonments and any other areas being administered by local bodies such as town committees, union committees etc., (b) any other place which satisfies the following empirical tests viz., (i) a population of not less than 5,000 persons (ii) a density of at least 1,000 persons per sq. mile and (iss) three-fourths of the occupations of the working population should be cuiside of agriculture and (iv) the place should have a few pronounced urban characteristics and amenities like location of educational, medical or public institutions, offices or trading centres in it.

The people of this district appear to have more predilection for town life, as almost every fourth person of this district is a town dweller. Population in general of the other north-Bengal district seem to be less inclined for town life. It is least in Malda where only four per cent of the population are town dwellers.

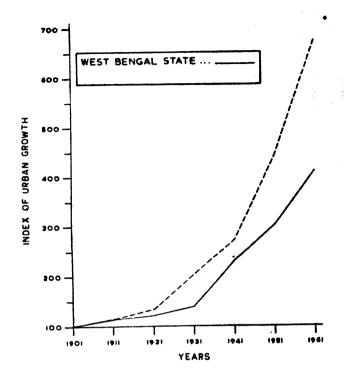
During the last sixty years period Darjeeling's growth of urban population showed a phenomenal increase, as is evident from the statement given at page (22). In 1931 due to the inclusion of more areas under urban command the urban population added more than half the number of what the district had in 1921. During the last two decades also a very rapid increase of urban population is observed and the urban increase have by far surpassed the growth rate of general population of the district. Taking the urban population of 1901 as 100 the index of urban growth has been calculated both for the State and the district of Darjeeling which is given in the statement of 5.1. Graphically also the index of urban growth has been shown in the diagram given at page (36).

STATEMENT 5.1 INDEX OF URBAN GROWTH

_		
Year	West Bengal	Darjeeling
1901	100	100
1911	114	118
1921	122	184
1931	140	203
1941	229	272
1951	804	442
1961	418	676
7507		

With the passage of thirty years since 1901 the urban population of the district doubled the number as it had in 1901. In 1951 it became nearly 4.5 times more and in the present Census of 1961 it had become almost seven times more the number at 1901.

In the State as a whole the urban growth is less pronounced up to 1981. The progress of urban population was not so spectacular as is evident from the very slowly rising curve shown in the diagram here. West Bengal's population growth in the urban sector has been showing a steadily moving upward trend since 1941. In 1941 it became more than double of what it was in 1901. In 1951 it was more than three times and now it has become more than four times of the urban population of 1901. The following statement gives the growth of urban population in each town of the district during the last sixty years.



STATEMENT 5.2

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF EACH TOWN SINGE 1901

			Ar	08		Decade	Percentage Decade		
Name of Town	Status of Town	Year	Sq. miles	Sq. Km.	Persons	Variation	Variation	Males	Females
	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	*	·	_	_	-			40.041	6,688
	Municipality	1901			16,924	••		10,241	7,874
Darjeeling †	Municipanty	1911			19,005	+ 2,081	+ 12 30	11,681	9,881
		1921			22,258	+8,258	+17.12	12,877	9,084
		1931			21,185	- 1,073	- 4.82	19,101	12,021
		1941			27,224	+ 6,039	+ 28.51	15,203	15,191
		1951			83,605	+ 6,881	+ 23.44	18,414	
		1961	14.08	10.57	40,651	+ 7,046	+ 20.97	22,736	17,915
					. ==.			4,870	8,906
Kalimpong	Municipality	1931			8,776	. 0 100	+ 86.26	6.664	5,294
Tratimbone		1941			11,958	+ 8,182	+ 89.46	9,208	7,469
		1951			16,677	+ 4,719		18,950	11,155
		1961	8.85	8.68	2 5, 10 5	+ 8,428	+ 50.54	10,000	,
					4,469	••	• •	2,418	2,05%
Kurseong	Municipality	1901				+ 1,105	+ 24.73	8,126	2,448
_		1911			5,574 6,445	+ 871	+ 15.68	8,275	8,170
		1921				+ 1,006	+ 15.61	4,014	8,487
		1981			7,451	+ 1,044	+ 14.01	4,507	8,988
		1941			8,495	+ 8,994	+ 87.95	6,387	5,882
		1951			11,719		+ 14.48	7,202	6,208
		1961	1.95	5.05	13,410	+ 1,691	7 15.50	.,	•
		1001			6,067	••	••	4,182	1,885
Siliguri	Municipality	1931			10,487	+ 4,420		7,191	8,866
		1941			32,480	+21,998		20,903	11,577
		1951				+82,991		89,651	25,820
		1961	. 16.00	15.54	65,471	₹ 02,561	, 101.01		·

[†] Jalapahar was a separate town in 1931 and 1941 with a population of P. 718 (M 421, F 297) and P. 905 (M 561, F 344) in the respective Census years. In 1951 the town was merged in Darjeeling. The 1931 and 1941 population figures of Darjeeling shown in this table include the figures for Jalapahar.

[†] Lebong was a separate town in 1981 and 1941 with a population of P. 564 (M 852, F 212) and P. 446 (M 801, F 145) in the respective Census years. In 1951 the town was merged in Darjeeling. The 1981 and 1941 population figures of Darjeeling shown in this table include the figures for Lebong.

The growth of Darjeeling and Kurseong has been moderate. Kalimpong in that respect has been growing a bit faster. Its population have increased by a little more than fifty per cent during the last decade. But Siliguri has been having a spectacular growth. After the Partition of 1947, Siliguri's population grew in 1951 by more than 200 per cent, though this rate has substantially fallen in the present decade of 1951-61, when the growth rate has only been found a little more than cent percent.

In the Gazetteer of 1907 Siliguri was described as a swampy malarious village closed to the foot of the hills with a population of only 784. In 1941 it had a population of 10,487 which showed a 78 per cent increase over the figure for 1931. The expansion has taken place inspite of its unhealthy and insanitary conditions and has no doubt been due to Siliguri's increasing importance as a focus of communications between the North-Indian States and other parts of the country. After the Partition of 1947 the town was receiving continuous streams of migrants. Then again the national emergency of 1962 helped the town assume a vital strategic importance. Since then it has been growing all the more as a focal point in the transport and commerce lines in the north-eastern India. This way of excepttional growth of this area has caught the attention of the planners of the country that a haphazard growth in such a vital region may bring with it all evils of unplanned urbanisation. To correct this situation the Government of West Bengal set up in May 1964 the Siliguri Planning Organisation by a Government resolution. The organisation has been given the task of preparing plans which are to provide a foundation of the organized development of the town and to ensure basic civic services and amenities to the people of this area.

According to the census classification of towns based on population sizes. Siliguri is in class II, Darjeeling and Kalimpong in class III and Kurseong in class IV. The statement 5.3 given below shows changes in classification of towns since 1901 in the district of Darjeeling.

STATEMENT 5.3

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS 1901-61

drwss II	100,000 and 50,000 99 20,000 49	9.999	Ola	VI se V se VI	5	0,000— 0,000— se then	9.999
Name of Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Darjeeling (M Kalimpong (M Kurseong (M) Siliguri (M)) III IV IV	III IV III	III V IV	7 7 7	III Ÿ	IV V	ıv Vi

M-Municipality.

In a census report towns are generally classified by population sizes. In 1961 The Registrar General, India attempted a functional classification of towns on the basis of predominant function of a town based on census data on industrial classification of workers adopted in 1961 Census. According to this classification the three

hill towns of the district Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Kurseong have been classified as service towns and Siliguri has been classified as a trade and commerce town.

6. AGE DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of population by quinquennial agegroups may be obtained from the Table C-II in Part II A of this volume. The following statement shows the percentage distribution of population in some broad age-groups in the last two Censuses of 1951 and 1961 for the district of Darjeeling as compared to that of the State of West Bengal.

STATEMENT 6.1

			1951	1961	
State/District	Age-group	Males	Females	Malos	Females
West Bengal	0-14 15-54	89.52 59.80	87.02 55.22	39.91	42.86
5 0	55+	7.18	7.76	58.69 7.10	49.54 7.60
Darjeeling District	0—14 15—54	8 č.41 58. 8 6	89.44 54.71	89.85 54.29	44.26 50.05
	55+	6.28	5.85	6.88	5.69

During the last ten years, the proportion of child population has increased to a considerable degree in the district. This increase, peculiarly enough, has been observed to be almost of the same magnitude both in the cases of male as well as female children. The increase in the proportion of children of the age-group 0-14 has almost been compensated by a decrease of almost the same extent in the population of middle aged men and women between the ages 15 and 54. An appreciable increase in the age-group 0-4 has apparently been brought about by a fall of infantile mortality rate and a rise in birth rate. In the higher age-group 55 and over the proportion has almost remained the same. Almost the same trend is observed in the pattern of distribution of males and fen ales in different broad age-groups while viewed in respect of the State of West Bengal as a whole. In the State too the proportion of child population in the age-group 0-14 has considerably increased apparently at the cost of a decrease by almost of the equal extent in the agegroup 15-54. In the higher age-groups of 55 and over, the proportion almost remains the same in the State.

The children both male and female in the school-going age (5-14) constitute about one-fourth of the total male and female population of the district. In other words every fourth male or female in Darjeeling is a boy or a girl in the school-going age. The Children of this group are growing in number. Their proportion has slightly increased over the decade in this district.

In the district the proportion of female children of the age-group 0-4 is bigher than the corresponding proportion of male children amongst total male population. In the age-period 0-4 females comprise about 16.18 per cent amongst their total number while

this percenage for males is 18.98. In the next higher age-group 5.14, the proportion amongst males is 25.87 against the female proportion of 28.12. In working age-group 15.54 the male proportion is higher than the corresponding female proportion. In the district the aged women are more in number than the aged men-folk.

In West Bengal, male children of the age-group 0-14 only constitute 39.21 per cent of total male population of the State, whereas in the district of Darjeeling they are about 39.35 per cent of the total male population. Amongst females this proportion in the case of the State of West Bengal is about 42.86, while in the district this is nearly 44.26. But in the age-group 15-54 in case of males, the State proportion is higher than the district proportion.

During the decade a significant change is observed in the number of young and aged persons i.s., persons in the age-group 0-14 and 55 and over taken together per hundred of supporting population i.s., persons in the age-group 15-54. This may be seen from the following statement of dependency ratio (i.s., ratio between persons in the age-group 0-14 and 55 and those in the age-group 15-54).

STATEMENT 6.2

		Dependency Retio			
Year	Total Rural Urban	Darjeeling District	West Bengal		
1951	Total	76	75		
1961	Total Rural Urban	91 96 7 6	98 109 71		

The 1961 population of the district as well as in the State bear a larger load of dependency than in 1951. This is possibly due to the high fertility and low mortality in the State. This load is, however, greater in rural areas than in urban areas. Darjeeling's population have to bear a load larger than the State average. In 1951 also the dependency ratio of Darjeeling was just a little higher than the State average.

7. MARITAL STATUS

Civil condition of the people by age-groups has been shown in Table C-II in Part II A of this volume. The following is a statement of percentage of population by age-groups classified by different marital status for the Censuses of 1951 and 1961.

STATEMENT 7.1

			ever rried	Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated and Unspecified Status	
Year	Age- group	Malos	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1951	All ages 0-14 15-34 85-54 55+	54.56 99.52 47.82 6.42 1.83	49.91 98.86 27.19 2.61 1.28	40.95 0.47 50.08 84.02 73.81	42.84 1.11 69.75 79.97 48.74	4.49 0.01 2.60 9.56 24.86	7.25 0.08 8.06 17.42 54.98	••	••
1961	All ages 014 1584 8554 55+	57.81 99.62 48.27 5.07 3.18	58.87 99.08 26.48 8.18 4.56	88.19 0.94 49 07 85.57 69.89	88.80 0.85 70.16 77.88 89.80	8.79 0.02 1.65 8.11 25.89	6,44 0.01 2.01 17.68 64.48	0.71 0.19 1.01 1.25 1.09	0.89 0.06 1.40 1.86 1.71

In 1961 Census during sorting and tabulation all children below 10 years of age were treated as never married irrespective of their actual marital status returned in the enumeration slips. Thus, there may be some scope for doubt about the observation on civil conditions of persons in the age-group 0-14. It is interesting to note that in the district of Darjeeling 200 persons (85 males and 115 females) in the age-group 0-9 returned themselves as married in 1961 Census.

It is a striking feature with this district that child marriage is quite uncommon with its people. In 1961 even less than one per cent of the population of the district in the age-groups 0-14 are married. In 1951 this percentage was only 1.11 for females and only 0.47 for males.

Another remarkable feature of the civil condition prevailing in this district revealed in the 1961 Census is that the proportion of married persons has fallen down in comparison with that at the 1951 census.

While about 40.95 per cent of the total male population and about 42.84 per cent of the female population returned as married in the 1951 census, in 1961 this figure has come down to 38.19 per cent in case of males and 38.80 per cent in case of females. The proportion of those widowed or divorced has also decreased in 1961 as compared to that of 1951.

About 30 per cent of women in the age-group 15-34 have remained unmarried in 1961. But in the next higher age-group i.e., 35-54 a little above three-fourths of the women population have been returned as married and about 17.63 per cent of them are widowed. Nearly half of the men-folk of age-group 35-54 are married. In the age-group 55 and above about 54.43 per cent of the women are widowed. In case of males only one-fourth are widowed in this age-group. The numbers of divorced or separated men and women in the district are 2,009 and 2,269 respectively.

The statement below gives an account of the childwomen ratio in the district as compared to that in 1951,

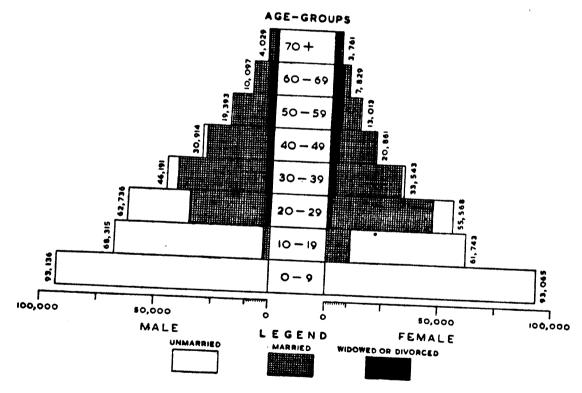
STATEMENT 7.2 CHILD-WOMEN RATIO

Year	Total Bural Urban	No. of Children 0-4 years per 1,000 Females of 15-44	No. of Children O-4 years per 1,000 Married Women of 15-44	No. of Total Widow females per 1,000 Married Women of 15-44
1981	Total	544	740	202
1961	Total Rural Urban	780 74 0 695	1,001 1,004 991	54 51 67

The child-women ratio has considerably increased during the last ten years apparently suggesting a fall in infantile mortality rate in the district. The child-women ratio when standardised for married women of the age-group 15-44 illustrates how high the specific fertility of adult women of the district is. The ratio

is higher in the rural areas indicating thereby higher fertility in the rural area than in urban areas of the district. The incidence of widowhood has decreased since 1951. This is lower in rural areas than in the urban areas.

The diagram below is the age-pyramid shewing the different civil condition in each decennial age-group in the district as returned in 1961 Census. The left horisontal bars stand for the male population and the right horisontal ones stand for the female population. White portion signify the population of unmarried males and females, checks signify the extent of married males and females and blacks signify that of divorced or widowed males and females. The number inserted sideways to each horisontal bar signifies the total male and female population in that particular age-group. The vertical legends in the middle between the two sets of horisontal bars indicate the age-groups to which the bars relate.



8. LANGUAGE

Nepali is the principal language of the district. It is spoken by 59.09 per cent of the district's total population. But it is the language of more than ninety per cent of the people of the three hill subdivisions, Sadar, Kalimpong and Kurseong. It has been declared the official language of these three subdivisions of the district in addition to its Bengali language under West Bengal Act XXIV of 1961. There has been a phenomenal growth of the Nepali speakers during the last decade of

1951-61. They have become more than three-fold in number of what they were in 1951.

Bengali speakers of Darjeeling constitute about 18.64 per cent of the district's population. Bengali is mostly spoken in Siliguri subdivision. Hindi speakers of this district account for about 7.67 per cent of the district's population.

The statement below indicates the intercensal growth of the population under the three major language group of the district.

STATEMENT 8.1

SHOWING PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EACH DECADE (1911-1961) OF POPULATION OF THREE NUMERICALLY MOST IMPORTANT LANGUAGES (INCLUDING MOTHER TONG-UES GROUPED UNDER THEM) AS OF 1961

Mother Tongue		1961	1951	1981	1921	1911
1		9	8	4	6	6
Nepali*	(a) (b) (c)	869,180 +814.95 59.09	88,958 - 4.82 19.85	92,970 +45.41 28.00	68,986 +12.68 21.78 88,685	56,768 20.28 51,886
Bengali**	(b) (c)	+77.59 18.64	+71.84 14.27	-1.06 11.58	-24.72 18.15	18.86
Hindi†	(a) (b) (c)	47,898 +18.90 7.67	40,280 +18.88 8.76	88,898 +6.45 10.21	81,845 + 22.02 10.82	9.82

Note: (a) Absolute figures.

Percentage variation.

(e) Percentage to total population.

- Nepali (Khas-Kura) of 1981 and 1911 and Eastern Paharia (Khas) of 1921 have been taken as Nepali.
- With Bengali-Barik (P. 72), Malpaharia (P. 1,216) and Rajbangsi (P. 2) have been grouped in 1961, Malpaharia (P. 874) has been grouped in 1951, and Malpaharia (P. 1,812) has been grouped in 1931
- With Hindi-Devanagari (P. 8) and Nagari-Hindi (P. 48) have been grouped in 1961, Tharu Awadhi (P. 50) has been grouped in 1931 and Tharu Awadhi (P. 10) has been grouped in 1911.

Kurukh/Oraon is the next major mother tongue, having 2.82 per cent of the total population of the district.

As many as one hundred and nineteen mother tongue names have been returned by the people of Darjeeling. Of them twenty belong to countries outside the Indian Subcontinent and sixteen mother tongues have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information. Those twenty mother tongues belonging to countries outside the Indian Subcontinent have been treated as foreign languages in the Census of 1961.

The remaining eightythree classified mother tongues have been divided into four families, viz. (i) Austric Family, (ii) Tibeto-Chinese Family, (iii) Dravidian Family and (iv) Indo-European Family following the method of Grierson's classification of languages.

Fourteen mother tongues belong to the Austro-Asiatic Sub-family of the Austric Family. Of them thirteen are attested by Grierson and the one nonattested by him, has been tentatively classified by the linguist to the Registrar General. These fourteen mother tongues are Khasi of Khasi group in Mon-khmer Branch and Kherwari, Koda/Kora, Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia. Munda-unspecified, Santali, Kharia, Kol, Turi, Mahili, Lohari-Munda, Paharia, Savara and Asuri of Munda, Branch. Lohari-Munda has been tentatively classified with Munda Branch. On examination of the actual returns in the enumeration slips, it transpired that . one speaker of that mother tongue is found to be in the Munda Branch. One speaker of Lohari-Munda is returned in the 1961 Census, but in 1951 census there was no return of the mother tongue Lohari-Munda from Darjeeling district.

There are twentytwo mother tongues in the Tibeto-Burman Sub-family of the Tibeto-chinese family. Of them twentyone mother tongues are attested by Grierson and the one (i.s. Adibhasha-Bhotia) non-attested by him, has been tentatively classified with Bhotia-Unspecified speakers by the Linguist to the Registrar General. Among these twenty two mother tongues-Sherpa, Bhotia-Unspecified, Adibhasha-Bhotia, Dukpa, Tibetan, Sikkim Bhotia, Ladakhi, Kagate and Lama of Tibetan Group, Limbu, Khambu and Rai of Eastern Sub-Group under Pronominatized Himalayan Group, Gurung, Sunwar, Mangari, Newari, Lepcha and Tamang of Non-Pronominatized Himalayan Group are found in Tibeto-Himalayan Branch. Mech and Garo of Bara or Bodo Group, Angami of Western Naga Sub-group under Naga Group and Lushai/Mizo of Central Chin Sub-Group under Kuki-chin Group are found in Assam-Burmese Branch.

In the Dravidian Family thirteen mother tongues, viz., Madrasi, Tamil, Malayalam and Kannada have been classified in the Dravida Group, Kurukh/Oraon, Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon, Koya, Khond/Kondh, Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon, Adibhasha-Kurukh/Oraon, Gondi and Nagesia in the Intermediate Group and Telugu in Andhra Language. Of these thirteen mother tongues eight have been classified by Grierson, three (viz., Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon, Adibhasha-Kurukh/Oraon and Nagesia) have been non-attested by him, but tentatively classified by the Linguist to the Registrar General and two (viz., Koya and Khond/Kondh) though classified in Linguistic Survey of India are tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

In the Aryan Sub-family of the Indo-European family as many as thirtyfour mother tongue returns are found. Persian of Persian Group and Kashmiri of Dard Group are under Eranian Branch. Sindhi in North-Western Group, Marathi and Konkani in Southern Group and Oriya, Magahi/Magadhi, Bihari, Utkali, Maithili, Bhojpuri, Sadan/Sadri, Madhesi, Khortha/ Khotta, Barik, Bengali, Malpaharia, Rajbangsi and Assamese in Eastern Group under Outer Sub-Branch and Urdu, Hindi, Devanagari, Punjabi, Gujarati, Kangri, Gurmukhi, Sikhi, Nagari-Hindi, Rajasthani and Marwari in Central Group, Nepali, Garhwali and Gorkhali in Pahari Group under Inner Sub-Branch and Sanskrit are found in the Indo-Aryan Branch. Of these thirtyfour mother tongues, thirtytwo are attested by Grierson, one (i.e., Konkani) though classified in Linguistic Survey of India, is tentatively reclassified by the Linguist and the other (i.e., Barik) mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

The people of Darjeeling have not given an encouraging account regarding the extent of bilingualism in the district. Only 13.46 per cent of the total population of Darjeeling have claimed to have known a second language

in addition to their mother tongue. It is seen that Nepali is the first major mother tongue in the Darjeeling district, but the Nepali speaking population have little inclination in knowing a subsidiary language. Only 7.80 per cent of the total Nepali speakers of this district know a second language in addition to their mother tongue Nepali. Very few of the Nepali speaking women have claimed to have known another language. Only five among every one hundred Nepali speaking women, know a second language, while every tenth man amongst the Nepali male speakers have claimed to have known another language. The number of Nepali speakers knowing a second language is shown for each of the subsidiary language as: Hindi (M-12,923, F-6,971); English (M-4,585, F-1,232); Bengali (M-1,853, F-449); Bhotia-Unspecified (M-196, F-3); Tibetan (M-133. F-37); Arabic/Arabi (M-146, F-4); Lepcha (M-47, F 43); Sherpa (M-10, F-68); Sanskrit (M-37); Urdu (M-7, F-4); Limbu (M-7, F-1); Marathi (M-5); Assamese (M-2, F-3); Dukpa (M-2, F-2); Burmese (F-3); Naga-Unspecified (M-1, F-1); Oriya (M-2) and Chinese/Chini (F-1).

The speakers of tribal languages are generally bilingual. Amongst Sherpa speakers, 64 persons out of every hundred, know a second language, while among Lepcha speakers, 62 persons in every hundred, know a second language. About 59 per cent of the Bhotia-Unspecified speakers know a second language. More than four Kurukh/Oraon speakers and more than nine Santali speakers in every hundred persons, know Bengali as a secondary language.

More than thirtyone per cent of the Tibetan speakers have claimed to know a subsidiary language, most of them having known Nepali (M—1,019, F—1,059); English (M—158, F—51); Hindi (M—54, F—27). Seventeen Tibetan speakers also know Bengali as a second language.

Amongst the people belonging to different language groups hailing from other States outside West Bengal, more than fiftyone per cent of the total 2,008 Marwari speakers, know a second language. Amongst their women folk also, bilingualism is quite common. More than 62 per cent of the Marwari speaking women know a second language. Majority of such women know Nepali and some know Hindi or Bengali as a second language. More than 27 per cent of Oriya speakers and more than 21 per cent of Hindi speakers in Darjeeling district know a second language.

More than 15 per cent of the Bengali speakers in Darjeeling district know a second language. The number of Bengali speakers knowing a second language is shown for each of the subsidiary language as: English (M—8,074, F—2,838); Hindi (M—1,886, F—1,928); Nepali (M—1,928, F—543); Sadan/Sadri (F—122); Assamese (M—46, F—67); Urdu (M—52, F—1), Arabic/Arabi (M—18, F—1); Paharia (M—2); Santali (M—2) and German (M—1).

9. RELIGION

Majority of the population of Darjeeling, a little more than 80 per cent, profess Hinduism. Over the decade of 1951-61 there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of Hindu population in the district. In 1951 about 81.71 per cent of the population returned their religion as Hinduism.

The second major religion in the district is Budhism. About 13.13 per cent of the population of Darjeeling are Buddhists. In 1951 also their proportion remained almost the same.

The Christians and Muslims comprise a little more than 3 per cent each of the district's total population. The proportion of both this communities have considerably increased over the decade of 1951-61. Ten years back in 1951 only 2.76 per cent of the population of Darjeeling were follower of Jesus Christ and only 1.44 per cent of the district's population professed Islam as their religion.

Table C-VII in Part II A of this volume gives the distribution of different religions in the district. The statement below gives the percentage distribution of the four major religions in the district and all its administrative units.

STATEMENT 9.1

02								
	Religion Buddhiet Christian Hindu Muslim 18.18							
District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Buddhiet	Christian	Hindu	Muelim				
Darjeeling District	18.18	8.28	80.27	8.08				
Sadar Subdivision	19.71	1.38	78.04	0.62				
D Illiano	11.46	0.84						
Pulbazar	19.03	2.84	76.89					
Darjeeling	14.46	0.36	84. 9 9	0.18				
Sukhiapokri	21.99	0.81	77.04	0.04				
Jore Bungalow Rangli Rangliot	28.98	1.52	80.08	0.26				
Kalimpong Subdivision	2 0.85	6.08	71.81	1.14				
	22.69	6.82	69.50	1 87				
Kalimpong	14.05	4.86	60.87	0.22				
Garubathan	16.00	4.00						
Kurssong Subdivision	18.84	2.05	78.52	0.50				
	21.09	0.42	77.86	0.18				
Mirik	17.68	2.65	78.96	1.69				
Kurseong	17.00	2.00						
Siliguri Subdivision	0.68	3.98	87 61	7.86				
-	0.1-	8.08	74.25	17.52				
Phansidews	0.15	1.98	92.19	4.04				
Siliguri	1.00	1.00	95.27	8.65				
Kharibari	0.06	4.68	91.91	2.87				
Naxalbari	1.14	₩.00	¥4.0±					

The Hindu population are almost evenly distributed all over the district though in the Siliguri, Kharibari and Nazalbari group of thanas more than 90 per cent of the population are Hindus. The Buddhists are mostly found in the hill tracts, their proportion in the Siliguri subdivision being negligible (0.87 per cent only). In the Rangli Englist police station their proportion is even

as high as 28.9 per cent. The maximum concentration of the Christians are found in Kalimpong subdivision. In Phansidewa of the Siliguri subdivision also Christians constitute 8 per cent of the thana's total population. The followers of Islamare mostly found in Siliguri subdivision. In Phansidewa police station their proportion is as high as 17.52 per cent of its total population.

The Hindus of Darjeeling have not shown any spectacular growth rate during the last decade, they have increased during the last ten years by only \$5.19 per cent over their number in 1951. In the State of West Bengal Hindus have grown only by \$2.68 per cent

during 1951-61 which is quite close to the general rate of growth in the State. On the other hand the Muslims of this district have registered the growth rate of 40.19 per cent during the last census decade against the State's average growth rate of the Muslim population of 86.48 per cent. The growth rate has been high (25.98) in Siliguri, Kharibari and Phansidewa thanas but the population was small in 1951 having been 11,888 only. Similarly the total population of 464 Muslims in 1951, in Kalimpong and Garubathan showed an increase of 195.26 per cent. The other thanas of Darjeeling need not hold our attention in this respect. The Christians of Darjeeling have added two-third more to their number in 1951.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

1. WORKING POPULATION

A significant deviation in presenting the data relating to economic activity of the people has been made in 1961 Census. In earlier Censuses, element of income or the criterion of economic independence was adopted for measuring the economy of the country. But in the present Census emphasis has been laid on the work done or the economic activity pursued by an individual. Thus the persons, engaged in productive work irrespective of their deriving any income or not, have been treated as workers in 1961 Census. Persons such as family workers and children who work but do not earn enough to maintain themselves have also been considered as workers. Any person who generally spends more than one hour per day on any particular productive occupation has been included amongst working population. In respect of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, household industy etc., persons having regular work for more than an hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season have been treated as workers. Undertrial prisoners or persons temporarily incapacitated if they were previously engaged in any productive work have also been recorded as workers.

The economic data have been presented according to nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers instead of eight livelihood classes classified by self-supporting persons and their dependants in 1951. The economic activity of the people residing in villages has been shown by the different industrial categories in the Village Directory. The Primary Census Abstract and the B Series Tables in Part II A of this volume also present the different facets of the economy of the district.

In the industrial classification of workers, industries have been classified as household and non-household. A household industry is defined as an industry which is not run on the scale of a registered factory and is participated in by the head of the household himself or any member of the household either at home or within the village in rural areas and in the same census house in urban areas.

1.1 Labour participation ratio

Inspite of a very liberal definition of a worker in this Census only 426 per mills have returned themselves in 1961 Census as workers in the district of Darjeeling, though the labour participation ratio (i.e., the percentage of workers to total population) in this district is much better than the State average. In the entire State of West Bengal for every one thousand of its population only 832 persons have been classed as workers, and the

rest of 668 persons have been recorded as non-workers who are believed to be dependent on the working population for their sustenance. In Darjeeling 574 persons per mills are non-workers as per Census 1961.

This district shows the highest labour participation in the State, except the westernmost district of Parulia in the Burdwan division.

The above observation also holds good in case of labour participation amongst the rural population of Darjeeling district. The labour participation ratio in the rural areas of the district is also much above the State average.

In the State of West Bengal as a whole 327 out of every 1,000 rural population are workers. But in the district of Darjeeling only 450 per mills of its rural population have returned themselves in the Census 1961 as workers.

In the urban sector labour participation is even worse than that in the rural sector of the district. Only 347 out of every 1,000 urban population of Darjeeling district are workers. In the State also 347 out of every 1,000 urban population are workers. Labour participation amongst the urban population of Darjeeling is higher than that in the urban sector of any of the districts of Jalpaiguri division. Amongst the remaining districts of two other divisions, labour participation in the urban sector of the industrialised districts of Calcutta, Howrah and Burdwan is higher than that of Darjeeling. Thus Darjeeling's urban labour participation ranks fourth in the entire State.

The male component amongst the working force of Darjeeling is higher than the female component. The labour participation ratio amongst the male population of Darjeeling has been found to be 53.42 per cent while this ratio for the females is only of the extent 30.09 per cent. The participation by female in the district of Darjeeling has been found higher than the corresponding State figure. In the State of West Bengal 53.98 per cent of the total male population are workers and amongst the females 9.43 per cent have been treated as workers in 1961 Census.

In rural sector, 53.47 per cent amongst males and 10.62 per cent amongst females in the State of West Bengal are workers, but in the district of Darjeeling 53.45 per cent amongst males and 35.70 per cent amongst females have been classed as workers. In the Urban areas also participation by males in Darjeeling district has been found lower, while by females in that district has been found higher than the corresponding State figures. Darjeeling's women labour force in the urban sector are mostly engaged in other services.

1.9 Labour participation in different administrative units

The labour participation per mills is the highest in Pulbasar police station of the district of Darjeeling, being closely followed by Garubathan police station In Pulbasar 539 persons per mille are workers whereas, 587 persons for one thousand of the total population of Garubathan police station belong to the working class. In Mirik, Kalimpong, Sukhiapokri, Kharibari, Jore Bungalow and Rangli Bangliot police stations 475, 460, 451, 450, 440, 427 persons per mille are worker respectively. The labour participation in all these police stations is higher than that of the district as a whole, where only 426 persons Phansidewa. Naxalbari, per mille are workers. Siliguri, Kurseong and Darjeeling police stations are below the district average in respect of the labour participation.

The labour participation is higher in Kalimpong and Siliguri police stations and also in rural police stations of Pulbagar, Sukhiapokri, Garubathan and Mirik, than that of the rural areas of the district as a whole. 450 persons per mille are workers in the rural areas of the district, whereas in rural areas of Kalimpong and Siliguri police stations 498 and 454 persons per mille are workers respectively and in the rural police stations of Pulbazar, Garubathan, Mirik and Sukhiapokri-589, 587, 475 and 451 persons per mills are workers respectively. In the rural police station of Kharibari the labour participation is just below the district average. The labour participation in the rural areas of the police stations of Darjeeling, Jore Bungalow, Rangli Rangliot, Kurseong, Phansidewa and Naxalbari is also below the district average for the rural sector.

Amongst the four towns of the Darjeeling district, Siliguri town has shown the highest labour participation where 36.24 per cent of its population are workers. In Kalimpong town 35.28 per cent of its population are workers. Darjeeling and Kurseong towns are below the district average in this respect.

The labour participation by males is found to be highest in Kharibari police station followed by Garubathan and Pulbazar police stations. In the first two of these three police stations, every six out of any ten men are workers. In other police stations the ratio varies between 46.90 per cent in Kurseong police station to 58.39 per cent in Phansidewa police station. Amongst males in the district the percentage of workers in rural and urban areas is almost the same.

The female labour participation in this district is much higher than that of the State average. In the State of West Bengal 94 females per thousand females are workers, while in Darjeeling district 301 persons per thousand females are workers. Female participation is highest in Pulbazar police station, where 48.66 per cent of the total female population of the than are workers. Female labour participation is lowest in Siliguri police station where only 11.57 per cent of them are workers, but in Siliguri town only 2.99 per cent females are workers.

The statement below gives the percentage of workers amongst total population, males and females for the district as well as for all the police stations of Darjeeling by rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 10.1

a	LAIDME						
State/District/	Total Rural	Percentage of Workers					
Subdivision/ Police Station	Urban	Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	8	4	5			
WEST BENGAL	Total	88.16	58.98	9.48			
WEST BENGAL	Rural	82.67	58.47	10.62 5.13			
	Urban	84.66	55.38	0.18			
Darjeeling District	Total	42.60	58.42	80.09			
Darjeeling District	Rural	45.00	58.45	85.70 9 11			
	Urban	84.65	58.88	A 11			
Sadar Subdivision	Total	42.53	49.43	35.20			
Badar Bucotte	Rural	44.80	49.09	40.49 11.59			
	Urban	38 48	50.65	11.03			
Pulbasar	Rural	58.98	58.98	48.66			
m 1 .15m.a	Total	86.03	47.27	28.18			
Darjeeling	Rural	89.14	72.76	85.46			
	Urban	33.43	50.65	11.59			
Bukhiapokri	Rural	45.08	49.57	40.46			
Jore Bungalow	Rural	48.96	47.08	40.80			
Rangli Rangliot	Rural	42.66	47.74	37.53			
Kalim pong	Total	47.58	55.54 57.48	38,36 4 3,26			
Subdivision	Rural Urban	50.82 35.27	48.52	18.72			
	Oroan	00.20		00 TK			
Kalimpong	Total	46.01	54.09	86.75 49.74			
Hallmho-P	Rural	49.81	56.17 48. 52	18.72			
	Urban	85.28	40.02				
Garubathan	Rural	53.74	61 12	44.84			
Kurssong Subdivision	Total	40.38	47.66	32.58 36.83			
Aur sectory Europe to	Iturai	42.56	48.00	30.03 10.17			
	Urban	2 9. 44	4 6.0 6	10.11			
Mirik	Rural	47.58	49.80	45.17			
**	Total	97.77	46.90	27.85			
Kurseong	Rural	40.21	47.15	32.82			
	Urban	29.44	4 6. 06	10.16			
Biliguri Subdivision	Total	60.00	57 64				
Strigure Suparvision	Rural	42.67	57.5 9				
	Urban	36.24	57.89	2.92			
Phansidews	Rural	41.47	58.89				
Siliguri	Total	88.97	58.11				
Dillanti	Rural	45.44	58.69				
	Urban	86.24	57.89	2.99			
Kharibari	Rural	44.99	61.51	25.24			
Nexalbari	Bural	41.09	58.19	26,61			

1.8 Participation by different industrial classes

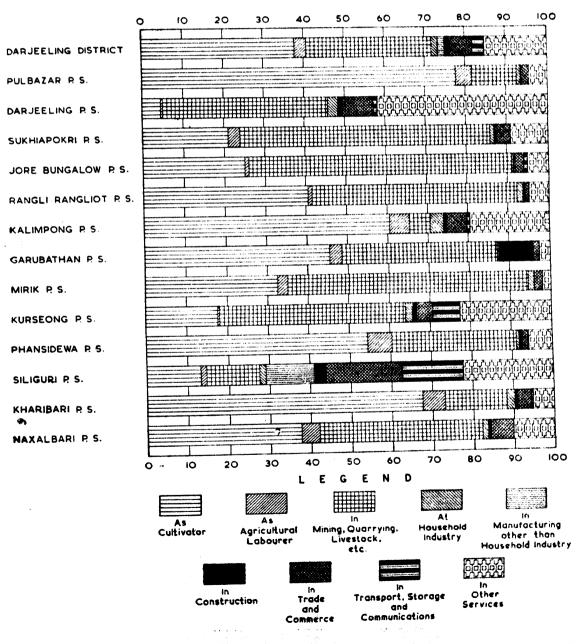
Out of every thousand workers in Darjeeling district 375 are engaged in cultivation and 309 in mining, quarrying, plantations, forestry etc. Every four out

of ten workers of all categories seem to be in the atricultural sector, either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. In the State of West Bengal as a whole only 54 per cent of the total working population are engaged in agriculture against 40 per cent in the district of Darjeeling. The proportion between cultivators and agricultural labourers in this district is very wide. The cultivators form about 13 times more in number than the agricultural labourers. But in the State of West Bengal the proportion between cultivators and agricultural labourers is about 2.5:1.

In mining, quarrying, plantation, forestry, etc., and in other services also the proportion of workers

are greater in Darjeeling district than that of West Bengal State. But in all other spheres of activity Darjeeling's participation is in lower proportion than that of the State. Only 8.5 per cent of the total workers of this district are engaged in any industrial or non-household. Household household industries have absorbed 1.7 per cent and other manufacturing industries absorbed 1.8 per cent of the total workers of this district. Every 67 workers per mille are absorbed in household industries against the State's participation of 42 workers per mills and in any other manufacturing industries 18 workers per mills are absorbed here against the corresponding State's figure of 114 persons per thousand working population.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS



Plantation is a major industrial pursuit for the workers of the district of Darjeeling. 309 persons per one thousand of the total working population of this district are seen to be absorbed in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities. In the State of West Bengal as a whole the corresponding proportion of the workers in this category is 50 in every one thousand of working population. Trading and commercial activities have engaged about 5.9 per cent of the total workers of the district while in the State they form about 7.5 per cent of the total working population. In other services 15.2 per cent of Darjeeling's workers are engaged against the State's corresponding percentage of 13.4

female labour participation in agricultural pursuits in the district of Darjeeling is quite marked, of course, in the role of cultivators, but not as agricultural labourers. 458 women workers for every one thousand of their total number are found in this district to be working as cultivators, while the corresponding proportion of the female cultivators in the State of West Bengal as a whole, is only 368 per mille. Participation as agricultural labourers is very low in the district. Only 2.8 per cent of the total working women of Darjeeling are labourers in the agricultural fields, where as in the State this percentage is as high as 21.1. Another remarkable feature of the working women of this district is that a larger proportion of them are gainfully employed in the mining, quarrying, plantation, forestry, orchards etc., industries than that observed in the State of West Bengal. In Darjeeling 413 for every one thousand working women are engaged in these industries, while in the State the corresponding number is 90.

The statement 10.2 indicates the distribution of 1,000 workers, by persons, males and females and by industrial categories of workers for the district of Darjeeling as compared to that of the State.

STATEMENT 10.2

	West Bengal			Derjeeling District		
Workers	Persons	Males	Females	Persons Males Females		
1	2	8	4	5	6	7
Total Workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
т	885	388	868	875	884	458
ıΪ	158	144	211	29	80	26
ıii	50	44	90	309	259	418
ΪV	42	80	122	17	21	10
Ť	114	124	49	18	26	1
VΙ	18	15	8	12	16	2
VII	75	88	28	59	80	14
AIII	84	88	4	29	48	1
IX	184	184	180	152	191	78

In most of the rural police stations of this district, labour participation has been found to be in good proportion in the agricultural sector. In the police stations of Pulbazar, Kharibarl and Phansidewa 77.25 per cent, 67.73 per cent and 54.14 per cent workers respectively are engaged as cultivators. In all the police stations of Darjeeling district the proportion of agricultural labourers is quite low. In Phansidewa than at the agricultural labourers are in highest proportion forming about 6.07 per cent of its total working population.

Manufacturing employment amongst workers of Darjeeling is more marked in Siliguri police station in comparison to other areas of the district. 12.08 per cent of the total workers of Siliguri police station are engaged in manufacturing industries. Employment in household industries is maximum in Kalimpong police station, 3.37 per cent of the workers of this police station are engaged in household industries.

A comparatively larger proportion of workers of Siliguri and Darjeeling thanas are engaged in trade and commerce. Their percentage in Siliguri is 18.81 and

STATEMENT 10.3

	West Bengal			Darjeeling District		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Workers	889	540	94	426	534	801
Workers	191	808	62	802	829	270
Primary Sector	179	287	55	172	195	146
I+II & III & IIII (except Mining and Quarrying)	19	16	7	180	134	194
Secondary Sector						
III (only Mining and Quarrying) + IV+V+VI+IX (only Gas and Electricity)	61	100	17	22	88	4
Tertiary Sector						27
VII+VIII+IX (except Gas and Electricity)	80	187	15	102	167	
Non-workers	668	460	906	574	466	699

in Darjeeling 7. 94. In Siliguri police station 14.76 per cent of workers are engaged in transport, storage and communications.

Persons engaged in other services are more pronounced in the police stations containing the district or subdivisional headquarters. In Darjeeling than 42.08 per cent of the workers are engaged in other services. A pictorial representation of the percentage distribution of workers for all the police stations of the district may be seen at page (45).

The statement 10.3 shows the sector-wise distribution of thousand persons, by sex among primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry and non-workers for the district of Darjeeling as compared to that of the State.

1.4 See ratio of workers

It appears from the above discussions that the working women in this district are in good proportion when compared to the working women of the State as a whole. It has been seen earlier that against, 53.42 per cent of the males, 30.09 per cent of the females of this district are workers. But in the State of West Bengal against 53.98 per cent of the males, 9.43 per cent of the females are workers. Darjeeling's sex ratio amongst general population is a little less than that of West Bengal. For every one thousand males there are 864 females in Darjeeling and amongst the working population, for every one thousand male workers the number of female workers is 487. In the State of West Bengal the proportion of sexes amongst general population is 878, but this proportion amongst the working population is 153. It appears, therefore, that the women of Darjeeling have been engaged in any sort of productive occupation by an appreciably higher proportion than the women living in other parts of the State as a whole. Women here find favourable employment as agricultural labourers, and in plantation their proportion is still higher. But their participation in manufacturing industries, in construction, in trade and commerce, in transport, storage and communication and also in other services per thousand males, is not at all satisfactory. In these five categories the sex ratio has been found to be 16, 74, 88, 9 and 187 respectively. The statement given below shows the sex ratio (females per thousand males) among the total population, total workers, each category of workers and non-workers in rural and urban areas of the district as compared to that of the State.

STATEMENT 10.4 SEX RATIO (FEMALES PEB 1,000 MALES)

	7	West Bengal			Darjeeling District		
Total	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
Population	878	943	701	864	909	731	
Total Workers IIIIIIIII	153 146 225 816 625	187 146 227 883 699	65 54 114 66 278	487 667 456 778 226	607 666 420 782 248	125 710 105 89 210	

STATEMENT 10.4-conid.

	West Bengal			Derjeeling District		
	Total	Rural	Urben	Total	Rural	Urban
V	61	160	81	16	99	16
VI	82	38	28	74	112	22
VII	48	92	20	88	154	56
VIII	14	10	15	و	9	8
IX	148	148	158	187	189	190
Non-workers	1,728	1,811	1,491	1,297	1,255	1,494

1.5 Workers in industries

In Darjeeling district 1.69 per cent of the workers are engaged in household industry. The total number of persons being primarily engaged in any household industry in the district is 4,501. In household industries workers are mostly employed in making of textile garments, repair of shoes and other leather footwear, manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane etc., and in production of other food products. In making of textile garments as many as 937 males and 126 females of this district are engaged. 830 females of this district are engaged in different household industries. Of them 170 females are engaged in production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food-grains.

Of those engaged in various non-household industries excluding plantation industries, majority are employed in different types of services. 72,484 persons of Darjeeling are employed in tea plantation, of them 38,608 are males and 33,876 are females.

In Darjeeling district 3,426 males and 327 females are engaged in retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits etc., 3,304 males and 428 females in retail trading in goods unspecified, 2,264 males and 82 females in construction and maintenance of building etc., and 2,252 males in transport by motor Vehicles. A large number of workers are also engaged in different public services, educational services, medical and health services, religious and welfare services and personal services.

There are 2,744 persons whose services could not be classified elsewhere and there are 21,326 persons in this district whose activities were not adequately described in the census returns. Table B-IV in Part II A of this Volume gives a detailed distribution of workers according to different industries as classified in the Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

1.6 Workers by occupation

The Table B-V in Part II A of this Volume presents a detailed picture about the various occupations of, and services rendered by the working population of the district. These occupations have been classified and coded according to the National Classification of Occupations. From a study of these, the different types of services available to the people of Darjeeling

are easily obtained. So far as medical facilities are concerned, it is observed from Table B-V of 1961 Census that there are \$11 physicians, surgeons and dentists, of whom only 28 are women. But there are only 178 qualified allopathic physicians and surgeons of whom 27 are women. This means that there is one qualified allopathic doctor for a population of 3,611. There are 84 homeopathic physicians in this district. 55 persons have returned themselves to be practising ayurvedic system of medicine. 20 persons have been returned as physicians, surgeons and dentists who could not be classified otherwise. They are possibly not qualified persons who due to experience have created some confidence in the minds of the people in their medical or supernatural abilities to oure their diseases. There are 394 nurses in the district of whom 386 are women.

On the educational side, the total number of teachers is 2,018 as per 1961 Census, of whom 429 are women. There are 144 University teachers who generally teach in colleges. There is four such teachers amongst the women of Darjeeling. There are 652 teachers of secondary schools of whom 186 are women. There are as many as 1,051 middle and primary school teachers in this district, 268 of them being females. 170 persons have returned their occupation as teaching, but they could not be classified in any one of the above categories.

In the district there are 264 architects and surveyors, 118 of them are Civil Engineers including overseers. 46 persons have returned their occupation as belonging to this group, but they could not be classified in any one of the above classes.

There are 54 jurists in the district. There are 42 legal practitioners and advisers in the district. 11 others have not been classified elsewhere.

A total number of 76,789 persons have returned themselves as farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers. Of them 315 are farmers and farm managers, 74,349 are farm workers. There are 95 fishermen (inland and coastal waters) in this district. 2,029 persons are returned as loggers and other forestry workers.

5,898 persons have returned their occupation as belonging to transport and communication services. There are 2,555 drivers engaged in road transport, of whom 599 are cycle rickshaw pullers and 177 are animal drawn vehicle drivers. Motor vehicle drivers are 1,753 in number.

In the Divisions 7-8, i.e., craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified total number of persons returned are 29,229. There are 425 spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers, 1,909 tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers, 371 jewellers, gold-smiths and silver-smiths and 1,852 carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers (wood), coopers and related workers.

There are 871 persons of whom 16 are women employed as tobacco preparers and products makers. There are also 440 workers whose occupations are unidentifiable or unclassifiable. 304 persons have not reported their occupation in the 1961 Census.

1.7 Workers by age-group

On an analysis of the age structure of the workers of Darjeeling district, it is observed that a larger proportion of workers of this district belong to age-group below 35 years in comparison to those of the State as a whole. Table B-I in Part II A of this volume gives a distribution of working population by different industrial categories of workers and by broad age-groups. More than 56 per cent of workers of this district belong to the age-group 15-34. The proportion of workers in this age-group is about 52 per cent in the entire State of West Bengal.

The proportion of child workers in this district is much above the State average. While amongst every 1,000 of the State's working population only 39 are child workers, in the district of Darjeeling their proportion is as high as 50 per mille. Generally speaking, this age-group represents the school-going age and as such a few of them are expected to come in the working force. With the advancement of primary education this age-group will automatically go out from the working population. Amongst the child workers in the district majority are engaged in agricultural pursuits, in plantation and in other services. Darjeeling's employment of child labour is markedly above the State average which indicates that Darjeeling's children are more on the look out for jobs than being engaged in pursuit of knowledge. In the urban areas participation by child workers has been in this district sixteen for every 1,000 of the total child population. In the State the corresponding percentage of child workers in the urban areas is 1.23. The statement below gives the age-group-wise distribution of workers in the district as well as in the State.

STATEMENT 10.5

	W	West Bengal			Darjeeling District		
Age-group	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
All Ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
0-14	89	86	57	50	41	_o 69	
15-84	516	514	588	562	589	608	
	888	892	364	849	868	289	
8559	57	88	46	46	59	84	
60+	Đĩ	90					

1.8 Literacy amongst workers

Table B-III in Part II A of this Volume shows industrial classification of workers by different educational levels both in rural and urban areas separately. Amongst the rural workers of Darjeeling 28 out of every one hundred are literate. In the State of

West Bengal as a whole the extent of literacy amongst the working population in rural areas, is seen to be limited within 34 persons for every one hundred of their total number. Amongst the male workers living in the villages of Darjeeling 41 per cent are literate, but amongst the female workers of the rural Darjeeling illiteracy is very much marked, where about 95 per cent of the total female workers are illiterate. Only 33 out of every one hundred working men in the rural areas of the district are literate without having attained any educational level. 7 have passed Primary or Junior basic examination and only 2 have passed the Matriculation examination. Majority of the literate working women living in the villages are just literate. More of the illiterate workers, as is expected, are generally engaged in the agricultural sector. A good number of them are also engaged in plantation.

In the urban areas of Darjeeling district 62.6 per cent of the workers are literate while in the State of West Bengal the literacy in the working force of urban areas is 63.3 per cent. Amongst the male urban workers 33.7 per cent are illiterate against the State percentage of 35. Amongst the females 66.3 per cent of the urban workers are illiterate in this district, where as in the State, for every 10 females at work 7 are illiterate. Majority of the literate working men and women are without any educational level and also a fair proportion of them have passed the Primary or Junior Basic examination and Matriculation or Higher Secondary examination.

1.9 Secondary occupation

In 1961 Census the entire population were classified by nine broad industrial categories of workers, according to a person's principal work. In case of a person engaged in more than one activity the work in which he spent most of his time was considered to be his principal work and what occupied his second most time was considered the secondary work of that person. Table B-VII in part II A of this volume gives information on such secondary work.

Amongst the cultivators of Darjeeling every twentyfirst person has a secondary occupation. Most of them are secondarily engaged in the agricultural fields as labourers. Only about 569 (0.57 per cent) cultivators of Darjeeling are engaged in household industries in addition to their principal occupation. About 16 per cent of the total agricultural labourers of this district have some secondary occupation, mostly being engaged as cultivators and a few (only 72) at household industry. Of those primarily engaged in household industry, about 6.02 per cent have a secondary occupation, mostly as cultivators and a few (only 75) as agricultural labourers. The persons who are primarily engaged in various nonagricultural and non-household industries like electricity, gas, water and sanitary services and other services, have by a negligible proportion some secondary occupation in the household industry.

2. Non-working Population

In 1961 Census as many as 57.40 per cent of the total population of the Darjeeling district have reported themselves as non-workers. The corresponding figure for the State of West Bengal as a whole is 66.84 per cent. The male non-workers and the female non-workers separately account for 46.58 per cent amongst males and 69.91 per cent amongst females respectively in the district of Darjeeling as against 46.0 per cent and 90.6 per cent in the State. The variation between the percentage ratio of male non-workers and female non-workers both in rural and in urban areas is striking. The statement below gives the percentage distribution of total male and female non-workers to total persons, total males and total females respectively for the district and the State for total, rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 10.6

	Total	Percentage of Non-workers to Total				
State/District	Rural Urban	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	8	4	5		
West Bengal	Total Rural Urban	66.84 67.88 65.84	46.02 46.58 44.62	90 57 89.88 94.88		
Darjeeling District	Total Rural Urban	57.40 55.00 65.35	46.58 46.55 46.67	69.91 64.80 90.89		

In the working age-group 15-59 amongst males those who are not engaged in any productive activity and thus have been shown as non-workers in the Census 1961 form about 12.25 per cent only of total male population of the same age-group in the rural areas of the district. Amongst females about 87.7 per cent of the total female population in the working age-group 15-59 are not in the working force. The corresponding percentage figures for male and female non-workers in the same age-group are 18.78 and 84.21 respectively in the urban areas of the district. It shows that the percentage of female non-workers of the workable age is much higher than that of the male non-workers both in rural and urban areas. The unusually high percentage of the female nonworkers, specially in urban areas, is mainly due to the fact that most of the female non-workers of the workable age are engaged in household duties. The female non-workers of workable age engaged in household duties form 70.84 per cent and 65.49 per cent of the total female non-workers in the agegroup 15-59 in rural and urban areas respectively. The percentage of male non-workers in the workable age seeking employment for the first time and of those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work together accounts for only 28.02 per cent and 19.65 per cent of the total male non-workers of the same age in rural and urban areas respectively as compared to 6.90 per cent and 7.79 per cent for the corresponding female non-workers.

In the age-group 0-14 the participation in the working force should be least. This is more so in the urban areas, where 97.68 per cent of the boys and 99.18 per

cent of the girls between the age 0-14 are non-workers. The following statement shows the percentage of non-workers in different age-groups to total males and females separately for the different age-groups.

STATEMENT 10.7

Percentage of Non-workers to Total

Age-group	1	Bural	Urban		
	Males	Females	Males	Females 5	
1	2	8	4		
Total	46.55	64.80	48.67	90.89	
0-14	98.64	94.81	97.68	99.18	
15 -84	15.56	87.48	28.69	85.65	
8569	6.98	88.72	9.81	80.97	
60+	81.55	71.14	48.51	88.88	

In the urban areas of the district the unemployed persons having educational attainment of Matriculation or Higher Secondary and above constitute only 11.86 per cent of the total unemployed in the urban areas as compared to 2.04 per cent formed by the unemployed persons in rural areas having the educational level of Matriculation or Higher Secondary and above. The maximum number among the unemployed is found to be literate (without educational level). The category alone forms 21.00 per cent

in the urban areas. Illiterate unemployed persons constitute 49.12 per cent in the urban areas. The rest of the unemployed persons 18.51 per cent have passed the Primary or Junior Basic Level.

In rural areas male unemployed persons having educational level of Primary or Junior Basic account for 15.06 per cent as against 47.84 per cent illiterate unemployed males. Unemployed males with educational standard of Matriculation and above constitute only 2.77 per cent. 82.64 per cent of the total unemployed females in rural areas are illiterate.

The distribution of one thousand non-workers according to the 8 types of activities of the nonworkers show that the largest number of male nonworkers are found to be dependants, infants or disabled. More number of female non-workers are found as engaged as dependent, infant or disabled and next in household duties. The number of female nonworkers who are full time students or children attending school both in rural and urban areas are far less than such male non-workers. Again, the number of full time students or children attending school both for males and females in urban areas is, as it should be, higher than that in rural areas. The number of unemployed persons are also not very significant. The following statement showing distribution per thousand of non-workers according to different types of activities will give a clear idea about the non-workers.

STATEMENT 10.8

	Total		Rural		Urban	
Type of activities of non-working population	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	8	6	7
Total non-workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Full time students or children etc.	304	108	255	79	451	184
Household duties	••	277	•:•	246	• •	857
Dependants, infants and disabled	628	574	683	641	461	896
Retired, rentiers or independent means	12	4	10	4	18	5.
Beggars, Vagrants etc.	4	6	8	2	9	16
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	4	1	2	, 1	9	٠ ٩
Persons seeking employment for the first time	86	22	87	22	83	24
Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work	19	8	10	8	19	16

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

1. PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

The pioneers in the spread of education in the district were Christian missionaries and particularly those of the Church of Scotland Mission. When the British took over the district, popular education was practically unknown. A few of the better classes had private tutors for their boys; a few who could read tried to hand on this accomplishment to their families: and in Buddhist monasteries novitiate monks were taught to chaut libetan texts. But of real general education there was none and no schools worthy of the name were in existence.

The first attempt to reach the hill people by education was made about 1850 by the Rev. W. Start. a private missionary, who added to his record of good work in Darjeeling by opening a school for Lepchas. After him came a band of German missionaries, one for whom, Mr. Niebel, devoted himself to school work, prepared some Lepcha primers and gathered boys together into schools. It was not however until the advent of the Rev. William MacFarlane in 1869 that any broad scheme of vernacular education was introduced into the district. He realised that it would be essential to train teachers and with this object he collected a band of hill boys, to teach whom he devoted the first years of his missionary life in the hills. This group of boys was the nucleus of a training school at Kalimpong. Mr. MacFarlane found he could use Hindi text-books as a means of instruction and induced Government to give scholarships for students attending his courses of instruction. He himself taught in the face of many discouragements and the frequent disappearance of his most promising pupils. But he persevered and, overcoming all obstacles, was able, with the help of Government, to start primary schools in many parts of the district.

The progress of education in the district can be viewed more rationally from a study of the Census figures in respect of attainment of literacy by the people of the district. In Census 1961, the enumerator was instructed to record a person as illiterate if that person could neither read nor write or could merely read but was unable to write in any language. A person who could both read and write with understanding was treated as literate. The test for reading was ability to read any simple letter in print or in manuscript. The test for writing was ability to write a simple letter. If a person could both read and write and also had passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained, the highest examination passed by the person was recorded in the enumeration slip.

In the district of Darjeeling only 287 persons for every one thousand of its population have passed the

literacy test in the Census of 1961. Compared to other parts of the State the standard of literacy as prevalent in this district is not so unencouraging. On the results of 1961 Census Darjeeling occupies the seventh place amongst the districts of West Bengal in terms of literacy. In the State of West Bengal as a whole only 293 persons out of every thousand have the rudiments of learning. Thus the standard of literacy in this district is not much below the State average. As regards individual districts, Calcutta is facile princeps, 593 out of every thousand persons having sufficient knowledge to pass the Census test. Then comes the districts of 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan.

In the rural areas of the district 218 per mills are literate, whereas in the State every 216 villagers have returned themselves as literate in 1961 Census. In the rural sector Darjeeling occupies the sixth place amongst the districts of West Bengal in terms of literacy. Only the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan and Midnapore in the Burdwan division, and 24-Parganas and Howrah in the Presidency division have shown a higher literacy rate in the rural sector than the district of Darjeeling. But all other districts of Jalpaiguri division have their standard of literacy below that of Darjeeling.

Persons living in the towns of Darjeeling, on the other hand, have shown lower literary rate as compared to the entire urban areas of the State taken as a whole. This district occupies the fourth place amongst all the districts in terms of urban literacy. Only the district of Calcutta, Cooch Behar and Nadia are above Darjeeling in this respect. 517 town dwellers of the district for every one thousand of their total number know how to read and write against the State urban literacy figure of 529 persons per mills. The percentage of urban literates in Calcutta, Cooch Behar and Nadia is 59.29, 56.98 and 52.10.

In the last census of 1951 the percentage of literates in Darjeeling was only 18.63 against the State percentage figure of 21.5. At the turn of the present century only sixty six persons per mills of this district knew the rudiments of learning. At that time literacy was mainly concentrated among the menfolk. Eleven out of every hundred men of Darjeeling in 1901 knew how to read and write. Women's education was a far cry at that time. Only 13 out of every one thousand women population of the district in 1901 were literate. There was only little progress in respect of literacy in course of the next few census dacades. During the decade 1911-1921 a little more advancement was noticed. In 1931 there was a little fall in the literacy rate in this district.

In course of next twenty years Darjeeling's population showed a remarkable progress in the attainment of liberacy. From 10.34 per cent in 1981 the percentage of literates became 18.68 per cent in 1951. Commendable advancement was particularly noticed amongst the females of this district to take up education. In 1951, 7.92 per cent of the women became literate against only 2.21 per cent twenty years back. In the present Census of 1961 both males and females of this district have shown an appreciable progress in taking up education and attainment of literacy. The statement below gives the percentage of literates amongst total population and separately for males and females in the district for each of the Census decades during the last sixty years except 1941.

STATEMENT 11.1

Percentage	of	Literates	since	1901
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		1	
Year	Persons	Males	Females
1961	28.70	59.86	15.46
1951	18.68	27.87	7.92
1981	10.84	17.50	2.21
1991	10.51	18.04	2.12
1911	9.48	16.07	1.81
1901	6.56	11.18	1.88

In the rural areas of the district, as has already been seen, 218 persons are literate for every 1,000 of population. But in 1951 this proportion was only 147 persons to 1,000 of total population. Amongst menfolk literacy has gone up from 24 per cent in 1951 to 33.8 per cent in 1961. In the entire State of West Bengal literates amongst the rural males form 32.86 per cent. In 1951 only 4.4 per cent of the women living in the villages of Darjeeling were literate. One decade passed by this percentage has almost doubled itself. In the State, female literacy is seen to be limited only to 97 women for every thousand of their total number.

Education is, as might be expected, far more widely disseminated amongst the urban than rural population. 51.72 per cent of the total population living in the towns of Darjeeling district are literate. Urban literacy has been rapidly increasing from decade to decade. In the last census of 1951 it was only 41.44 per cent. Amongst the males living in the urban areas of Darjeeling the percentage of literates is 59.21. Ten years back their percentage was 51.27. For every one thousand of total women living in the towns of Darjeeling 415 have returned themselves as literate in 1961. A decade before, their proportion was only 276 for every one thousand of their number. The statement below will show the percentage of literates amongst persons, males and females in the rural and urban areas separately for the district as well as for the State.

STATEMENT 11.2

State/District		Percentage of Literates			
	Rural Urban	Persons	Males	Females	
West Bengal	Rurnl	21.64	82.86	9.78	
	Urban	52.89	5 9.59	43.88	
Darjeeling	Bural	91.77	88.82	8.50	
	Urban	51.79	59.21	41.48	

2. LITERACY FOR DIFFERENT ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Of the four subdivisions in the district, Kurseong subdivision has given the best account in respect of attainment of literacy by its people. As per Census 1961 about 31.7 per cent of the population of this subdivision are found literate. Darjeeling subdivision comes next with the literacy figure of 30 per cent followed by Kalimpong with 28.5 per cent literates. The Siliguri subdivision in the Tarai has shown lowest literacy figure with the percentage of literates of 27.4 only.

Though the people in the hill tracts have come off with a better literacy standard, the persons in the Siliguri police station, if the police stations are taken as units, have shown the numerical majority in the matter of taking up of education. The growing urban influence around Siliguri has obviously played an important role in showing such a high figure of literate and educated persons in this police station. The police station of Darjeeling follows Siliguri very closely. Here also the location of the district administrative headquarters has greatly influenced in taking up education among its people. The women living in Siliguri seem to be much more advanced than those in other areas of the district, as is evident from the percentage of female literates of 34 in this police station. The women of Darjeeling thana have only 26 per cent literates. Spread of education is least observed in group of thanas Phansidewa, Kharibari and Naxalbari in the Siliguri subdivision.

Darjeeling town shows the highest percentage of literates. Siliguri and Kurseong towns seem to be equal in the attainment of literacy by their people. Kalimpong town lags much behind other three towns in this respect. The statement given below will show the percentage of literates for each of the administrative units in the district separately for males, females for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 11.3

	Total	Percentage of Literates			
State/District/Sub- division/Police Station	Rural Urban	Persons	Males	Females	
West Bengal	Total Rural Urban	29.28 21.64 52.89	40 08 82.86 59.59	16.98 9.78 48.38	
Darjeeling District	Total Rural Urban	28.7 21.8 51.7	40.2 88.8 59.2	15.5 8.5 41.5	
Sadar Subdivision	Total Rural Urban	30.0 34.0 54.1	44.6 39.1 64.4	14.5 8.6 41.0	
Pulbazar	Rural	17.5	80.5	4.0	
Darjeeling	Total Rural Urban	41.5 26.8 54,1	55.0 42.5 64.4	95.9 9.9 41.0	
Sukhiapokri	Rural	26.6	42.0	11.0	
Jore Bungalow	Rural	28.1	87.9	2.8	
Rangli Bangliot	Rural	26,8	48.1	10.4	

STATEMENT 11.3-contd.

	Total	Percentage of Literates				
State/District/Sub- division/Police Station	Rural Urban	Persons	Males	Females		
Kalimpong Subdivision	Total	25.8	61.8	13.0		
	Rural	22 .6	34.9	8.6		
	Urban	43.0	52.9	30.7		
Kalimpong	Total	28.5	40.5	14.8		
	Rural `	28.4	85.9	9.5		
	Urban	48.0	52.9	30.6		
Garubathan	Rural	20.3	82.1	6.00		
Kurssong Subdivision	Total	81.7	45.3	17.0		
	Rural	27.8	58.3	12.2		
	Urban	53.5	62.9	48.8		
Mirik	Rural	80.2	47.5	12.8		
Kurseong	Total	32.2	44.6	18.7		
	Rural	26.0	8 9. 0	12.1		
	Urban	59.8	68.0	42.9		
Siliguri Subdivision	Total	27.4	35.3	17.8		
	Rural	16.5	24.7	6.6		
	Urban	63.3	57.8	46.3		
Phansidewa	Rural	13.6	21.4	4.4		
Siliguri	Total	48.1	49.5	84.0		
•	Rural	19.1	27.9	8.4		
	Urban	53.8	57.8	46.8		
Kharibari	Rural	16.1	25.5	4.8		
Naxalbari	Rural	14.6	26.7	9.9		

3. LITERACY BY AGE-GROUP

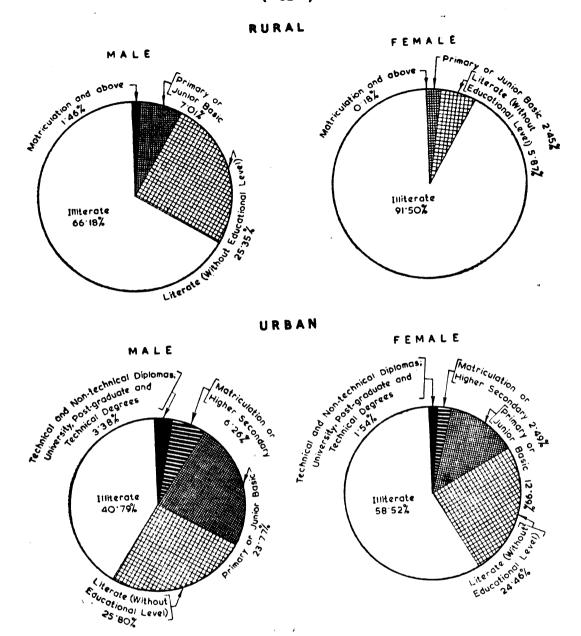
In 1951 only 18.26 per cent of the children in the age-group 5 to 14 were literate. In 1961 the corresponding percentage is 40.89. In the rural sector 343 out of every 1,000 young persons of the age-group 5 to 14 are literate against the corresponding State figure of 289 in 1961 Census. Amongst the girls for every 1,000 of those within the age-group 5 to 14 only 443 are literate. Amongst the girls of rural areas maximum incidence of literacy is observed in this particular age-group unlike the male population in which case steady rise in relative strength of male literates is observed as they advance in years. The explanation of this apparent anomally is that the education among women being a development of comparatively recent times, the number of those who have received instructions is naturally greater among the younger generation. A secondary cause is that the education of a girl is rarely continued after she has left her home for her husband's house and undertaken the duties of a housewife. The same phenomenon is also observed if the entire State is taken into the consideration. Amongst the menfolk, majority of the literate males are found in the age-group 15 to 34 in the rural areas, their percentage being as high as 42.3. In the urban areas their percentage is even higher being of the order of 71.1 per cent. In the urban areas also literacy amongst womenfolk is more pronounced in the schoolgoing group i.e., 5-14 like that observed in the rural areas of the district. Both in the rural and urban areas persons belonging to the age-group 60 and above have given the porrest account in respect of literacy. But in the State of West Bengal as a whole persons belonging to the age-group 35 to 59 have given a fairer account in respect of literacy that those above 60 years of age in the rural areas, whereas in the urban areas of the State the reverse is the case. The statement below gives the distribution of the number of literate males and females per 1,000 of total male and female population of the district of Darjeeling in different age-groups above 5 years of age in the rural and urban areas separately as compared to that of the State.

STATEMENT 11.4

		R	ural	Urban	
State/District	Age-group	Malos	Females	Males	Females
West Bongal	All persons				
	above 5 years	889	117	660	600
	5-14	289	144	572	498
	15-84	469	140	702	574
	8569	897	64	661	418
	60+	390	36	689	808
	Age not	-	•		
	stated	197	8,2	803	145
Darjeeling	All persons				
201,001.116	above 5 years	396	109	679	489
	5-14	848	188	628	567
	15-84	428	114	711	547
	8559	409	42	659	824
	60+	827	94	618	166
	Age not				
	stated	219	81	875	85

4. DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

The table C-III in Part II A of this volume gives a distribution by different levels of education amongst the population of Darjeeling in rural and urban areas separately. It is seen that amongst the rural male population of Darjeeling, those having just passed the test of literacy in Census 1961 and not having come through any recognised written examination account for only 35.35 per cent of their total number. Among the females in the rural areas literates without any educational level account for 5.87 per cent only. 70 men per mille living in different villages of Darjeeling have passed the primary or junior basic examination. Majority of such men are in the age-group of 10 to 19. Amongst the rural female population of Darjeeling three out of every hundred have passed the primary or junior basic examination mostly being in the age-group 10-14. This evidently indicates that advancement of education amongst the females living in rural interiors has been more pronounced in recent years. Higher education has not very much dissemented amongst the villagers. Only 15 out of 1,000 menfolk living in different villages of the district have passed the Matriculation or Higher examinations. Amongst the females in the rural areas higher education is still a far cry. Only two amongst every 1,000 of female population living in the villages of Darjeeling have claimed to have passed the Matriculation examination.



Amongst the persons living in the different towns of Darjeeling one in every four of the male population is literate but without having any educational standard. He can only read and write but has not passed any recognised written examination. Amongst the female population living in the urban areas of the district, it is seen that about 24.46 per cent of them have been classed as literate without any educational level. Among the town dwellers 238 men and 130 women per mills have passed the primary or junior basic examination. 63 men and 25 women per 1,000 of total males and females living in the urban areas of the district have passed the Matriculation or Higher Secondary examination. Among those having taken post-Matriculation higher studies, there are 34 men and 15 women for every 1,000 of total males and females living in the urban areas of the district. Quite a number of persons in this district are found to have

taken different technical and non-technical diplomas not equal to degree. Nearly one thousand and a half of persons living in the different towns of Darjeeling have taken University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree. Amongst the technical degree holders a number of persons have taken degrees in engineering, medicine or in teaching. The diagrams given above illustrate the position of different educational levels amongst the people of Darjeeling in its rural and urban areas separately.

5. PRIMARY EDUCATION

In 1873 there were 25 primary schools with 650 boys and girls receiving instruction. Under Mac Farlane's successors in the Church of Scotland Mission, progress was steady. Others interested in the spread of education were not slow to follow the lead given but the Scots

Mission had been the most important influence in the spread of education in the district.

By 1907 there had been expansion to 70 primary schools with a roll strength of 2,420 boys and 300 girls, average attendance being 1,880. The corresponding figures for 1944 were 299 primary schools for boys with a roll strength of boys 10,166 and girls 1,424 and 19 primary schools for girls with a roll strength of boys 215 and girls 1,167.

In 1944 one hundred and twenty of these schools were run by the Scots Mission, 10 by the Roman Catholic Mission, 3 by the Ramkrishna Vedanta Asram and 4 by the Buldhist Mission (Young Men's Buddhist Mission). Darjeeling Municipality had under its direct management two Biss' Scheme Free Primary Schools—one for boys and the other for girls.

Primary Education being the primary responsibility of the State Government, Compulsory Free Primary Education Scheme has been introduced with effect from 1961-62. In the first and second phases compulsion has been introduced in six thansais. Siliguri, Phansidewa, Kurseong, Kalimpong, Pulbazar and Sukhiapokri. Attempts are being made to cover the entire rural areas of the district in the third and final phase.

The Official Statistics presented in Series 12 in Part II B of this volume give a full account of the present position of various educational institutions in the district. Within ten years after the first Census was taken in the post Independence period, the number of primary schools in this district has considerably increased. In 1951-52 the district had a total number of 345 primary schools with the student enrolment of 21,816. In 1960-61 the number of schools has become 467 and the number of students attending these schools has become 47,913. These figures include those for the junior basic schools. In 1960-61, there were 63 junior basic schools with a student enrolment of 6,717. Thus the primary schools in this district in 1961 are 404 with a number of 41,196 pupils. The number of schools directly managed by the Government is 14 with 3.133 on the rolls. The District School Board and the different Municipalities of this district have been managing 237 number of primary schools baving a strength of 18,019 students. 153 schools are under private management which have been receiving aids from the Government or from the District or Municipal Boards. This district has no unaided school.

In the Census year 1961 the number of students attending various primary and junior basic schools in the district have accounted for about 30.95 per cent of the total persons in the age-group 5 to 14. The male students have accounted for 38 89 per cent and the girl students for 22.67 per cent amongst the total male and female population of the district in the age group 5-14 respectively. There are 1,277 primary school teachers of which 925 are male teachers and 352 female teachers in this district. Of them only 675 male and 192 female teachers are trained.

6. SECONDARY EDUCATION

The progress of secondary education in the district has been quite appreciable during the last decade. In 1951-52 this district had a total number of only 19 high schools with a number of scholars 8,027 only. At the passage of one decade in 1961 the total number of high and higher secondary institutions in the district has risen to 31. The student enrolment has gone upto 11,782. In the whole State of West Bengal the total number of high and higher secondary schools is only 1,957. The district 24-Parganas has the largest number of such schools (338).

Out of the total number of 31 schools, 19 are high schools and the rest 12 are higher secondary institutions. More number of students have preferred the School Final examination to the higher secondary course. The students for higher secondary institutions are 5,606 in number against the student enrolment of 6176 in the high schools. Of the higher secondary schools two institutions are entirely under the management of the Government with a number of scholars 746 in these schools. The rest 10 of the higher secondary institutions are under the private management but nine of them receive aids from the Government and one is unaided. Sixteen high schools of this district are aided and the other three unaided being under the private management.

There are 93 junior high schools in the district, of them 36 are boys' junior high schools and the rest 7 are meant for the girls. Of the boys' junior high schools 44 are 2-class schools (that is teaching is given upto Class VI) and 42 junior high schools for boys are 4-class schools where teaching is imparted upto Class VIII. Of the girls' schools 4 are 2-class schools and the remaining 3 are 4-class schools. The total number of the scholars reading in all these 93 junior high schools of the district is 2,536.

There are 5 senior basic schools with a number of scholars 337 in this district. The district has 63 number of junior basic schools with 1,717 students on their roll.

There are 562 teachers in high and higher secondary schools, of whom 263 are trained.

7. COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

The district has 7 colleges with a number of scholars 1,697, as per register of 1960-61. Of these 7 colleges 5 are meant for imparting general education in Arts and Science and 2 colleges are professional colleges, one offering training course to the teachers for high schools at the under-praduate level and the other one imparting teachers' training course at the post-graduate level. In 1950-51 the district had only 5 colleges with a student enrolment of 539 only.

Of these 7 colleges one is a first grade Government college being located at Darjeeling with a student enrolment of 529 in 1960-61. This college was started in 1948. All the other 6 colleges are under private management 8 of which are aided by Government

and the rest 3 are unaided. Recently a university with post-graduate teaching faculties has been started at Siliguri. With the establishment of the North Bengal University the spread of education in the district has gained a greater momentum.

8. EUROPEAN EDUCATION

Darjeeling has a speciality in what is called European education. The following account of the so called European schools in the district is reproduced for the District Gazetteer of 1947.

Darjeeling owes its original development to its suitability as a health resort for Government servants. It is not therefore surprising that schools were needed there for the children of those European Government servants who used it as a sanitarium and who could not afford to send their children to be educated in their native land. Schools were attracted to the District or were opened in it to meet these needs. At first the schools which were started were on a small scale and had a precarious esistence. They gradually gained stability. Their aim was to provide for European and Anglo-Indian children that type of education and upbringing to which the parents had been accustomed in their native country. Though the schools were designed and maintained for European and Anglo-Indian children, the type of education they provided has proved attractive to a number of Indian parents who could afford the fees and practically all the so-called European schools now accept children of Indian parents up to 15 to 25 per cent of the total number of their pupils.

The earliest of the European schools in the district was the Loreto Convent for girls founded in 1846 and managed by the Loreto nuns who have their mother house in Rathfarnham; Dublin. The original building was at Snowy View where teaching continued until a more spacious building on the present site could be completed. That building was replaced in 1892 by the main building now in use. A concret hall was later added and in 1925 a class room building, a hospital and a large skating rink were constructed. There is now a separate building for the staff and Higher School Certificate pupils.

Though most of the teaching is given by the Sisters of the Institute, they are aided by a secular teachers and matrons most of whom are resident. The courses of study are those laid down by the Code of Education for European Schools and include preparation for the Cambridge Junior Schools and Higher School Certificate Examinations, for the Trinity College of Music and Royal Drawing Society art examinations and for elecution examinations. Religious instruction is given to Catholic pupils in Catholic doctrine and to non-Catholic Students in moral philosophy. Lessons are also given to those whose parents so desire, in plane, violin and cello playing, in art, dancing and physical culture and in needlework, domestic science, shorthand and typing. The school has several playing fields, and excellent library and is well equipped with modern apparatus. In normal times, pupils number about 250 of whom 160 are boarders. Numbers increased considerably in war time.

St. Paul's School for boys was opened in Darjeeling 1864 with 30 pupils on the rolls. Part of the funds used to finance the opening was derived from the sale-proceeds of a St. Paul's School which had been located in a building in Chowringhee, Calcutta, from 1848. For a time this school had flourished but as it was unendowed and failed to meet competition, it had to be closed and the building sold. The St. Paul's School of Calcutta had its origin in earlier schools there, one replacing another as various difficulties arose. Such schools were the Parental Academic Institution founded in 1823 and a High School for Europeans in Calcutta established by Archdeacon Corrie in 1830.

When it opened in Darjeeling in 1864; the Numbers gradually insehool had one building. creased until 1895 but from that date the prosperity of the school declined until, in 1907, the average number of pupils was a little over 100. Later recovery took place and since 1936 the school has been full. In 1944 there were 257 pupils on the rolls, all of whom were boarders. Boys of all races are admitted on equal terms but in order to preserve the European tone of the school Indian entrants do not normally exceed 25 per cent of the total roll strength. In 1944, the School had a teaching staff of 13 masters and 5 mistresses, about half of whom held degrees of English Universities and the remainder degrees of Indian Universities. There is an experienced steward, an English trained hospital sister and four house matrons. The school prepares boys for the Cambridge Junior and the School Certificate examinations and boys in the top form are prepared for the Intermediate Arts and Science examinations of Calcutta University. Every attempt is made to give as wide an education as possible by encouraging out of school activities. There is a debating society, a carpenter's shop and excellent arrangements for organised games, the playing grounds and tennis courts being some of the best in Darjeeling.

The school occupies a magnificent site about 500 feet above Darjeeling with an unrivalled view of snow mountains. There are four blocks of buildings, enclosing a dignified quadrangle which contains dormitories, class rooms and physics and chemistry laboratories. The Chapel stands apart from the main buildings and below them. It was dedicated in 1935. Excellently designed in the modern style and sited prominently on a ridge, it is one of the features of Darjeeling, visible from almost every part of the town.

St. Michael's School, Darjeeling, is a school for girls under the management of the Sisters of the Order of St. John Baptist. It was handed over to them in 1895, after it had been founded in 1886 as the Darjeeling Girls' School by Bishop Milman of Calcutta. In 1895 it was made a Diocesan School with the Metropolitan as were destroyed. Ne lives were lost and the Lieutenant Governor placed the Darbar Hall at the disposal of the Sisters for temporary use. In 1900 the school was housed in Rivers-Hill and Richmond service of dedication took place in 1901 when the first sod was cut. In September

1904 a new school building and a Chapel dedicated to the Good Shapherd and St. Michael were bleased by the Metropolitan. In 1929 the name of the school was changed from Diccesan Girls' school to St. Michael's School.

The sisters managing the school are aided by a large staff of resident mistresses. Pupils are prepared for the Cambridge school Certificate and Junior School Certificate examinations and for those of the Royal Drawing Society, London, of the Associated Board of the Royal College and the Royal Academy of Music, London, and of the London Institute of Needle work.

St. Joseph's College, North Point, Darjeeling, is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers under whom the Rector of the College is in charge. It was founded in 1838 when Father Henry Depelchin was placed in charge of the small school of St. Joseph at Sunny Bank. In order to provide for expansion, Government gave excellent plot of ground on the crest of the spur running north from Birch Hill and in 1891 the school was removed to the new site after a building had been erected on it. The College now possesses fine buildings to which Government had made grants-in-aid, good laboratories for physics and chemistry, a cinema hall and excellent play-grounds. Teaching is carried out by Jesuit Fathers assisted by a few lay masters. There are nine standards in the school (excluding the infant department) where boys are prepared for the Senior Cambridge examination. The College Department prepares students for the Intermediate Arts and Intermediate Science examinations of Calcutta University. Boys are admitted between the ages of 7 and 12 in the school department; for admission to the college department students must have passed the Matriculation in the first or second divisions. The majority of pupils are Catholics but boys of other religious denominations are admitted: in 1944 there were 31 Indian boys in the school in addition to boys for Sikkim, Nepal and Tibet. In all there were 390 boys on the rolls of whom 317 were boarders and 73 day boys. In the college department there were 30 day students most of them hillmen. Fees vary but in 1944 for day scholars the tuition fee was Rs. 200/per annum and the inclusive charge for boarders Rs. 950/- per annum.

Mount Hermon, an institution of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, is a co-educational school. Its Board of Governors is made up of missionary representatives of many different missionary societies.

The school was founded in 1895 in order to provide Christian school in a favourable climate, where missionaries' and other English speaking children might be trained physically, mentally and spiritually under Christian influence, guidance and education. The school buildings and play-ground are situated in the centre of the 100-acre Mount Hermon Estate at North Point, Darjeeling.

The school is on the approved list of the Cambridge Syndicate and it receives maintenance and teachers' malary grants from the Government of Bengal.

Mount Hermon is a secondary school and follows the courses prescribed by the Education Department for European Schools, Bengal, with additional courses in music (including preparation for Trinity College Music examinations), handwork and domestic science. All pupils take part in organised games and physical training.

On 31st March 1944 the enrolment was 248 of which number 132 were boys and the remainder girls. One hundred and ninetyone were classed as Europeans and Anglo-Indians and the remainder were Jews, Parsis and Indians. Two hundred and one were boarders and the rest day scholars.

The main school building, known as Queen's Hill, is one of the finest educational buildings in India. Three additional hostels accommodate the boys.

At present there are 38 members on the staff, American, English, Scotch and Anglo-Indians. The Principal is the Manager of the Mount Hermon Estate and his wife is the Vice-Principal of the School.

During the Second World War of 1939-45, a need arose for education for the children of British residents in India who normally sent their children to Europe to be educated and who desired for them conditions comparable with those which they expected to find in Europe. Various schools were started in India to supply the needs of such parents. Two of those which opened in Darjeeling were the New School and Singamari School. The New School was founded in Calcutta in 1940 and first moved to Jalapahar for the summer in 1941 later the main school was transferred to Jalapahar where it continued until December 1944. It provided education from the Kindergarten to the Higher Certificate stages and numbers were limited to 170 European boys and girls. Singamari School was opened in 1941 and was not closed at the termination of the European War. The Principal, Miss S. A. Webb. and a staff of graduates and trained teachers instruct in the subjects of the ordinary secondary school curriculum and prepare students for the Cambridge School Certificate and Junior examination: also for those of the Royal Drawing Society and of the Associated Board of Music. The School is for girls and smaller boys and in 1944 the number of pupils was 74 of whom 84 were boarders.

The oldest of the schools for Europeans in Kurseong is the Victoria Boys' School. It was founded in 1879 by Sir Ashley Eden for boys and girls and was housed in Constantia, at present the residence of the Subdivisional Officer. The School was moved to Dow Hill in 1880. In 1897 the present Victoria School was opened for boys and the Dow Hill School for girls was separated. The Victoria School is a Government school, established originally for the children of Bailway employees, later opened to the sons of Government servants and now also to European or Anglo-Indian boys of parents of any occupation. The capacity of the school is about 200, most of whom are boarders. Classes are taught from Standards II to IX and for the Cambridge School Certificate. There are also classes

preparing for the Intermediate Arts examination of Calcutta University. The school is situated on a commanding site near the top of the Dow Hill above Kurseong and has excellent buildings including an assembly hall, gymnasium and class rooms with well equipped laboratories. It has also fine play-grounds. The staff consists of a headmaster, nine assistant masters, two lady teachers, a physical training and games master, an Indian language teacher, a steward, a lady housekeeper, 3 matrons and 4 clerks.

The Dow Hill Girls' School was separated from the Victoria School in 1897 and in 1898 opened as a Middle School with 80 children and a staff of a headmistress, 5 junior mistresses and a matron. It can now accommodate about 200 children as boarders. The accommodation includes a dormitory for little boys up to the age of 81. In 1944 there were also about 10 day scholars. This school is a Government School originally intended to provide education for children of Government servants of the Anglo Indian and Domiciled European community. The majority of pupils continue to come from these communities but in 1944 there were in the school 14 Indian children of various communities. The school prepares pupils for the Senior and Junior Cambridge Local examinations : all the main subjects are taught. Music, domestic science, games and art are all part of the curriculum and Bengali is taught as a second language. The school occupies a site near that of the Victoria School and has excellent buildings and playing grounds which include tennis and badminton courts. There is a hospital serving both schools which has fully qualified staff of three trained nurses.

St. Helen's College, Kurseong, is conducted by the Daughters of the Cross of Liege and was opened in a small rented house in 1890 by Mother Marie then Provincial. Expansion made it necessary to move into larger premises in 1891 and when the earthquake of 1897 had made the latter unsafe a second move followed. The foundation stone of the present building was laid in 1899 and the unfinished building was occupied in 1900. At the present time the school can accommodate 180 boarders and has generally 200 on the rolls. The staff consists of the Sister Superior who is headmistress, twelve Sisters and ten lay Mistresses. The course of studies is that laid down in the Code and preparation for the Cambridge Local includes examinations. Particular attention is given to musical education and elecution and pupils are prepared for the usual music examinations. There are commercial classes and the curriculum includes physical culture and games; the school has good grounds for tennis, hockey, netball and badminton.

The Goethals Memorial School was founded in memory of the Most Rev. Dr. Paul Count Goethals, S. J., Archbishop of Calcutta, and was formally opened in 1907 by Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The school is under the management of the Christian Brothers of Ireland and occupies an estate of over 140 scree two miles from Kurseong. It was founded to impart a sound literary, moral and religious education to Catholic boys of the European and Anglo-Indian

communities but Christian boys of other denominations as well as non-Christians are received as boarders. In 1944 there were 225 boarders and 19 day scholars. Studies are those laid down in the code for European schools and pupils are prepared for the Cambridge School Certificate and Junior School Certificate Examinations.

The most important establishment for European education in Kalimpong is that founded in 1900 by the late the Very Rev. Dr. J. A. Graham, C. I. E., D. D., Guild Missionary of the Church of Scotland. He was, until his death on the 15th of May 1942, the Honorary Superintendent of the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes which had been founded by him. The object for which these Homes were established was "to provide for children wholly or partly of British or other European descent such an education and training based upon Protestant principles, as may fit them for emigration to British Colonies or for suitable work elsewhere". The Homes are situated on an estate of about 611 acres on the hill-side above the Kalimpong Bazar at heights ranging from 4,500 to 5,000 feet above sea-level. There is accommodation for 600 children in cottages scattered over the hill-side, each cottage holding 24 to 34 children and being in charge of two ladies from Britain or the Colonies. There are no servants in the cottages and all work is done by the children themselves. This gives them excellent practical training in domestic work which proves of great use in after-life. The Homes have excellent buildings including 18 cottages, hospital and isolation block, 8 school buildings, 11 staff houses, a Chapel built in memory of Mrs. Graham, wife of the founder, administration buildings (stores. bakery, farm, dairy, hostel, clothing depot, workshops and office), a swimming bath, a workers' club house, Scouts' and Girl Guides, dens and a holiday home for old pupils. The homes had a Higher Grade school with a Secondary section. On the Higher Grade side, pupils are taken up to the Board of Apprenticeship Training Examination and on the Secondary side are prepared for the Cambridge Examination and the Calcutta University Matriculation. There is a teaching staff of 26 teachers most of whom come from Britain and half of whom are University graduates. Three thousand one hundred and ten children have been received into the Homes and old pupils are to be found in all parts of the world, many occupying responsible posts and acquitting themselves with credit. The Homes are managed by a Superintendent controlled by a Board of Management meeting three times a year in Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Calcutta.

St. Joseph's Convent, Kalimpong, was founded in 1922 as a sanatorium for Sisters teaching in plains schools and in 1926 was opened as a boarding school for Anglo-Indian and European girls by the Sisters of the Congregation of Saint Joseph de Cluny. In 1914, there were on the rolls 140 boarders and 50 day scholars including 25 hill children. Boys up to the age of 8 are admitted. Children are prepared for the Cambridge Senior Certificate Examinations and the Trinity College Music Examinations. The Catholic religion is taught but children of other denominations are admitted, Particular

attention is given to health and physical development which are supervised by a doctor and a games mistress. The school has two large playing fields.

9. PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE

After the attainment of Independence in 1947, the Government both at the Centre and the State realised that education is not complete without harmonious development of body and mind and they recognised the importance of physical education in the country. With this end in view, the Government made sincere efforts to improve the existing activities of the school curriculum in physical education and to introduce some new schemes.

A Pilot Project Scheme was introduced to collect some important data for the introduction of compulsory physical education in schools and to improve the physical fitness of the youths of the State.

An Orientation Course for the North Zone was organised at Siliguri in 1962 in order to train up personnel to conduct physical efficiency tests. The object of the scheme was to popularise the cult of physical fitness throughout the country and to arouse enthusiasm of the people, specially of the students and of the young folk for attaining higher standard of physical efficiency. About 500 participants successfully completed the 'Tests' in the district during the third five year plan period.

Every effort has also been made to increase the number of trained personnel in this line by deputing teachers to different colleges and centres in physical education and a number of teachers were trained during the third plan period.

Under the auspices of the Physical Education department a short training course for one month was conducted in 1963-64 for the teachers, at Takdah, to provide trained teachers in the junior and primary schools of the district. A Short training course for 15 days was also conducted in 1964-65 for club members to provide trained leadership to youth organisations of the district.

The Education Department, Govt of West Bengal has been regularly sanctioning grants all through to schools and clubs of the district for promotion of games, sports and other allied activities. During the Third five year plan period the amounts of grants were as follows:

- (a) Grant to A.C.C. Troops of the District Rs. 68,955.00
- (b) Grant to Educational Institution Rs. 2,600,00
- (c) Grant to Youth Clubs Rs. 5,400.00

A sum of Rs. 1.84,548.29 paise has been spent for the construction of the Stadium at Lebong Site. The first phase of the work has been complete. But due to some un-foreseen circumstances the work of construction is suspended at present. The construction of Stadium at Kalimpong at the cost of Rs. 1,10,000.00 only is going to be complete very soon.

To promote travel and to infuse a sense of courage and essentially to educate trekkers, eight youth hostels of the district are being utilised by interested parties throughout the year. In fact, the youth hostels, as an outdoor programme, has cought the imagination of the youths both from within and outside specially for natural beauty and solemn environment of the district.

A Sport Festival was organised in this district for the first time on the 15th August, 1965 in accordance with the recommendations of the West Bengal State Council of Sports. Rs. 1,000/-was sanctioned by the Government, for the festival with the object of creating interest and enthusiasm among the students, youths and general public. About one thousand students both boys and girls participated in the festival. An exhibition foot-ball match was also organised in this connection.

10. SOCIAL EDUCATION

With a view to wipe out the nadir of ignorance from the vast illiterate masses, the Social Education Department has launched certain commendable programmes.

10.1 Adult Education Centre

There are 23 male and 1 female Govt. Sponsored Adult Education Centres and 64 Social Education Centres in the block areas functioning at present. These centres are giving educational facilities to illiterate persons and educationally backward classes of the rural areas. In these centres quarterly examinations are held to test the knowledge and progress of the adult students. The teachers of each adult education centres get remuneration of Rs. 20/- per month and Rs. 10/- as contingency expenditure from the Govt. through the District Social Education Officer, Darjeeling. Regarding the Social Education Centres aided from the block, the teachers get remuneration of Rs. 10/- per month and Rs. 10/- as contingency expenditure per month.

10.2 Voluntary Night Schools

Besides these Govt. Sponsored Centres, there are 41 Voluntary Night Schools for adults in different places in the district. Of the total number of such night schools, a sum of Rs. 60/- per year are being paid to 20 voluntary night schools every year.

10.3 Library Centres

In order to give more facilities to the neo-literates and also to provide for follow up studies to those persons who have already gained primary knowledge of reading and writing, library centres are being opened. There are 19 such libraries and out of the total number, five library centres get a sum of Rs. 800/- each every year for the purchase of books and furniture. There are 35 such libraries attached to Social Education Centres in various blocks which get financial help from Govt. from time to time.

10.4 Community Centres

There are five Community Centres in the district of Darjeeling under Social Education Scheme. All the centres have been set up in the rural areas of Kalimpong subdivision. The following are the activities of these centres.

There are one Supervisor and one Literacy Teacher attached with every centre, getting remuneration of Rs. 100/- and Rs. 10/- respectively per month and contingent expenditure of Rs. 500/- for the whole year. The literacy classes are being conducted by the literacy teacher. There are facilities for all sorts of indoor and outdoor games, music, sewing and knitting classes, small library etc. Debate, study circles, lectures, social and cultural functions are being arranged from time to time for the rural people. The supervisor of the centre is the incharge of all these activities. Maintenance of the centres are being borne by the Government through the District Social Education Officer, Darjeeling.

10.5 Adult High School

One High School for adults, has been organised for the first time in the district at Kalimpong. The school is located at Kumudini Home, Kalimpong. It provides education to the adults including those who work in day time and attend the school in the evening.

10.6 Folk Recreational Institutions

Dance, Drama, Kirtan, Yatra, Social and Cultural Activities, Exhibitions etc. come under this head. Yearly grants are being granted to different institutions to promote the development and progress of Social and Cultural activities in the district.

An exhibition-cum-social education mela was organised by the Social Education Department with the help of the publicity Department at Soureni Bazar in March 1964, where more than 8,000 people participated.

11. LIBRARIES

11.1 Area Libraries

There are 6 area libraries in the district. Each area library has 6 feeder library centres under each of them, through which books are supplied to the remote corners of the district for the benefit of the public. These area libraries get books on loan from Deshbandhu District Library and Central Library at

Kalimpong. The pay of the Librarian and peon and the monthly contingent expenditure are being borne by the Govt. through the Dist. Social Education Officer, Darjeeling, at the rate of Rs. 60/-, Rs. 50/- and Rs. 40/- respectively per month. Each of the feeder library centres get Rs. 10/- as contingent expenditure per month.

11.2 Public Libraries

There are 67 Public Libraries in the district out of which 20 such libraries get Govt. grants for the purchase of new books from time to time.

11.8 Rural Libraries

There are 19 Rural Libraries functioning in the district. The salary of the librarian and peon at the rate of Rs. 75/- and Rs. 40/- respectively per month along with the contingent expenditure of Rs. 50/- per month are entirely borne by the Govt. through the District Social Education Officer, Darjeeling. 50 per cent of contingent expenditure are being spent on the purchase of new books every month.

11.4 Subdivisional Libraries

There are two Subdivisional Libraries one at Siliguri and the other at Kurseong. These libraries cater to the needs of the people of remote villages through mobile service, and feed the small libraries in rural areas by giving books on loan.

11.5 Deshbandhu District Library

Deshbandhu District Library, Darjeeling is the parent organisation of all the libraries in the district. It provides library facilities to all fibraries, i.e., public libraries, rural libraries, area libraries, library centres which are affiliated to Deshbandhu District Library, Darjeeling. At present there are 46 institutional members under it. It has several departments e.g., reading room, issue section, reference section, juvenile section and lending section. There are 16,529 number of books in stock in various languages i.e., English, Bengali, Nepali, Hindi, Tibetan and Urdu etc.

Deshbandhu District Library regularly holds cultural and educational functions, study circles, debates, film shows etc. The magazine "Bartika" in manuscript is being published in every two months, both in Bengali and Nepali languages. The magazine deals with Social Education and Library services.

NATIONALITY AND MIGRATION

1. NON-INDIAN NATIONALS

Most of the inhabitants of Darjeeling are Indian nationals. Only a total number of 4,601 persons enumerated in the district are non-Indian nationals. In 1951 the non-Indian nationals numbered about 7,457 in the district.

Majority of the non-Indian nationals of Darjeeling are Tibetans. Their number as per 1961 Census is 2,108. Next are the Nepalese nationals, their numerical strength being 1,200. Bhutanese nationals are 172 in number. There are 438 (M-21, F-417) Pakistani nationals. There are only 197 Chinese nationals in this district. Darjeeling being a charming hill resort, has also attracted people of many different nationalities of the world. Thus a number of persons are found to have come here from all different corners of the world.

2. MIGRATION

The fact that strikes most about the distribution of population over any region is its unevenness, its variation in density from place to place. Changes in the pattern of population distribution in a country are the product of two forces, (a) migratory movements and (b) variations in the rate of natural increase. The latter factor above as has already been discussed in earlier chapters, in a country or in a region marked by rural-urban differentials in fertility and mortality would produce a considerable change in the pattern of population distribution. But where economic opportunities exist, migratory movements have a vital role in fixing the population distribution of the region.

As already stated, apart from natural increase, migration plays a predominant role in the growth of population in a region where urbanisation is taking place. People usually migrate from one place to another for higher wage rate, good economic opportunities and good land to settle.

The Census definition of migration must be clarified first. People in a particular region have been enumerated according to their place of birth and duration of stay in that particular region. The place of birth statistics regarding migrants will naturally be a crude measure of inflow and outflow of migrants. But in absence of any other reliable data, they will provide a good picture of the flowpattern of the migrants and its impact on population growth.

The data on migration as processed in 1961 Census have been fully presented in Census of India 1961, Part II-C (ii), Vol.XVI, West Bengal and Sikkim. For want of space any such data could not be presented in this volume.

The data on migration have been broadly divided under two classes, (a) all time immigrants into

Darjeeling district by place of birth (both rural and urban) and (b) inmigrants to and outmigrants from Darjeeling district from and to other districts of West Bengal.

An extract Table D-II is given below showing all time inmigrants into the Darjeeling district by place of birth (rural and urban).

STATEMENT 12.1 EXTRACT TABLE D-II—PLACE OF BIRTH

Country/State	Total Rural	Enumerate	d in Darjeelis	ag District
where born	Urban	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	8	4	5
Total Population	Total	6,24,640	8,85,086	2,89,604
-	Rural	4,80,003	2,51,497	2,28,506
	Urban	1,44,637	83,589	61,098
A. Born in India	Total	5,85,898	2,85,586	2,50,819
	Rural	4.88,039	2,29,169	2,04,870
	Urban	1,07,859	62,417	45,442
1. Within	Total	4,68,911	2,41,829	2,27,582
the State of	Rural	8,86,602	1,97,984	1,88 618
West Bongal	Urban	82,309	43,845	38,964
(a) Born in place	Total	8,86,600	2,08,050	1,88,550
of enumeration	Rural	8,23,787	1,69,645	1,54,149
	Urban	62,813	88,405	29,408
(b) Born elsewhere	Total	68,790	80,946	87,844
in the district	Rural	55,420	24,562	30,858
of enumeration	Urban	18,870	6,884	6,986
(c) Born in other	Total	18,521	7,838	6,188
districts of the	Rural	7,895	8,777	8,618
State	Urban	6,126	8, 556	2,570
II. States in India	Total	66,987	44,257	99,780
beyond the State		41,487	25,185	16,252
of West Bengal	Urban	25,550	19,072	6,478
Some Selected State	•			
Andhra Pradesh	Total	116	92	94
	Rural	40	86	4
	Urban	76	56	20
Assam	Total	4,780	2,856	2,494
	Rural	8,816	1,650	1,666
	Urban	1,464	706	758
Bihar	Total	40,287	27,761	19,526
	Rural	26,04 6	16,420	9,626
	Urban	14,941	11,341	2,900
Gujarat	Total	57	16	41
- -	Burai	90	. 2	18
	Urban	27	14	23
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	64	52	19
	Rural	.8	.8	5
	Urban	56	49	7
Kerala	Total	842	981	61
ac/78 77 77	Rural	189	179	10
	Urben	158	102	<i>5</i> 1

STATEMENT 12.1-contd.

STATEMENT 12.1-concid.

		T 12.1—00		- District			Enumerated	in Darjeeling	District
	Rural	Enumerated	in Darjeelin Males	Females		Rural Urban	Persons	Males	Females
where born		Persons	Males	5	1	2	8	4	6
1	9	8	_	1,045	B. Countries			40.007	38,646
iadbya Pradesh	Total	2,206	1,161	976	in Asia beyond	Total	87.548	48,8 97 27,982	28,060
Tadbys Fraues	Rural	2,068	1,092	69	India (including	Rural	51,042		15,586
	Urban	188	69	08	U. S. S. R.)	Urban	86,501	20,915	10,000
	m 4.1	859	255	104	Some Selected Count	-daa			
Madras	Total	115	82	88	Some Belected Count	7300		-	2
	Rural	244	178	71	Afganistan	Total	31	29	ī
	Urban	223			Videntaren	Rural	22	21	i
		117	80	87		Urban	9	8	
Maharastra	Total	21	11	10				241	370
	Rural	96	69	27	Burms	Total	611	164	147
	Urban	AO	•		Durme	Rural	811	77	28
	_	18	29	16		Urban	800	77	
Mysore	Total	45	18	7		_	40	47	2
	Rural	20	16	9	Ceylone	Total	49	· 47	ī
	Urban	25	10	-	J.,	Rural	48		ī
			4 004	805		Urban	1	•••	
Ominee	Total	2,281	1,926	264			110	104	49
Orises	Rural	1,962	1,698	41	China	Total	146	10	6
	Urban	269	228	37		Rural	16	94	86
	- ··		. =	958		Urban	180	22	
n	Total	2,757	1,799			m 4 1	41,109	23,886	17,778
Punjab	Rural	508	815	188	Nepal	Total	32,189	17,680	14,509
	Urban	2,254	1,484	770		Rural	82,189 8,920	5,656	8,264
	Olown	_,		004		Urban	0,920		
	make 1	2,668	1,807	861		m-t-1	88,162	21,194	16,968
Rajasthan	Total		888	206	Pakistan	Total	16,368	9,141	7,22
	Rural	2,079	1,424	655		Rural		12,058	9,74
	Urban	2,0				Urban	21,.0-		
		4,698	8,498	1, 20 0	** 1	Total	237	124	113
Uttar Pradesh	Total	1,440	1,040	400	Singapore, Malaya	Rural	124	68	6
	Rural	0.080	2,458	800	and British-	TAGE	110	61	5
	Urban	0,200	2,000		Borneo	Urban			
			_	4	C D	Total	1	1	-
4 . 3 and	Total	6	2	2	U. S. S. R.	Rural	1	1	•
Andaman and		8	1	2		Urban	••	-	•
Nicober Island	Urban	. 8	1	2		0.000		8,821	8,87
	0100	-		K1	Tillsombara	Total	7,197		1,10
	Total	165	114	51 8	Elsewhere	Rural	1, 96 3	855	1,20
Delhi	Rural	15	10						
	Urbar		104	48	C. Countries in	_	817	188	19
	01041	•		4	Europe	Total		102	8
	n Total	27	28	4	(excluding	Rural	191		- 1
Himachal Prades	Rural	5	2	8	U. S. S. R.)	Urbai	126	00	
		• •	21	1	=		86	54	:
	Urba			_	U. K. (including	Total	17 1	45	
	m.i.i	28	21	7	N. Ireland)	Rura	` • #	-	
Manipur	Total			7	41. 2.3	Urba	n 10		
-	Rure						231	184	
	Urba	n 0	_		Elsewhere	Total		`	
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Nagaland	Tota	P4		- ':		Urk	 -		1
-	Rur		16	8 6		Urt	,		1 68,
	Urb	PD .	-		Total Migrants	Tot	al 1,69,3	34 1,01,09	
		a) 5,9	81 2,9	29 8,032	Total migranes	Ru	ral 1,00,8	30 57,39	•
Sikkim	Tot			19 2,809		Url		04 48,79	0 34
	T	D.U.				~,			•
	Bur Urb		91	LO 228					

If the number of persons born anywhere in the district of Darjeeling as given in items I (a) and (b) in the statement above are excluded, it is revealed that the total number of immigrants into Darjeeling district is about 169 thousand of which 101 thousand are males and 68 thousand females.

Of those total inmigrants to the district of Darjeeling a little less than 67 thousand persons have come from other States of India. Bihar's contribution is the maximum. This State alone has sent a little more than 40 thousand people to Darjeeling Next to Bihar is Assam. About 4,780 persons born in Assam have been enumerated in this district. U.P. follows Assam very closely. This State's contribution towards the population of Derjeeling is 4,698. Punjab, Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh rank next in terms of inmigration into the district of Darjeeling.

Each of them has sent more than two thousand persons to this district. Other State's contribution is nominal.

The inmigrants coming from other districts of West Bengal are about 13,521 in number. Most of them (5,077) have come from the centiguous district of Jalpaiguri. Maximum number of persons born in Darjeeling have also gone to Jalpaiguri evidently in search of food and employment. They are about 6,758 in number. A bulk of Darjeeling's population also have moved to Calcutta and its adjacent industrial districts of 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan.

The statements below give a clear picture of the trend of inmigrants and cutmigrants into and from the district of Darjeeling to other districts of the State of West Bengal.

STATEMENT 12.2

(A) THE TREND OF INMIGRANTS INTO AND OUTMIGRANTS FROM THE DISTRICT OF DARJENLING
FROM AND TO OTHER DISTRICTS OF THE STATE

Name of District	Inmigrants	Percentage of inmigrants from different districts	Outmigrante	Percentage of Outmi- grants to different districts	Net migrants
•	2	8	4	8	6
Jalpaiguri Cooch Behar West Dinajpur Malda Murshidabad Nadia 24-Parganas Calcutta Howrah Hooghly Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapore Purulia	5,077 1,300 1,729 499 879 879 496 1,748 812 293 421 292 196 265 208	87.55 9.61 12.79 3.69 2.80 2.80 3.67 12.89 2.81 2.17 8.11 1.72 1.45 1.96 1.54	6,759 805 788 254 191 601 4,945 5,891 1,301 1,261 1,171 156 188 714 257	38.08 3.85 8.25 1.06 0.79 2.50 17.64 29.40 5.41 5.24 4.87 0.65 0.76 2.97 1.07	-1.676 +495 +946 +945 +188 -939 -8,749 -3,648 -989 -968 -780 +76 +18 -449 -49

(B) SEX RATIO OF MIGRANTS IN AND FROM THE DISTRICT OF DARJEBLING FROM AND TO OTHER DISTRICTS OF THE STATE

(Females per 1,000 Males)

		Inmigrants		Outmigrants					
Name of District	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total			
1	2	8	4	5	6	7			
Jalpalguri	415	186	861	388	87	928			
Cooch Behar	2,462	492	1,500	8,688	7.118	5,088			
West Dinajpur	858	155	254	1,088	436	685			
Malda	909	464	697	1,248	1,425	1,809			
Murshidabad	618	8.588	2.637	4,067	1,800	1,988			
Nadia	271	1,568	677	888	809	598			
24-Parganas	1,171	6,048	8.088	7,141	4.788	5.970			
Calcutta	8.495	2,656	8,068	• •	785	735			
Howrah	2,455	7.821	7,000	29,412	11,645	15,468			
Hooghly	1,450	2,824	2,220	1.755	1,180	1,244			
Burdwan	1,557	8,569	2,538	2.252	8,610	2.671			
Birbhum	1,188	838	950	588	706	660			
Bankura	1,450	48,000	9,218	148	58	96			
Midnapore	494	1,681	1,028	1,118	1,618	1,281			
Purulia	88,500	1,500	7,667	180	1,040	589			

SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

1. SCHEDULED CARTES

From the first Indian regular Census of 1872 caste and tribe denominations of the population have been regularly recorded till 1941, though variations exist in the extent of detailed tabulation. Beverley's Report of 1872 is a pioneer and painstaking study of the castes. In 1881 the statistics relating to 66 castes having a population of not less than one hundred thousand were tabulated for every district of Bengal. In the Census of 1891 every caste having a population of more than one thousand in any district was tabulated down to the thans.

In 1901 Risley, then Census Commissioner of India, attempted for the first time to classify the Hindu castes according to their social standing. This according to Mitra (Preface to the Tribes and Castes of West Bengal, 1951) resulted in "incidentally sowing the dragon's tooth of 'depressed' and 'scheduled' tribes and castes." Risley's monumental 'Tribes and Castes of Bengal' was published in 1891 which, in fact, determined the fate of the next three Censuses. apparently limitless and ever widening horizon was, however, circumscribed in 1911 with the confining of tabulation only to those castes which subscribed 50,000 or more to the population of the province, or 25,000 to the population of a district, and to those others of special local importance or ethnological interest.' The census of 1921 seems to have paused for breath. In 1931, 141 castes and tribes were tabulated districtwise. In 1941, the scheduled castes were defined by the Government of India Orders of 1936 based on the Government of India Act, 1985. This list contained the names of 62 scheduled castes and 14 scheduled tribes, but in the Census a total of 118 castes and 17 tribes, scheduled as well as non-scheduled were tabulated down to the district. For the first time castes, as such, were not recorded in the census of 1951. The caste or tribe of a person was entered if he belonged to the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes or backward classes.

The recording of castes for the general population was dispensed with in the 1961 Census also. The caste or tribe of a person was only entered in the individual slip, if a person belonged to any scheduled caste or scheduled tribe, the names of which have been listed by the President of India as belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the appropriate order passed by him. The list of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for the State of West Bengal has been given in the Preface to Part II-A, General population Tables, Census 1961, Volume XVI, West Bengal and Sikkim. In better fulfilment of the Constitutional responsibilities a more detailed tabulation of the data relating to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been undertaken in this Census. The collective population of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for individual villages in any police station of the district have been shown in the Village Directory in Part III of this volume; other tables of significance have been given in the SCT Series in Part IIA of this volume. The Census of India 1961, Volume XVI. Part V-A(i) and (ii)—Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for West Bengal will give a more elaborate picture of the different aspects of the people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the different districts of West Bengal.

1.1 Concentration of Scheduled Castes

The scheduled caste population inhabiting the district of Darjeeling comprise 13.19 per cent of its population. This percentage is lower than the State average. In the State of West Bengal almost every fifth person belongs to a scheduled caste. In the rural sector of the district, 13.85 per cent of its people are scheduled castes as against the State rural average of 23.6 per cent. In the urban sector the proportion of scheduled caste population in the district is higher than that in the State. In the State only 7.9 per cent of the urban population are scheduled castes, whereas they make 11.00 per cent of the urban population of the district of Darjeeling Of the total scheduled castes in the State as a whole, those living in this district account for only 1.20 per cent. This percentage is 1.07 in respect of rural areas, and 2.86 in respect of urban areas.

Amongst the male population of the district 12.91 per cent are scheduled castes and amongst the females their percentage is 13.52. In the rural sector 13.56 per cent of the male population have returned themselves to be belonging to the scheduled castes and amongst the females their percentage is 14.16. In the urban areas 10.94 per cent of the male population are scheduled castes, whereas amongst the females their percentage is 11.10. The male population amongst the scheduled castes of this district account for 1.20 per cent of the total male scheduled castes in the entire State of West Bengal. In case of females this percentage is 1.19. In the rural and urban sectors the male population amongst the scheduled castes of this district account for 1.06 per cent and 2.85 per cent respectively of the total male scheduled castes of the State. In the case of females in the rural areas they comprise 1.08 per cent and in the urban areas 2.38 per cent.

Scheduled caste population of this district mostly live in Siliguri subdivision where they account for nearly 58.79 per cent of the district's total scheduled caste population. 21.13 per cent, 11.63 per cent and 8.45 per cent of the total scheduled castes of this district live in Sadar subdivision, Kalimpong subdivision and Kurseong subdivision respectively. Thus a little less than three-

fifth of the total scheduled castes of the district are found in Siligari subdivision and the rest, a little more than two-fifth are distributed among the other three subdivisions of this district.

Amongst the police stations of the district of Darjeeling maximum concentration of the scheduled castes is found in Phansidewa police station. 18.95 per cent of the total scheduled castes of the district are found in Phansidewa police station. Siliguri police station in Siliguri subdivision ranks second accounting for 14.20 per cent and the third position goes to Kharibari police station of the same subdivision, where this percentage is 13.02. Naxalbari police station ranks fourth accounting for 12.62 per cent of the total schduled castes of the district. A little less than three-fifth of the total acheduled castes of the district are accounted for by these four police stations. Kalimpong police station in Kalimpong subdivision and Darjeeling police station in Sadar subdivision each accounts for nearly 10 per cent of the total scheduled castes of the district. Next in order comes Kurseong police station of the Kurseong subdivision where this percentage is 6.50. In Jore Bungalow and Rangli Rangliot police stations of the Sadar subdivision they comprise 3.41 per cent and 3.15 per cent respectively of the district's scheduled caste population. In Sukhiapokri and Pulbasar police stations of the Sadar subdivision this percentage is 2.75 and 2.30 respectively.

A little less than 2 per cent of scheduled caste population of the district reside in each of Mirik police station of the Kurseong subdivision and Garubathan police station of the Kalimpong subdivision.

The following statement gives the percentage of scheduled caste population to total population of the police stations and other administrative units of the district of Darjeeling.

STATEMENT 13.1

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Percentage of Scheduled Caste
Darjeeling District	18.19
Sadar Subdivision	8.5 5
Pulbasar	5.84
Darjeeling	10.52
Sukhiapokri	9.94
Jore Bungalow	7.97
Bangli Bangliot	6.74
Kalimpong Subdivision	7.95
Kalimpong	8 .88
Garubathan	6,28
Kurssong Subdivision	8.6 9
Mirik	7.42
Kurseong	9.06
Siliguri Subdivision	22.08
Phansidewa	26.66
Biliguri	12.56
Khariberi	41.81
Nagalbari	94.68

1.2 Strength of Individual Scheduled Castes

Rajbanshis form the major scheduled caste in the district. This caste alone forms 38.20 per cent of the total scheduled castes of the district of Darjeeling. Inthe rural areas this caste accounts for 46.91 per cent of the total rural scheduled caste population of the district. Numerically Kamis (Nepali) comespext to Rajbanshis. In the villages of Darjeeling 22,95 per cent of the total rural scheduled castes of the district belong to the Kami community. Next to the Kamis (Nepali), Damais (Nepali) have the largest share among the rural scheduled castes of the district. Almost every tenth person belonging to the scheduled castes living in the villages of the district is a Damai (Nepali). Bagdi or Duley and Sarki (Nevali) are next in order in the rural sector in terms of numerical predominance. They form 8 48 per cent and 3.28 per cent respectively of the total rural scheduled castes of the district. Next place goes to the Namasudras and they account for about 8.09 per cent of the total rural scheduled castes. Numerically Lohar and Jalia Kaibartta are next in order in the rural sector. They form 1.75 per cent and 1.41 per cent respectively of the total rural scheduled castes of the district. Chamars and Mehtors account for nearly one per cent each of the total rural scheduled caste population. All other castes account for even less than one per cent of their total number in rural Darjeeling.

In the urban sector Kamis (Nepali) form the major scheduled caste community. They account for 28.87 per cent of the total urban scheduled castes of the district of Darjeeling. Damais (Nepali) occupy the next position. They account for 18.75 per cent. Sarkis (Nepali) form 7.01 per cent. In the towns of Darjeeling Chamars have the next position (6.31 per cent). Mehtors come next in position, accounting for 4.96 per cent. 8.61 per cent and 3.54 per cent each of the total scheduled castes living in the towns of Darjeeling are Dhobas or Dhobisand Namasudras respectively. Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi and Bagdi or Duley account for more than 2 per cent each of the total urban scheduled caste population. Rajbanshi, Jalia Kaibartta and Paliva account for more than one per cent each of their total number in urban Darjeeling. Only Lohar scheduled castes account for even less than one per cent of the total urban scheduled caste population of the district.

The statement below shows some selected individual scheduled castes as percentage of the total scheduled castes in the rural and urban areas of the district.

STATEMENT 18.2

	Percentage of Scheduled Caster						
Name of Scheduled Caste	Rural	Urban					
Bagdi or Duley	8.48	2.15					
Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Buidas or Bishi	0.90	6.81					
Damai (Nepali)	9.60	18.75					
Dhobs or Dhobi	0.46	8.61					
Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	0.08	9.41					
Jalia Kaibartta	1.41	1.74					

STATEMENT 18.2-contd.

^	Percentage of S	cheduled Castes
Name of Scheduled Caste	Rural	Urban
Kami (Nepali)	22.95	28.87
Lohar	1.75	0.28
Mehtor	0.51	4.98
Namasudra	8.09	8.54
Paliya	0.08	1.10
Rajbanshi	46.91	1.87
Sarki (Nepali)	8.98	7.01
Unclassified	0.92	12.08

In the rural sector maximum number of Bagdis live in Kharibari police station of Siliguri subdivision, where they account for 69.64 per cent of their total number living in the rural areas of the district.

Majority of Rajbanshis live in Phansidewa, Siliguri, Kharibari and Naxalbari police stations of Siliguri subdivision, where they account for 42.13 per cent, 15.13 per cent, 23.84 per cent and 18.89 per cent respectively of their total number living in the rural areas of the district.

Majority of Kamis (Nepali) live in Pulbagar, Darjeeling, Sukhiapokri, Jore Bungalow and Rangli Rangliot police stations of Sadar subdivision, in Kalimpong police station of Kalimpong subdivision and in Kurseong police station of Kurseong subdivision. In Kalimpong and Kurseong police stations they account for 18.56 per cent and 14.03 per cent respectively of their total number living in the rural areas of the district.

Most of the Damais (Nepali) are living in the rural parts of all the police stations of Sadar, Kalimpong and Kurseong subdivision of Darjeeling district. In Kalimpong police station 1,145 and in Darjeeling police station 829 Damais (Nepali) are living in villages. In Nazalbari police station 81.64 per cent of the Namasudras of rural parts of Darjeeling district are living.

In the urban sector majority of Kamis (Nepali) live in Darjeeling and Kalimpong towns. 41 28 per cent of the total urban Kami (Nepali) population of Darjeeling district live in Darjeeling town and, 39.12 per cent in Kalimpong town. Majority of Damais (Nepali) live in Darjeeling town, where they account for 57.57 per cent of the total urban Damai (Nepali) population of the District. Next to it Kalimpong town accounts for 29.89 per cent of them.

1.8 See Ratio

Amongst the scheduled caste population of Darjeeling for every one thousand males there are 905 females. But amongst the general population the sex ratio is 864. In the rural sector the proportion of sexes amongst the

scheduled caste population is higher than that amongst general population of the district. While it is 949 amongst the scheduled caste population in the rural areas, it is 909 amongst the general population. For every one thousand scheduled caste males residing in different towns of Darjeeling, there are 742 females, whereas amongst the general urban population there are 781 females to one thousand males. Most of the scheduled caste population are engaged in the agricultural sector. Inmigration and outmigration of the scheduled caste males have not been able to effect this ratio to any considerable extent.

The proportion of sexes, while atudied for the individual scheduled castes in the district shows that the Rajbanshis have lesser number of women even than the total district average for the scheduled castes. In the rural areas, for every one thousand of their male population they have 801 femsles. In the urban areas the proportion of sexes among them is much higher than that of the district average, 1,750 females to one thousand males.

Kamis (Nepali) show a higher proportion of sexes than the district average. In this community there are 983 females for one thousand males against the district average of 905. In the rural areas this proportion is 1,108 and in the urban areas it is 656.

Damais (Nepali) have more women than men. They have, 1,174 females for every one thousand of their male population. In the rural areas this caste also has more women than men. In the rural sector there are 1,088 females of this caste for every one thousand of their male population. Female Damais (Nepali) outnumber their male counterparts in the towns of Darjeeling, their proportion being 1,383 females to one thousand males.

Sarkis (Nepali) also show a higher proportion of sexes than the district average. In the rural areas this caste has more women than men. Sarkis (Nepali) have 1,010 females for every one thousand of their male population in the rural sector. In the urban sector they have 770 females for every one thousand of their male population.

1.4 Literacy

As per 1961 Census there are 287 persons for every 1,000 of its population who have passed the test for literacy in the district. There are 222 persons out of 1,000 belonging to the scheduled castes who could come out successfully in the literacy test laid down in 1961 Census. Amongst the male population 40.15 per cent have been shown as literate in the district. Amongst the male scheduled castes the percentage of literates is 33.11. 102 scheduled caste females amongst 1,000 of their womenfolk have been enumerated in the Census of 1961 as literate, against 155 amongst the general womenfolk of the district.

In the rural sector 211 out of 1,000 persons of the scheduled castes are literate. Amongst the scheduled caste males of rural areas the percentage of literates

is \$3.61, while for general population it is \$3.82. Amongst the women belonging to the scheduled castes and living in the rural areas of the district, literacy is seen to be confined within only 78 out of every thousand of their total number.

In the urban areas of the district about 51.72 per cent of the population are literate, while this percentage for scheduled castes in the urban areas is only 27.17. The percentage of male literates among scheduled castes living in the urban areas is 31.26, whereas for general population it is 59.21. Amongst the womenfolk 21.67 per cent of the scheduled castes living in the towns of Darjeeling district are seen to be literate, while their percentage for general women is 41.48 for the urban Darjeeling.

The statement given below shows the comparative statement of percentage of literates amongst the general population and the scheduled caste population in the total, rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 13.3

Percentage of Literates Persons Males Females Total Population Total 28.70 40.15 15 46 Rural 21.77 88.82 8.50 Urban 51.72 59.21 41.48 Scheduled Castes Total 22.24 83.11 10.98 Rural 21.06 83.61 7.83 Urban 27.17 31.26 21.67

Rajbanshis are the most literate community in the district. In the rural areas their percentage of literates is 24.68, while in the urban areas it is 22.56. In the rural sector Kamis (Nepali) hold the next position in attainment of literacy and education. 17.35 per cent of Kamis (Nepali) are literates. Among Rajbanshi males in the rural areas the percentage of literates is 40.11 and for their females it is 5.42. Among Kami (Nepali) males the percentage of literates is 28.74 and among their females it is 7.06 in the rural areas of the district of Darjeeling. Damais (Nepali) come next in order of literacy in the rural areas. The percentage of literates for this caste is 17.85. Their men are more advanced in this respect, 28.44 per cent of them being literate. The percentage of literates among the female Damais (Nepali) is 8.12. A little more than every fifth Namasudra living in the villages of the district is literate. Their men are more advanced in this respect, 32.34 per cent of them being literate. For their females the percentage of literates is 8.98. In the rural sector the percentage of literates among the Sarki (Nepali) caste is only 13.20. For their males it is 21 01 per cent and for the females it is only 5.47 per cent.

Among the Bajbanshis in the rural sector \$1.67 per cent of their males are literate without educational level, about one-thirteenth of them have passed the Primary or Junior Basic standard and only 0.57 per cent are Matriculates.

In the urban sector maximum theirs or literacy found amongst the Namasudra caste. Damais (Nepall) follow them. The percentage of literates for Damais (Nepali) is 36.68. Males of this caste ara quite advanced in this respect, 44,97 per cent of them being literate; while their literate womenfolk are 30.60 per cent. Amongst male Damais (Nepali) in the urban sector 26.12 per cent are literate without educational level and 17.41 per cent have passed the Primary or Junior Basic standard. Extent of Literacy among the Kamis (Nepali) are also quite good. Nearly every 3 dut of 10 persons living in the towns and belonging to this caste are literate. The male percentage of literates among Kamis (Nepali) is \$1.84. Females literacy among Kamis (Nepali) is lower than that of Damais (Nepali), being only of the extent of 25.27. Amongst male Kamis (Nepali) in the urban sector, 16.50 per cent are literate without educational level, 1300 per cent of them have passed the Primary or Junior Basic standard. In the urban sector 26.19 per cent of Sarki (Nepali) community are literate. Amoria their males 35.24 per cent are literates and for their females the percentage is only 14.48.

1.5 Economic Activities

Labour participation is proportionately higher amongst the general population than the scheduled castes of the district. While for every one thousand of general population of Darjeeling 426 are workers, this proportion for scheduled castes is 407 persons per mills. In the rural areas participation by scheduled castes at work is seen to be lower than the general population. Male component of the scheduled caste participants is much higher than the corresponding female component. Amongst every one thousand male scheduled castes in the district 585 are actively engaged in any short of preductive occupation and among their womenfolk only 210 per mills are engaged as workers. The proportion of male workers amongst scheduled castes in the district is higher than that amongst general population, while the proportion of female workers amongst scheduled castes is lower than that amongst general population. Participation by scheduled caste females at work is more pronounced in the rural areas than in the urban areas. Amongst the scheduled caste females living in different towns of Darjeeling the percentage of workers is only 9.8, while amongst the scheduled caste females living in the villages of the district the percentage of workers is 28.4. In the urban Darjeeling amongst general female population, the proportion of female workers is 9.1 per cent. In the urban areas as a whole labour participation is also lesser among the general population than that among scheduled caste population. In case of general population percentage of workers in the urban areas is \$4.7, while for the scheduled castes percentage is 40.6. Participation by male scheduled castes is also higher than that of general population. In case of general male population percentage of workers is 58.8, while for the scheduled castes this percentage is 68.9.

It has already been observed that more workers of Darjeeling are engaged in the primary sector. This is more so in case of the scheduled caste workers. For every one thousand of general workers 375 are engaged as cultivators and 29 as agricultural labourers. Among the scheduled castes 467 for every one thousand of their working population are engaged as cultivators. But the scheduled caste workers are engaged as agricultural labourers by a higher proportion than the general workers. 47 scheduled caste workers for every one thousand of their working population are agricultural labourers. In the rural sector 577 to every 1,000 of their working population are engaged as cultivators and 54 per mille as agricultural labourers.

In household industries participation is more pronounced amongst the scheduled castes than the general population. 5.62 per cent of the scheduled caste workers are engaged in household industry, while this percentage among general population in the district is 1.7.

In plantation, livestock etc. participation is more pronounced amongst the general population than the scheduled caste population. 80.9 per cent of the general workers are engaged in this category while the percentage among scheduled castes in the district is 17.62. Manufacturing industries do not play any significant role in the economic life of this district. Only 4.77 per cent of the scheduled caste workers of this district are engaged in manufacturing industries, though in the urban sector this percentage is as high as 23.65. In trade and commerce 4.85 per cent of the scheduled caste population of this district are engaged, while in transport, storage and communication this percentage is only 2.07.

In other services participation by scheduled caste workers is less than the general workers of the district. While 15.2 per cent of the total workers are engaged in other services, among the scheduled caste workers this percentage is 13.21.

Amongst the individual scheduled castes of the district it is seen that those belonging to Bagdi, Kami (Nepali), Rajbanshi and Sarki (Nepali) communities are primarily engaged in agriculture. In the rural areas 78.37 per cent of Bagdi workers, 88.06 per cent of Bajbanshi workers, 31.34 per cent of Kami (Nepali) workers and 30.28 per cent of Sarki (Nepali) workers are engaged in agriculture. 40.78 per cent of Damai (Nepali) workers are engaged in plantation, livestock etc. Amongst the Chamars 22.22 per cent workers are engaged in household industries and 27.51 per cent in other services. 48.10 per cent of the Kami (Nepali) and 39.89 per cent of the Sarki (Nepali) workers are engaged in plantation, livestock etc.

In urban areas of this district 98.39 per cent of Bagdi workers are engaged in manufacturing other than household industries. 22.12 per cent of the Chamar workers are engaged in household industries, while 51.79 per cent in manufacturing other than household industries. 45.71 per cent of Damai (Nepali) workers are engaged in household industries, while 41.21 per cent in other services, 50.52 per cent

of the Kami (Nepali) workers and the same proportion of the Sarki (Nepali) workers are engaged in other services.

2. SCHEDULED TRIBES

In the district of Darjeeling 96.444 persons have returned themselves as belonging to 18 different types scheduled tribes. Of them 8,887 persons have been recorded as belonging to the scheduled tribes, but they could not be classified in any particular category. The scheduled tribes of this district thus make only a small fraction of the total population of the district, accounting for only 15.44 per cent of the total inhabitants of Darjeeling. In the rural sector scheduled tribes are more predominant. 17.76 per cent of the villagers of Darjeeling belong to the scheduled tribes. In the urban sector the scheduled tribes form only 7.75 per cent of the total urban population of the district. their absolute number being 11,212. The scheduled tribes of the State of West Bengal make only 5,88 per cent of the total population of the State. In the rural areas of the State the proportion of scheduled tribes is 7.60, while in the urban sector it is as low as 0.56. Thus the proportion of scheduled tribes to total population of Darjeeling is higher than that in the State as a whole. Scheduled tribes of Darjeeling account for 4.70 per cent of the total scheduled tribes in the State of West Bengal. In the rural areas they account for 4.25 per cent and in the urban areas 23,30 per cent.

Amongst the male population of the district 15.18 per cent belong to scheduled tribes and amongst the females the percentage of scheduled tribes is 15.80. In the rural sector scheduled tribe males account for 17.75 per cent of the total male population living in the rural areas of the district. The proportion of rural female scheduled tribes is 17.77 per cent of the total rural females of Darjeeling In the urban areas of the district 7.24 per cent of the male population belong to the scheduled tribes and amongst the females the percentage of scheduled tribes is 8.45. The male scheduled tribes of this district account for 4.86 per cent of the total scheduled tribe males of the State and the female scheduled tribes living in Darjeeling form 4.58 per cent of the total tribal women in the State of West Bengal.

Preponderance of scheduled tribe population is observed in the Siliguri subdivision where they account for 58.59 per cent of the total tribal population of the district. The rest of the tribes (i.e. 41.41 per cent) are distributed between Kalimpong subdivision (21.67 per cent). Sadar subdivision (15.41 per cent) and Kurseong subdivision (4.33 per cent). Phansidewa police station of Siliguri subdivision alone accounts for 23.03 per cent of the total tribal population of the district. Next comes Kalimpong police station of Kalimpong subdivision which accounts for 18.67 per cent of the total scheduled tribes of the district. Naxalbari and Siliguri police stations of Siliguri subdivision account for 14.51 per cent and 12.72 per cent respectively of the total scheduled tribes of the district. Kharibari police station of Siliguri subdivision

and Darjeeling police station of Sadar subdivision account for 8.83 per cent and 5.93 per cent respectively of the total tribal population of the district. Kurseong and Pulbazar police stations account for more than three per cent each of the total scheduled tribes of the district. The rest are distributed over other five police stations.

2.1 Strength of Individual Scheduled Tribes

Oraons are the maximum in number in this district. In the rural areas they account for \$3.18 per cent of the total scheduled tribes of the district. Next are the Lepchas who account for 15.78 per cent of the total tribal population living in villages of Darjeeling district. Bhutias account for 15.12 per cent of the total rural tribal population of the district. Mundas and Santals account for 9.95 per cent and 8.55 per cent respectively of the total rural scheduled tribes of the district.

In the urban sector Bhutias account for 82.04 per cent of the total urban scheduled tribes of the district, while Lepchas account for 13.06 per cent.

Oraons are mainly distributed in Phansidewa, Naxalbari, Siliguri and Kharibari police stations of Siliguri subdivision. In Phansidewa police station Oraons account for 46.47 per cent, in Naxalbari police station 21.80 per cent, in Siliguri police station 18.80 per cent and in Kharibari police station 10.25 per cent of their total number in the district.

Numerically Bhutias form the second largest tribe in this district. Nearly 40 per cent of them are found in Kalimpong police station. Darjeeling and Pulbazar police stations of Sadar subdivision account for 22.34 per cent and 9.54 per cent respectively of their total number in the district.

Amongst the Lepchas of the district maximum number of them are found in Kalimpong police station, where they account for 61.25 per cent of their total number in the district.

The statement below shows the percentage of certain scheduled tribes to total tribal population in rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 13.4

SIAIMBAZ	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes				
Name of Scheduled Tribe Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo Lepcha Lodha, Kheria or Kharia Mahali	Rural	Urban			
Bhutis including Sherps, Toto,					
Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan	15.19	89.04			
	15.78	18.06			
	1.69	••			
	1.16	••			
Mal Pahariya	1.92	0.01			
Munda	9.95	0.77			
Nagesia	1.62	••			
Orson	88.18	0.95			
Bantal	. 8,55	0.21			
Unclassified	10.04	8.92			

2.2 Sea Ratio

The proportion of sexes amongst the scheduled tribes of this district is seen to be fairly good. For every one thousand of male scheduled tribe population in the district there are 903 scheduled tribe females. In the rural areas the sex ratio is 910. The tribal sex ratio in the urban areas is only 853 females for every one thousand male population.

The sex ratio for the Bhutia tribe is 951 in this district. Amongst the Lepchas, females outnumber males; there are 1,019 females to every one thousand male Lepchas. In the rural areas the sex ratio of Lepchas is 989. Amongst the Lepchas, females outnumber males in the urban areas; there are 1,346 females to every one thousand male Lepchas.

2.8 Literacy

The scheduled tribes of Darjeeling district are advanced in lesser degree in respect of attainment of literacy and education in comparison to the literate and educated persons amongst the general population of the district. Only 15.32 per cent scheduled tribes in the district have been able to pass the Census enumeration test laid down for literacy. The position of female literacy among the scheduled tribes is lower than the general female literates. Only 64 amongst every one thousand of the tribal women in this district have been recorded in the 1961 Census as literates. In the rural areas only 45 amongst every one thousand of the tribal women have passed the literacy test. In the urban sector literacy has disseminated a little more where 354 persons are found to be literate for every one thousand of the total tribal population living in the towns of Darjeeling. But amongst the male population living in the urban areas, the percentage of literates is found to be 47.26. Female literacy also in the urban sector is, as expected, better than that in the rural areas of the district. The statement given below shows the comparative statement of the percentage of literates amongst the general population and the tribal population in the total, rural and urban areas of the district.

STATEMENT 13.5

	OTHER TOWN			
		Perce	ntage of L	terates
		Persons	Males	Females
Total Population	Total Rural Urban	28.70 21.77 51.72	40.15 89.82 59.21	15.46 8.50 41.48
Scheduled Tribes	Total Rural Urban	15.82 12.68 35.48	28.40 20.17 47.26	6.88 4.45 91.55

In the rural areas Lepchas seem to be the most literate community in the district. 22.91 per cent Lepchas living in the villages of the district are literate. In respect of literacy Lepcha males are more advanced than their womenfolk. 35.81 per cent of the Lepcha males are literates, while among their women population percentage of literates is 9.87. Next to them

are the Bhutias, 20.56 per cent of the Bhutias are literate in the rural sector of the district. 9.33 per cent of Orson population are found to be literate in the rural areas. Among their male population 15.20 per cent are literates. In the urban areas also Lepohas are the most literate tribe in the district, where 43.92 per cent of them are literate. 34.51 per cent of Bhutias are literate in the urban areas. Among their male population 46.74 per cent are literate, while this percentage among their females is 18.93 in the urban areas of the district.

2.4 Economic Activities

Labour participation may be said to be fair amongst the tribal population of the district. 47.86 per cent of the tribal population are workers as per 1961 Census. Amongst their males, the percentage of workers is 56.99 and for females 37.74. In the rural areas 50.12 per cent of the tribal population are workers. Amongst their males this percentage of workers is 59.17 and for females 40.17. In the urban sector 30.66 per cent of the scheduled tribes are workers. 40.88 per cent male tribes living in the towns of the district are workers, while females show 19.68 per cent workers amongst them.

Majority of the tribal workers are engaged in agricultural sector. 51.05 per cent of the tribal workers are so engaged. Of them 48.58 per cent workers are engaged as cultivators and 2.49 per cent as agricultural labourers. Nearly 55 per cent of the female tribal workers of the district are engaged in the agricultural sector. 35.38 per cent of the tribal workers are engaged in plantation and 8.96 per cent in other services. In the rural sector nearly 55 per cent of the tribal workers are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Of them 52.32 per cent are engaged as cultivators and 2.66 per cent as agricultural labourers in rural areas of the district. 38.21 per cent are engaged in plantation and 4.78 per cent in other services amongst the rural tribal workers of the district. In the urban areas the proportion of agricultural pursuits is very low. 60.91 per cent of the urban tribal workers are engaged in other services.

Majority of the Lepcha workers are also engaged in the agricultural sector. 85 per cent of the Lepcha workers are so engaged. Of them 83.40 per cent are engaged as cultivators and 1.76 per cent as agricultural labourers. 9.26 per cent Lepcha workers are found in other services. More than 46 per cent of the Oraon workers are engaged in agricultural sector. Of them 44.17 per cent are engaged as cultivators and 2.29 per cent as agricultural labourers. 48.32 per cent Oraon workers are engaged in plantation. More than 48 per cent of the Bhutia workers of Darjeeling are engaged in agricultural pursuit. Of them 45.62 per cent are engaged as cultivators and 2.76 per cent as agricultural labourers. 26.91 per cent of Bhutia workers are engaged in other services.

3. TRIBAL WELFARE

The Constitution of India envisages the ushering in

of an egalitarian society ultimately in which the entire body of citizens would have equal opportunities for economic and political development, irrespective of barriers of caste or tribe. Yet, the pernicious caste system has produced vast inequalities of cultural, social and economic development among the various sections of the population. So it is imperative to provide adequate stimulus in the initial stages during which period the less fortunate citizens can be expected to level up to the standard of the general population. Thus, one of the directive principles of State policy embodied in Article 46 of the Constitution provides:

'The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribss, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation'.

In fact with the attainment of Independence the entire approach to tackling of tribal problems was rationalised. Various welfare activities were spensored by the Government with a view to ameliorating the econmic conditions of the backward classes in all walks of life and effecting their social upliftment.

To raise the standard of literacy amongst the members of the scheduled castes and tribes in the district free tuition facilities have been extended to the students reading in the secondary schools.

Book grants, boarding charges, special stipends, examination fees have also been liberally granted to deserving students from the backward communities.

During the First Five Year Plan period as many as 1.866 tribal students were helped with free studentship at a cost of Rs. 66,771/-. A sum of Rs. 9,603/- was distributed to quite a number of tribal students all over the district during the first plan period as book grants and other grants to deserving students as well as to meet the boarding charges of some of the tribal hostelers. Capital grants have also been given for construction. improvement, renovation or expansion of school buildings and boarding houses. A school was constructed at Ghum in 1951-52 at a cost of Rs. 10.000/-. In the same year Sigrimtam Primary School of Lepchas and Bhutias and the Primary School at Pulbagar improved at a cost of Rs. 2,000/-. Some vocational training centres were opened for the tribal students. In the field of social education several institutions including Bhutia and Lepcha monasteries were liberally helped with financial grants for encouragement of recreational activities, Lama dance, organisation of sports etc. Many voluntary agencies were also given special grants with a view to encourage their activities for the welfare of the tribal communities in the district.

To improve the health and sanitary condition of the people belonging to scheduled and tribes various welfare measures have also been taken by the Government. Many schemes have been executed to ensure better water supply to the areas mostly inhabited by scheduled castes and tribes. In other spheres like agriculture, dairy development, animal husbandry various schemes have also been undertaken during the First Five Year Plan. Some minor irrigation schemes have also been executed at Government cost providing irrigation facility to the tribal agriculturists. A number of village roads have also been improved in tribal areas. Several tribal villagers' huts were also constructed by

the tribal welfare department. Rs. 500/- was also spent for giving free legal advice to the tribal people during the first plan. Tribal headmen have also been periodically rewarded by the Government. A statement given below will indicate the nature of different steps taken by the Government for the improvement of the lot of tribal people during the period 1957-58 to 1963-64.

STATEMENT 18.6

			1957-	.KQ	195	1958-59 1959-60			1960)-61	1961-	82	190	5 2-6 8	196	8-64
S1.	No.	Name of Scheme	Amount		Amoun		ne In	Per- Ar sons or stitutions enifited/ ork done	In	Persons or stitution Benifite ork done	ns In	Persons or stitution in the design of the de	ns I	sons of natitution Benifited work don	ons In d/ B	Per- sons or stitutions lenifited/ ork done
						A-	-sohe	DULED	CAST	E8					,	
1	Purc sites caste	shase of house for scheduled		1	4,152.11	. 80 houses	8,847.8	Op 15 houses	••	••	11,100	21 houses	500	1 house	14,000	••
9	more Section	ons amongst chedulded caste ents of Secondar	y 	•		••	• •	• •		• •		••	888	15	2,490.60	37
8	meri	r grants to poor storious scheduled s Students	ı 	•••	• •	••	500	20 boys	• •		••	••		••	••	• •
4		tle charges to duled caste stu-			• •		4,500	21 boys	• •	••	• •	••	••	• •	••	• •
8	and for e	nts to Institution organisations sultural recre- ns & social acti- ss and the like			. •	••	••	••			500	••	800	••	• •	• •
6		ouragement of munity activities	• •		450	• •	550	4 centres			••		••			• •
7		cution of water ply scheme	• •	:		9 8 c.c. Ringwell	, I	10 Singwells 10 c.c. wel		••	10,900	,. 8		2 pipeli k19 Ring		• •
8	to	ancial assistance scheduled caste isans		••			3,965	85	••		4,000	10	0,000	76	• •	•••
9	to (ancial assistance scheduled caste ple trained in les and crafts				, .	600	2	••		••	••	••		• •	• •
10	•••	ol Industry					28,800		•	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •
11	imp olar irri	icultural subsidir h as bullocks, lements and re- nation and minor gation for the are of scheduled	•				1 18 9	320 22	••	• •	2,000	• •	4,000	.	••	••
		e cultivators	• •	• •	••	• •	10,2	scheme		••		•••	•••		• •	• •
19		in Gols grants	••	• •	••	• •	•	sohem		••	•••	••	•••			
18	Com	struction of Boad		• •	• •	• •	-41-	••	•		• •					

STATEMENT 13.6-coatd.

		1957-58		196	58- 59	1958-59 1959-60			1960-61 1961-69			1969	-68	1968-64		
Si	Name of Sehemes	Amo	unt Persons o Institution Benifite work do	r ons d/	Institu Beni	s or	ount Per- sons or Institutio Benifited work do	r one In 1/ I	Per- A sons or stitution Benifited, vork don	a Ina Bo	Per- A sons or titution nifited/ k done	Inst Be	Per- cons or itutions mifited/ k done	Inst Be	t Persons or sitution nifited/ rk done	
					В—	SOHE:	DULED TR	IBBS								
1	Provision for free Tutions fees to tribal students of all secondary schools		3-57)			. 700,0	50.96 1,169 Studen	••		5 80	99 (i,409	5,	930	• •	
2	Boarding charges for scheduled tribe stu- dents of secondary schools		26			8,966		1 68								
8		•	125	• •		0.47		••	••	••	••	•	• • • •	• •	•	
4	Examination fees for the students appearing in the School Final Examination		49		• ,	34	0 17	• •	,			• •			•	
5	Renovation of 4 Prin School Buildings and purchase of funniture and equipments		4 Primary	1,000		4000				••			•	• •	••	
6	Subsidised distribu-		Schools		mary Behools	830	Schools									
7	tion of seeds Encouragement of homestead-cum-vege-	20,078	••	• •	• •			••	••	• •	••	••	• •	• •	• •	
	table gardening	710				800		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		• •	
8 9	Sheep-rearing Goat-keeping	2,010 S 1,400	3 sohemes	2,660	4blocks	ORA		••	••	••	• •	120	9 1,0	50 4 for in	and open- g of a w block	
10	Pig-rearing	1,270	1 block	2,510	2bloo ks	6,125	••	• •	••	••	••	• •	8,0	for in	and open- g of a r block	
11	Maintenance allowand to keepers of rams	9e 120	10 rams	• •	. •		• •				. •			840 12		
12	Demonstration Plots in cultivators' holdings	817,50				550										
18	Poultry	••	• •	***	914	1,236	•:•	_	•.•	***	• •		***	• •	4000	
14	Establishment of Co-operative grain gola	10,100	are.	••	_	10,250	4 40	••	•••	••	••	•••	***	•••	_	
15	Roads		miles 109	,717 1	0 miles long	19,154	2,	,84,860	5 roads	••	•••	••	••	•••	010	
16	Wooden Bridges, eulverte		long				••	4,687							, •	
17	Small irrigation Scheme			• •	1	,16,820) 22 scheme		••			• •	••	5,000	• •	
18	Financial assistance to scheduled tribe population trained in various trades &		. .		_											
	crafts	4,060 1	5 tribal in ees	2,000 t	8 rain ees	1,450	8 trainees	• •	• •	••	••		•!			
19	Water supply	19,000	27,8		20 4 Bing- wells	9,5 20	8 water pipe lines & 84 c.o. wells	48,800	8 pipe lines+ 22 ring wells	18, 294 ;-	1 pipe line & minor irrigal		1 pipe- line, 2 minor irrigati	r ion	••	

STATEMENT 13.6-concld.

		4	1957-58	19	958-59	1959	-60	1960-61	. 19	61-69	1962-63	196	8.64	
S 1. 1	Name of No. Scheme	Amo	ount Pe sons Institut Benifits work do	or Amo	unt Persons or Institutio Benifited/work done	ns In Be	stitutions enificed/ ork done	Institution Benift work	utions ted/ done	sons or Institution Benifited/ work done	Amount Persons of Institution Benifited/work done	s Inst Be	sons e sitution nifited rk done	0.0
					B-SCH	EDULE	D TRIB	EB—conta	ı.					
20	Forests		for 82 ht for water supply a forest villages	r		••	••		••		· · · ·	••	• •	••
21	Rewards to Tribal Headmen	800 8	headmen	n 800	8 headmen	• •	• •	800 8	S headmer	ı . .	••	• •	• •	• •
22	Giving Free Legal advice to tribals	100		200	• •	858	20	400	• •	200	4 822	8	300	• •
28	Grant to Monas- teries	••	• •	9,250	12 monas- taries	14,150	29 mons taries	s- 10,00 0	27 monas taries	- 2,600 1	3 monas taries	• •	• •	••
24	Giving grants to Tribal sports. folk dance, adult education centres etc.	1,800	0	1,800	7 insti- tutions	2,100	10 centre	9,100		1,500	4,000	·		. •
25	Grant to Bhutis and Lepcha Associations	28,58	52	11,67	70	14,445		15,128		14,754	13,74	8	••	••
26	Reclamation & Development of Waste land	•		••	. •	• •		••	• •	7,500 S	36 5,000 States	0 20	• •	••
27	Establishment of Tribal Welfare Centres	65	o	2,46	o	6,900 1	welfare	7,000		1,000		• •	610	••
28	for the welfare of scheduled tribes	,		36,337		87 18,75 uses	60 25 hou	1505	• •	• •		••	• •	• •
29	Financial assists for purchase of l and house sites	ana	• •	. •				5,000	• •		. 14,000	28		• •
80	Purchase of land house site	(Agri.)								• •	8,700	8	••	••
81	Financial assisted trained artisans wards areas	nos to of back-	.	• •		. 3,9	65 85	40,000	4	,000	34 11,966	78		. •
89			. •	• •	., .			. •	10	,0 0 0 20 h	ouses	• •	• •	٠
83	3 Grant to disper and Health cent	saries	• •	•:	450 8 d pensa		0 2 dispens	 aries	• •	• · ·	• ••	**:	••	•
8	4 Renovation and tenance of T.B. treatment of tri patients	beds to	r • •	••	4,800 2 T		00 2 T. Patien	B ts	• •	• • .		5 T. B. Patients	• •	•
8	5 Free Supply of medicine to sch tribes patients	coatly eduled	• •	••	• •	•••	. •	900		• •			. •	•

AGRICULTURE

1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture and plantation form the principal industrial pursuits of the people of the district of Darjeeling. Agriculture engages a better proportion of workers than does any other sector of industries in this district. Every four out of any group of ten workers are seen to be engaged in the agricultural sector either as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer. In the State of West Bengal as a whole only 54 per cent of the total working population are engaged in agriculture against 40 per cent in the district of Darjeeling The proportion between cultivators and agricultural labourers in this district is very wide. The cultivators form about 18 times more in number than the agricultural labourers. But in the State of West Bengal the proportion between cultivators and agricultural labourers is about 2.5:1.

The soils and other characteristics like rainfall, weather conditions etc., which generally govern the agriculture of any tract to a considerable degree have been described earlier in the chapter on Physical Aspects. This district generally experiences very favourable rainfall.

The physical geography of the district makes conditions for agriculture extremely diverse. The Terai, from the foot of the hills to the southern boundary of the district, is in the plains and contains many level stretches of alluvial soil admirably suited for rice cultivation. There are however in it considerable areas of poor sandy ground and the river beds are large and generally unfertile or unsuitable for cultivation. In the hills, many of the slopes are so stony and precipitous that nothing can thrive on them except scrub jungle or an occasional tree in the crevices of the rocks. Much of the hill land is unsuitable for cultivation of any kind, but on the gentler slopes the soil is often of wonderful fertility. Altitude and aspect, as might be expected, have important effects on agriculture. No part of the district lies above tree level but no crops are grown above 9,500 feet above sea level owing to the cold. Potatoes can be grown up to that height but the upper limits for rice, maize and millet are much lower. Tea does not grow above 7,000 feet. Below about 2,500 feet much of the ground is steep and unsuitable for cultivation: the temperatures here are too high to suit many of the crops growing in the colder altitudes and the result is that between 1,000 and 2,500 feet there is comparatively little cultivation and most of the area is under forest. Bainfall varies considerably from 60 inches per annum in some parts of the Tista Valley in the north of the district to over 200 inches on the outer slopes of the hills. Further south in the Terai the annual fall goes down to about 120 inches: nowhere in the district is rainfall in such defect or so irregular that outturn of crops is seriously

affected. Landslips and river erosion do harm local to cultivated areas. So also does hail. In the sout of the Terai a hot parching wind from the we sometimes blows for a day or two in the hot weath and causes some damage to tea and other crops. Be on the whole weather conditions are, with few excetions, favourable to agriculture throughout the district

2. LAND UTILISATION

The pattern of land use in this district is qui interesting. A brief resume is given here about the land utilisation pattern since 1871 i.e. about the tin when the first census was taken in the country.

The total area of the Darjeeling district in 187 was 1,234 square miles. The terrain or plais subdivision occupied an area of 173,856 acres 271.65 square miles; of which 62,115 acres or 97.6 square miles was returned as under cultivation: 100.8 acres or 157.62 square miles as cultivable but n actually under cultivation; and 10,866 acres or 16.1 square miles as barren and uncultivable waste. The emmated area under different crops in the terrain in 186 was returned by the Deputy Commissioner as follows:

Area in Acres

Total area	173,856 (or 271.65 equare mil
Total cultivated area	62,115 (or 97.06 square mil
Rice	47,787
Cotton	8,818
Pulses	1,909
Jute	8,818
Oilseeds	1,824
Sugarcane	1,409
Tes	1,900
Vegetables	50
Fruit trees	50
Other crops	100

The Hills subdivision occupied an area of 615.8: acres or 961.44 square miles. The statement of lar employment in the Hills subdivision at that time was follows:

Area in Acres

01 K 901 /nm 081 A4 nounem

Total area	919,831				
Area under cultivation				square	
Cultivable but not cultivated	456,945	(OF	719.98	square	mil
Barren and incapable of					
oultivation	185,928	(or	212.89	aquare	mil
Rice	6,147				
Marua	4.088				
Bhutta or maise or Indian Cor	n 2,283				
Oileeds	40	1			
Potatoes	174				
Tee	9,000				
Cinchons	800				
Vegetables	11				
Fruit trees	8				
Cotton	58				
Other crops	404				
Total cultivated area in the					
Darjeeling hills	22,458	(or	85.08 •	quare m	iles,
_					

Irrigation is not a great problem in this area. The Government waste lands consist mainly of beds of rivers, ravines and steep tree-clad slopes. The total of this unoccupied area including grasing reserves (7.761) is 47.587 areas in Kalimpong and 4.300 acres in Darjeeling and Kurseeng subdivisions.

Cultivation of mulberry has become almost non-existent.

Average land per agricultural family: The size of an average holding in the district is 6.50 acres and the average size of a family in the hills works out at 5.5 persons being slightly higher than that in the plains.

Eighty per cent of the agriculturists are adhiars, cultivating lands of jotedars on adhi system. The position of these adhiars is very unsatisfactory, as the shares the adhiars get is hardly sufficient to maintain themselves. The system keeps the adhiars, forming so large a proportion of the population, in perpetual poverty.

The following is a statement of land employment in the district:

Description	Hill Sub- divisions of Darjeeling	Siliguri Subdivision	Total
Paddy	10.010	48.724	61.842
(a) Aman	19,618	40,724 Nil	Nil
(b) Boro	Nil		1.165
(o) Aus	10	1,155 Nil	Nil
Gram	Nil	10	1.186
Wheat	1,196 895	16	411
Barley		584	68,554
Maise	68,020	231	281
Bugarcane	••	8.008	8,008
Mustard		5,006 542	2,885
Potato	1,798		1.704
Jute	•.•	1,704 58	58
Mango	• •	295	295
Tobacco	• •	200	200
Area not available for cultivation	78,486	16,507	94,943
Culturable but not cultivated		49,884	107,721
Total area	575,821	170.037	745,858
	· · · · ·	•	53,927
Total area under aman orope	12,618	••	12,618
(a) Aman paddy	26,546	• •	26,546
(b) Millet	5,489	••	5,489
(c) Cardamom	8,1 69	••	8,169
(d) Seasonal vegetables		•1•	1,749
(e) Oranges	1,742	•.•	•
(f) Others	4,881	• •	4,881
Total area under rabi crops	5,866	••	5,866
(a) Wheat	1,196	••	1,126
(b) Barley	895	G FF	895
(e) Potato	1,793	€1.●	1,798
(d) Seasonal vegetables	1,182	0.00	1,182
(e) Seasonal fruits	242	•	242
(t) Others	1,129	• .	1,129

Description	Hill Sub- divisions of Darjeeling	Siliguri Subdivision	Total
Total area under bhadoi erops	69,647	••	69,647
(a) Maise	68,020	••	68,090
(b) Aus paddy	10	0.0	10
(c) Seasonal vegetables	1,479	••	1,472
(d) Seasonal fruits	847	•.•	847
(e) Others	87	••	87
Total area of lands growing more than one crop	38,758	••	88,758
Soyabean	860	••	860
Country vegetables	1,470	••	1,470
English vegetables	8,680	••	8,680*

More area has been brought under tillage since then by reducing other uncultivated lands through the process of land reclamation. How the cropped area has been gradually increasing proportionately is evident from the following statement. Cropped area, of course, does not remain constant all through. Similar is also the case with the areas remaining current fallows. It depends on various geographical factors and fluctuates with the prevailing weather and natural conditions and the agro-economic situation of the country.

Because of the peculiar geo-physical conditions of the district a little less than 40 per cent of the district's total area only are available for cultivation. The statement below shows that even for about a decade after the Independence the extent of net cropped area remained unaltered. Only in 1958-59 it rose to about 32 per cent from 28.5 per cent in 1947-48.

Percentage d	listribution	of kinds of
area	to total an	288

	area to total areas							
	1947-48	1950-51	1954-55	1956-57	1958-59			
Area not available for cultivation	60.98	60.81	61.55	61.93	61.47			
Other uncultivated lands excluding current fallows	8.71	6.49	6.56	6.87	5.78			
Ourrent fallows	1.82	4.28	8.48	8.88	0.87			
Net area sown	28.54	28.42	28.41	28.82	81.98			

A fairly large proportion of the net area sown is being used in this district to raise more than one crop. In 1947-48 only 17.66 per cent of net area sown was subjected for yielding more than one crop. This percentage was 10 in 1950-51, 7.89 in 1954-55, 18.41 in 1956-57 and 12.60 in 1958-59.

Thus it appears that there being not much of land left as margin in the district, the produce of the land will have to be increased by growing more crops per acre than is grown at present and also by getting two

or more crops out of lands which bear a single crop now.

3. CROPPING PATTERN

The present cropping pattern of the district may be stated as follows:

A. Altitude upto 4000' Height:

	1st crop	2nd crop	3rd crop
(a)	Maize	Paddy	Potato and other vegetables where irrigation facilities are available
(b)	Maize	Millet, barley,	

(b) Maize Millet, barley, wheat, mustard and buck-wheat, etc.

(c) Summer Vegetable

Winter vegetable

(d) Potato
and maize Mixed cropping
in some places

(e) Ginger Vegetable

B. Altitude above 4000' to 8000' ft.

- (a) Potato and Maize—Mixed Cropping. They grow in the month of December & January. When potato grows 6" to 8", they sow maize in the same field (Mixed), potato is harvested in the month of June & July, maize stand in the field which is harvested in the month of September & October.
 - (b) Potato and Millet— Mixed cropping.
 - (c) Vegetable Vegetable...Vegetable

In the areas like Sonada, Takdah, Rungbull along the main road they grow vegetable throughout the year.

C. Above 8000' ft. Altitude

Major portion of the hill areas is under forest. In some places they cultivate potato in patches.

Generally farmers use to cultivate cardamom within altitude of \$000' to 6000' along the jhoras where there is moisture and shade. The whole cardamom plantation of Darjeeling District is already affected by Forkee Disease.

Orange grows best between 2000' to 4000' altitude. There is some areas eg. Takdah, Mirik, Garubathan, Kalimpong & Bijanbari where there is regular cultivation. Pineaplie & Guava grow upto 4000' altitude.

Other fruits, like pears, apple, plum & peach etc. grow above 3000' altitude.

The statistics relating to crops in the district have been given in Table 3.1 in the Official Statistics in Part II-B of this volume. The distribution of the general crops in the district in 1960-61 is given below.

AREA IN ACRES UNDER CROPS (1960-61) IN DABJEELING

Total Rice	89,780
(a) Aus	1,977
(b) Aman	80,803
Wheat	1,286
Barley	494
Maise	66,718
Other food grains	28,170
Sugarcane	494
Rape and mustard	9,718
Condiments and spices	1,286
Jute	5,981
Other fibres	947
Tea	68,448
Cinchons	8 707
Fruits and vegetables (including root crops)	18.844
Miscellaneous non-food crops	5,981

About 30 per cent of the cropped area of the district covers rice (mainly aman). About one-fourth of the cropped area is covered by maise and tea each and one-tenth by other food-grains. Fruits and vegetables cover 5 per cent of the total area under crops and 2 per cent of it is covered by jute. There has been some changes in the cropping pattern during the last decade, as will be seen from following statement. In 1951-52 rice covered more area.

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER CERTAIN IMPORTANT CROPS
TO TOTAL CROPPED AREA FOR CERTAIN YEARS

	Years		
	1951-53	1956-57	1980-61
Total Rice	82.70	27,28	29.41
(n) Aus	0.24	0.58	0.70
(b) Aman	82.46	26.70	28.71
Wheat	0.59	0.49	0.44
Barley	0.12	0.19	0.18
Maine	32.70	27.18	28.70
Other food-grains	••	10.19	10.01
Sugarcane	0.12	0.10	0.18
Rape and mustard	2.37	0.87	0.97
Condiments and spices	• •	0.19	0.44
Jute	1.78	2.48	2.11
Cinchons	••	••	1.82
Tea	98.98	25.83	24.82
Other fibres grown for sugar	•••	•••	0.07
Fruits and vegetables (including root erop)	•••	4.17	4.74
Miscellaneous non-food erop	••	•••	0.07

Agricultural methods in the Terai follow closely the practice in the plains of Bengal. Fields are manured with cowdung, farmyard manure and sometimes silt from the beds of tanks. Irrigation is perhaps more common as the slope of the land offers many opportunities for utilising the water of the numerous small streams. Sixty per cent of the low land on which the winter or hasmantik rice is grown thus gets the benefit of irrigation. The aman or winter rice is first sown broadcast

in nurseries in May or early June after the first rainfall. The fields to which the seedlings are transplanted in July or August have in the meantime been heavily ploughed and surrounded by ails to keep in the rain and later irrigation water is led to them by channels (called pairis). The aus or bhadoi rice is grown on higher land called furingati. For this crop, ploughing begins in February and is repeated five or six times. The field is then levelled, weeds and clods burnt and the ashes used for manure. Seed is sown broadcast and after germination of the seed the field is carefully weeded. This rice crop is reaped in August. Small areas are also cultivated with Boro and long stemmed rice.

Methods of cultivation in the hills vary with the crops to be grown. The chief food crops in dry cultivation (sukhakhet) are maize (bhutta or makai), millet (marwa or kodo) and buck-wheat (phaphar) and in wet cultivation rice. Money crops are cardamoms (for which irrigation is needed), potatoes, oranges and vegetables land which is not too steep is ploughed; otherwise hoes (kodalis) are used. Weeding and harvesting are generally done by the cultivator and his family and with the assistance of neighbours for which help is given in turn to them. This labour exchange system is called parma. Hired labourers are only employed when absolutely necessary. Daily rates for day-labourers pre-war were about four annas but war times rates rose to one rupee. A recent Government notification has fixed the minimum wages for agricultural labour in the district for men, women and nonadults. Irrigation is essential for rice growing in the hills and water has to be conducted from nearby streams (jhoras) by flumes or pipes of bamboo or galvanised iron. Terracing is a distinctive and important feature of Himalayan cultivation. There is no such thing as a large level field to be found in the hills : and to allow of the irrigation which is essential for rice, terraces have to be out with great labour in the hillsides. Some of these are so narrow that a plough cannot be used and the hoe is the only instrument by which the soil can be broken up. Usually an attempt is made to give an inward slope to the terrace but that is not always possible. It is however required where rice is cultivated, as irrigation water has to stand on the field.

Aman paddy in the hills does not need manure as washings from higher land are brought to the rice field in the irrigation water. For dry cultivation manuring is almost essential. Cowdung is being ordinarily used for wheat, mustard, marwa, potatoes and more rarely for maize or buck-wheat. For vegetable culture leaf mould when procurable is employed.

The chief implements used are the plough, the hose or spade (kodali, farma or chapra), the form (kata), the sickle (haswa), the mallet (martol) and the crowber (jhampel). A wooden harrow and a thick heavy beam are used in paddy fields and sometimes in dry cultivation to break up clods. There are also various chisels, kukris and Bhutanese and Lepoha

knives or chuppes: and baskets, mats, sieves and winnowing trays made locally from bamboo or cane. The thunsi and namlo is for winnowing grains. For storing grain in large quantities closely woven mats (called bakhari) are made in rounded form from bamboos covered with a paste made from cowdung and earth.

More intensive and efficient methods of cultivation are becoming popular. While formerly a single ploughing was thought sufficient and no manuring, now most cultivators plough twice, manure more freely and sow better seeds more efficiently: weeding, hoeing and earthing are often repeated. Men, women and children all use the hoe: where ploughing cannot be done, seeds are sometimes sown broadcast or dibbled in with a long stick either pointed or with an iron spike fixed at the end. Lepches are ineffective users of the plough and are sometimes seen turning over the soil with a rude wooden stick, and are ready to cultivate with a small spade and a spike. They cultivate mostly at the lower levels and are partioularly fond of orange growing and cardamom oultivation in the lower valleys, being accustomed to a low elevetion: the comparative seclusion of fields surrounded by jungle is congenial to their habits. The Nepali is the most assiduous cultivator leaving practically no part of his holding uncultivated, using his plough cattle to the full and terracing skilfully where it is feasible. Bhutiss and Nepali Gurungs are more casual cultivators, perhaps because they are descendants of pastoral races more accustomed to grazing: they are for the same reason fonder of cultivating at the higher level.

The following are brief accounts of the cultivation of the more important crops in the hills as described by Dash in his Gazetteer Published in 1947.

Maize (bhutta or makai)—This crop grows on almost any soil at altitudes between 1,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level. Black soil suits it best as hill cultivators do not usually manure this crop. It does best at low elevations in sunny aspects and grows quite well in places where rocks retain moisture. It is the staple food crop for cultivators and is grown on dry land (sukhakhet). After the ground has been prepared, the seeds are sown from February to April either by broadcasting, by sowing in rows (phalis) or by individual planting in holes. It is harvested in August or September. The crop is liable to damage by bears and elephants when near forests and to dangers from landslips when slopes. Outturns vary from 4 to 10 maunds per acre and higher with heavy manuring. Soyabean (bhotmas) or millet is sometimes grown with maise, and buck-wheat (or more rarely wheat and mustard) follows it on first and second class lands. It is found difficult to keep strains of better maize pure owing to cross fertilisation.

Millet (marwa or kodo)—This crop is grown at heights between 1,000 and 5,000 feet above sea-level and in dry cultivation (sukhakhet). Seeds are sown in April and May in a nursery which is manured.

Transplantation takes place in June or July and the crop is harvested in October or November. The transplanted crop is not usually manured. Outturn varies from 5 to 8 maunds per acre (average perhaps 6 maunds) when the crop is grown alone and less (say 5 maunds per acre) when it is grown together with mains.

Soyabeans and pulses are similarly cultivated.

Buck-wheat (phaphar)—This is grown up to 7,000 feet in dry cultivation. It is sown in August and September and harvested in December and January. The average yield per acre is about 6 maunds. No weeding is required. This crop is quick growing but rather unpopular because it is considered to exhaust the soil rapidly.

Wheat, barley and mustard—These crops are not extensively grown in the hills. They are grown up to 5,000 feet in dry cultivation, are sown in September and October and harvested in the later winter.

Rice-Paddy is grown from plains level up to elevation of 5,000 feet. In the hills it is transplanted into irrigated land (panikhet) and no manuring is needed. Seeds are sown in seed beds (1/6th of area to be planted out) in April or May: transplantation takes place in July or August and harvesting in November or the beginning of December. Outturns vary from 8 to 12 maunds per acre and 10 maunds may be taken as the average in the hills although in the Terai double this figure may be attained. The yield of straw is heavy (25 to 35 maunds per acre). A small quantity of bhadoi rice called (ghiya) is grown in the hills. Seed is either sown broadcast or dibbled in rows at the rate of 20 to 35 seers per acre. Manure is required and good rain. The crop is hervested at the end of August or beginning of September. Outturn is less than that of the transplated rice.

Potatoes—This crop is in many parts of the district even as high as 8,500 or 9,000 feet above sea level. It is grown in dry cultivation but requires heavy manuring. In some places two crops are harvested, one planted in October and harvested in January and February and the second planted in January or February and harvested in July. The success of potato cultivation depends a great deal on the weather: yields vary from 30 to 120 maunds per acre, even reaching 150 maunds per acre in very favourable conditions. The district produces seed potatoes for export as well as potatoes for consumption as food.

Cardamom (claincht)—This crop is a valuable one, doing best at altitudes from 1,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The grop requires a rich soil, shade, some warmth and a good supply of irrigation water. Fields are usually in the beds, or on the sides, of streams and are liable to destruction by floods and landslips. The crop is harvested usually from September onwards. For a new plantation seed is sown in special seed beds and then transplanted in May and June two to four feet aparts. It

can also be propagated by separating roots from old standing clusters. New cardamom fields have to be thoroughly weeded and for the first two years they yield no crop. In the third year a half crop is obtained and thereafter for about 8 years a full crop can be expected which amounts to about 6 maunds or more per acre. After the tenth year the plants weaken and become liable to blight or damage by insects (phurkety). Cardamoms flower from the middle of April to the end of May and after September when the crop is harvested the seedpods are dried in the kiln (bhats) and thereby are much reduced in weight. The dried seeds are bagged and sold.

Other field erops—Only small quantities of sugarcane are grown in the hills: a soft thick variety is grown in small quantities for chewing. Mustard is grown near towns by Brahmans and Chettris in small quantity for oil and cake.

Fruit cultivation—Orange-growing is extremely profitable and has for this reason expanded very considerably in recent years. About 90 per cent the output is exported. Two varieties of the local Sikkim orange are grown—one a small tight skinned variety and the other a loose skinned, larger and softer kind. Rich black soil is required and an elevation of between 2,000 and 4,000 feet above sea level. The crop is harvested from November to January. Seedlings, brought from Sikkim, are transplanted in May and June 14 to 18 feet apart. About 200 are required per sore. About 8 years are required before the trees begin to bear fruit and they continue to give a good crop for 25 years. Trees grow from 15 to 20 feet high and give larger fruit further apart they are. The outturn per tree is from 800 to 1,000 oranges annually which sell at a varying price. The grop is comparatively free from damage by bad weather.

Pine-apple growing is successful in the Teral and the hill areas. There is a considerable export of the fruit and 5 to 6 lakhs of suckers are sold annually to growers in the plains. The Singapore Queen variety grows well up to 4,000 feet and is in good demand. Local markets are well supplied in the appropriate seasons with tree-tomatoes, limes, lemons, bananas, pears, peaches and plums grown in the district at varying altitudes. The heavy rainfall and moisture prevents apples and good quality pears and peaches being grown successfully.

Vegetables—A very profitable vegetable growing business supplies both local and distant markets. Peas, beans and potatoes are well known products of the district but all kinds of foreign vegetables are grown for local and Calcutta markets among which can be mentioned artichokes, asparagus, beet-root, Brussels-sprouts, broad beans, French beans, cabbages, cauliflowers, celery, carrots, turnips, knol-khols, radishes, parsnips, peas, spinach, leeks, tomatoes, rhubarb and onions as well as many herbs. The season for many of the above vegetables is long because it is possible to grow them over a considerable range of altitude. Rainy season vegetables are also grown throughout the district in great variety and profusion.

MATERIAL PROGRESS OF THE DISTRICT

1. INTRODUCTION

The Official Statistics presented in Part II-B of this volume unfold a clear picture of the progress achieved during the last decade in almost all branches of administration. The Census decade 1951-61 nearly coincides with the first two five year plan periods. It is worth-while, therefore, to present a brief resume about how this district prospered during the first two plan periods, while studying the different aspects of the demographic and socio-economic life of the district in the light of the Census returns of 1961.

With the limited resources of the country it needs a series of inter-linked and integrated five year plans to raise the standard of living of the people and to open to them opportunities for richer and more varied life. Although this should embrace all aspects of human life including better nutrition, medical relief as well as educational and cultural opportunites, such a richer life can only be supported by a material base of economic prosperity. The basic approach is thus bound to be economic development. The First Five Year Plan was intended as a step in that direction. The Second Five Year Plan was drawn up with care to build up an economy which could bring prosperity within the grasp of our people. It emphasised rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries. It launched a programme which would lead to maturity through different phases. Two five year plans were executed thus and the third one has been in operation.

2. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The highlight of the economic efforts of the first plan was amongst many other items, the inclusion of a very important scheme for Community Development Programme. This scheme was really unique in its idea of persuading people to contribute in cash or kind for their own betterment.

Community Development is a technique devised to achieve social change through the utilisation of local resources, human and material which otherwise would remain idle.

Darjeeling district has been by 1963-64 covered by 10 C. D. Blocks. Of these, three—Darjeeling-Pulbasar, Rangli Rangliot and Sukhiapokri are in stage II, five—Kalimpong I & II, Garubathan, Mirik, Siliguri—are in stage I and the rest Kurseong and Kharibari-Phansidewa are in the pre-extension stage. While in the pre-extension Blocks, attempts have been made for conducting village survey and collecting socio-economic data, actual extension work with all its diversity has been initiated and executed in the other Blocks over the last few years.

8. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the bed-rock of any planning in India. This is more so in the State of West Bengal. Programmes of agricultural development, therefore, have been given due priority in the plan of the district. There is not much scope for extending the area under cultivation as is apparent from the earlier discussion in the chapter on Agriculture. The emphasis, therefore, has been given on bringing more of the cultivable area under irrigation, to make two or three crops grow in the area where at present a single crop is done and on adoption of improved agricultural practices for the best utilisation of the available land. To grow more food has been the principal target for the agricultural programme followed during the two plans. Improved seed is one of the important factors which can increase food production to a great extent, and with this end in view the seed saturation scheme was taken up.

The district is divided into 10 Blocks where Agricultural Extension Officers are posted to look after the works of agriculture under the guidance of the District Agricultural Officer. Schemes are executed through the Block Development Officers in the Block areas. Funds for some schemes are placed with the D. C. who reallots the same to the blocks.

In respect of allied fields, the Departments like Veterinary, Livestock, Forest, Agricultural Marketing, Co-operative, Panchayat, etc., are working side by side of the Department of Agriculture.

Financial assistance are being given by the Government in the following schemes:

- (a) Plant Protection Scheme—In distribution of Plant Protection materials 50 per cent of the cost of Plant Protection materials is realised from the cultivators and the transport cost is entirely borne by the Government. All sorts of technical helps are rendered by the technical hands of this department to the cultivators. Plant Protection equipments like, sprayers, dusters etc. are also made available to the cultivators for use.
- (b) Fertilizer Distribution Scheme—Under the scheme for distribution of fertilizers to the cultivators, fertilizers are made available at the nearest railway station at the cost of Government. From the Rly. Head fertilizer is to be moved to the sub-depots of the sub-distributors at their own cost for sale to the cultivators. The distributors get the margin of approximately Rs. 30/- per ton out of which the distributors are to meet the transportation upto the sub-depot.
- (c) Irrigation Schemes—For making water available to the cultivated land for irrigating the fields, Small Irrigation Schemes are executed. Government are bearing

66% per sent of the total cost of execution of the schemes and the cultivators of the hills hear 33% per cent of the cost. In the plains of Siliguri subdivision the cultivators are to hear 50 per cent of the total cost of execution of the schemes and the Government hear 50 per cent of the cost. Technical help is given by Government.

- (d) Scheme for Distribution of Improved Seeds—Schemes are running for distribution of improved seeds to the calivators of the district. Wart Immune potato seeds are being distributed to the cultivators. This scheme for distribution of improved seeds is with the idea to cover the entire cultivated areas of the district with improved seeds to get better return from the field.
- (e) Scheme for Demonstration Centres—Scheme has been undertaken to establish demonstration centre in the Blocks with the idea to show the cultivators the improved agricultural practices so that they may be convinced to adopt improved agricultural methods. At present there are 4 such demonstration centres in each pelice station.
- (f) Scheme for Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation—This scheme has been undertaken with the idea to show the better effect of chemical fertilisers on the crops. Fertilisers under this scheme are given to the cultivators free of cost and every technical help is rendered to the farmers.
- (g) Scheme for Killing of Wild Animals—This scheme is running with a view to encourage the farmers to kill wild animals like, monkeys, bears, etc. for the protection of crops. Government award prizes to the persons who kill the wild animals (Rs. 2/- for each monkey, Rs. 2/- for each bear etc.). The Government hunters engaged for this purpose do not get any such prize.
- (h) Scheme for Distribution of Dhaincha Seeds—Dhaincha seeds are distributed to the cultivators for green manuring the fields. The seeds are given to the cultivators at 50 per cent subsidy for green manuring and at "no loss no profit" basis for multiplication purpose. The transport charges are borne by the Government.
- (i) Scheme for Local Manurial Resources—Under this scheme cash grants are given to the cultivators to give incentive for preparation of compost for using in their lands. Grants are given to the cultivators for preparation of pucca cowshed-floor with pucca channel and pucca manure pits, in connection with preparation of compost.
- (j) Besides the above schemes, loans are being granted to the cultivators under the scheme for Beclamation of Waste Lands, Irrigation Schemes, Productive Scheme for Promotion of Agriculture and other Miscellaneous Agricultural Schemes.

There is another scheme for Seed Saturation. Only paddy is included in this scheme.

At present, communication is a crying problem between the contiguous hill areas and the plain markets. In most of the places of the hills of the Darjeeling district produces are to be transported through ponies or head-loads both of which are very expensive in the hills. Between the contiguous hill areas, there are no proper motorable roads, nor there are roads for transportation of produces from hill markets to plain markets, as a result the cultivators are to sell their produces in the local markets at a very low rate as they cannot bear the high transport cost for sending their produces in the big markets in the plains.

There is only one Agricultural Research Station at Kalimpong where research works are carried on maize, ginger, cardamom, etc. and another Research Station for potato at Bhanjang. There are three fruit nurseries in the three Thana Seed Farms.

There is one Soil Conservation Officer in the district who is taking up programmes for experimental soil conservation works. There is a programme at the catchment of Teesta, another at the catchment of Lish, Ghesh, Chel and Newra etc.

There are four Thana Seed Farms at Pulbasar, Plungdung, Kharibari and Siliguri (Salbari) wherefrom improved seeds are distributed to the cultivators at reasonable costs.

In Kalimpong there is State Agricultural Farm where also improved seeds are produced and distributed to the cultivators.

Crop commissions are held with the initiatives of the Government to encourage the farmers in forming competitive minds in connection with cultivation and increased yield. Prizes are awarded to the best cultivaters who produce highest quantity of crops.

Agricultural Exhibitions are held in different places of the district to encourage the cultivators about the adoption of improved method of cultivation at the cost borne by the Government and other contributions. Prizes are also awarded on the best exhibits.

Publicity is going on regarding various agricultural topics through the Nepali Agricultural Monthly Journal "Khatipati" and leaflets etc. Monthly 3,000 copies of Khatipati are distributed among the cultivators. The monthly journal is published under the Editorship of the District Agricultural Officer, Darjeeling assisted by one Sub-Editor.

The following two statements obtained from the District Agricultural Officer, Darjeeling give an idea about the achievements of the Agriculture Department during the last plan periods.

STATEMENT

ACHIEVEMENTS	DUBING	1951-61
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				ACHIEVE		TS DUBING		T-01				
Yes		Name of Scheme			Δm	ount Spent			Ao	Dieve	ment i	
1 1951-5		Small Irrigation Scheme		1	Re.	66,488.68		17 Nos. of Produc	Schemes. Ar stion—487 ton	66 60 S.	vered —878	seres. Addl.
1956-6	81	Ditto		1	Rs.	2,48,184.74		45 Nos. Bel	hemes Addl. P	rodu	otion —1,61	1 tons
1951-5		Multiplication and Distributi	o a o	f Seeds								
1901-0	, O	Maise	-		Rs.	6,625.81		104 Mds. d	listribu to d. Ad	dl. F	roduction-	-11g tons
		Paddy			Rs.	2,648.50		238 Mds. d	listribu ted. A d	dl. E	Production -	_87 tons
		Wheat			Rs.	557. 5 0			listributed. Ad			
1956-6	81	Maizo			Re.	8,871.75		112 Mds.	distributed. Ad	ldl. I	Production-	-11 tons
		Paddy			Rs.	8,887.80		470 Mds. d	listributed. Ad	ldl. I	Production -	-56 tons
		Wheat			Rs.	2,062.78		78 Mds. d	listributed, Ad	idl. I	Production-	_5# tons
1951-6	56	Fertiliser Demonstration Sch	eme	(T. C. M)	Rs.	881.72		60 Mds.				
1956-6		Disto			Rs.	10,611.56	1	,582 Nos.				
1951-	56	Killing of wild animals		:	Rs.	986,00		18 Nos. o	f monkeys kill f boars killed			
1956-	81	Ditto			Rs.	8,248.00		1,719 Nos.	of monkeys ki	lled		
1951-		Exhibition			Rs.	6,842.78		8 Nos.				
1956-		Ditto			Rs.	7,600.00		81 Nos.				
1951-		J. P. C. Meeting			Rs.	248.00		54 Nos. I	Farmers attend	ied.		
1956-		Ditto			Rs.	1,579.12		577 Nos.	"	_		
1951-		Demonstration Centres			Rs.	28,198.12		40 0	i Ac. Demonst of Demonstra onstration Cen	tion	Centres 2	69 Nos. of 2 Nos. of trial of &s. 841.87 P.
1956	-61	Ditto			Rs.	58,584.86	}	9 Nos. 2 Ac.	of 5 Ac. of 1 of Demonstra	Demo tion	netration Centres	& 661 Nos. of
1956	-61	Tribal Scheme			Rs.	6,587.50		subsi	idised seeds et		efitted wit	h fruit garden
1956	.61	Dhaincha seeds				• •	, :		. distributed			
1956		Thens Ferms					•	3 Nos.	of Thana Farr	08 65	tablished	
				ACHIEVE	em E	NTS DUBIN	G 19	61-64				
					31-69			1962	-63		196	88-64
Serie No.		Name of the Scheme	Ex	penditure 3	Ac	hievements	Exp	enditure 5	Achievements 6	E	x penditure	Achievements 8
. 1	O.1	2 r Distribution of paddy seeds	R.			550 Mds.	Rs.	9,999.97	210 Mds.	Rs.	12,981.84	890 Mds.
		With and A Thalass		1,458.00		69 ,	Rs.	903.06	89 ,,	Rs.	1,253.68	56 ,,
2 8	••	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Rs.	150.25		6 ,,	Rs.	244.29	8 ,,	Rs.	175.92	7,,
4	1	,, Mustard Demonstration Centres		18,035.78	(2	46 Nos. Ac. each)	Rs.	18,291.92	48 Nos. (2 Ac. each)	Rs.	10,000.00	40 Nos. (2 Ac. each)
		or trial with T.C.M. Fertiliser	Rs.	714.87	•	462 Nos.	Re.	1,575.00	502 Nos.	Rs.	4,570.00	820 Nos.
6	poheme fo	or Japanese Method of paddy on (Improved Agril, Practices)	Ra	. 200.00	4	129.00 acs.	Rs.	800 00	4,840.00 acs.	Rs.		4,710.00 acs.
7		or killing of wild animals	Re.			168 Nos.	Rs.	260 00	180 Nos.	Rs.	528.00	318 Nos.
8		or Crop Competition	Rs			••	Re.	1,225 00	010	Rs.	Nil	•••
9		or Small Irrigation	Ra.	95,445.24		19 Nos.	Re.	227,287.90	87 Nos.	Rs.	420,000.00	57 Nos.
10	Beheme f	or distribution of Dhaincha r green manuring	Re	. 181.40		5 Mds. 80 Srs.	Re.	Nil	10 Mds.	Rs.	962.27	81 Mds. 20 Srs.
4.4	O.kema *	or Local Manurial Resources	10	. 1,820.00	Q	8.458 Tons.	R	. 1.820.00	41,187 Tons.	Rs.	80,465.50	46,210 Tons
11					•	•		64,117.70	•••	Rs.	Nil	-
19		or Emergency Veg. Cultivatio or Plant Protection	TI TAN			••		0.0	0.0	Re.	47,005.90	1,920 Gallons of
18	٧			••								Lime sulpher sprayed on orange in Mirik and Takdah 4000 Kg. of Copper fungicies sprayed on Potato in the hills.
14		or distribution of Maine seeds	**	. N721	1/0	Mona.	D.	. Nil	182 Tons.	Ra.	Nil	210 Tone,
15	Scheme f	or distribution of Fertilisers	R	. Nil	149	Tons.	R	. 2011	TOT TORE!		m100	

In the year 1962 64, 614 Result Demonstration centres were started throughout the district. In all these centres improved variety of seeds and manure were used and naturally the yield was higher than that obtained by conventional means. While emphasis was laid on the production of vegetables, crops like paddy, maize, wheat, jute, potato were also grown at these centres.

Apart from these demonstration centres, which are rather small in size, 42-acres demonstration centres were established during this period. As these centres are bigger, there is scope for wider coverage of crops. The beneficiaries derive, what is called, the economy of scale. Government bears 50 per cent of the running expenses much to the advantage of the cultivators.

The members of the local Panchayats and farmers are occasionally shown round such demonstration centres. From all accounts it appears that they are impressed with the performance at these centres and within their limitations, try to adopt the improved practices in their own plots.

The C D. Blocks are mainly dependent on the State Agricultural Farm at Kalimpong for the supply of seedlings, seeds, grafts etc. A glance at the performance of the farm during 1963-64 will convince one of its vital role. During the year 5,617 Kg. of Maize, 4,189 Kg. of Paddy, 1,348 Kg. of Wheat, 1,969 Kg. of Barley, 496 Kg. of Mustard, 480 Kg. of Ginger, 33 Kg. of Cauliflower, 24 Kg. of Bean, 28 Kg. of Palki, 121 Kg. of Pea, 14 Kg. of Radish, 4 Kg. of Garlic and 5 Kg. of Cow pea seeds were distributed to different Blocks in the district. In addition to this, more than 400,000 seedlings of vegetables like Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Onion, Brinjal etc. and 5,000 seedlings of Orange, Lemon, Plum, Litchi, Guava, Strawberry and Pear were distributed.

The four Thana Farms at Siliguri, Kharibari, Plungdung and Bijanbari were also catering to the needs of the localities. 7 seed golas for storing paddy were set up in Kalimpong II Block. 60 Nos. of agricultural implements, such as, M.B. Plough, Seed Drill, Wheel Hoe, Paddy Weeder etc. were distributed in Siliguri subdivision.

Under the loan scheme, loan was advanced to 36 persons for promotion of horticulture, cultivation of cardamon, areca nut etc. Similarly, 21 cultivators obtained loans for purchase of miles cow, building improved cattle-sheds etc.

One small workshop was set up in each of the three Stage II Blocks of this district for repair and servicing of improved agricultural implements. They were found very useful by the peasantry. Two of these workshops—one at Sukhia; okri and the other at Bijanbari were in operation during the year under review. There is a proposal for setting up a small workshop at Siliguri.

Reclamation of culturable waste land provides potential for higher agricultural production. That was

why schemes for reclamation were incorporated in the plans. Uptil now, a total area of 2,119 acres of waste land has been reclaimed in this district.

Work under soil-conservation is going on in Kalimpong subdivision. Conservation is being done mainly through terracing and afforesation. An area of more than 300 acres has been covered by such conservation schemes. In Siliguri subdivision, nearly 200 acres of land was conserved by contour bunding.

Rungbull Seed Potato Multiplication Farm-The State Seed Potato Multiplication Farm was started in the year 1947. The main objective of this farm is to multiply departmentally recommended varieties of pure disease free seed potatoes and the distribution of the same to the cultivators. This is one of the most important farm of its kind in India, devoted to meet the long standing need of the farmers for high yielding and disease free seed potatoes. Due to the incidence of Wart-disease in the Sadar subdivision of Darjeeling district, Wart immune imported varieties of seed potatoes from Holland are being multiplied in this farm and also further multiplied by registered growers for saturation and replacement by Wart immune varieties. In the farm the potato group is grown under scientific treatment to certify disease free varieties. The produce is stored after sorting and distributed to the cultivators.

The farm is situated at an altitude of 7,000 ft. and 8 miles from Darjeeling, on the Darjeeling-Siliguri Hill Cart Road.

The farm is equipped with modern agricultural implements necessary for the smooth running of farm operations in the hills. It has got a Museum-cum-Research Laboratory furnished with necessary scientific instruments for carrying out the research work.

The production of disease free seed potatoes were as follows:

Year	Acreage	Yield
		Qlt. Kg.
1968-64	68.60 acres	1,046.875
1964-65	84 00 acres	952.68
1965 66	88.14 acres	1,707.86

The Maize and Paddy Research Station, Kalimpong did some good work towards the improvement of the agricultural conditions of the district. During the First Five Year Plan period preliminary research was done on both maize and paddy to prepare the ground for further work on improvement of these two most important crops in the hills.

During the second plan this Research Station released the following improved varieties as winter paddy suitable for growing in the hills.

Name	Yield	Increese over local (on basis of yield of local 18 5 md./acre)
MPR-1	26 Md/Aere	40 Per cent
MPR-2	24 Md/	80 ,,
MPR-8	29 Md/ ,,	19

No. 1 is a Chinese variety with medium grain, the other two are selections from local varieties with short-fine quality grain.

As a result of preliminary work done with maize, some hybrids were produced from local materials but were not found so promising. Similar results obtained in other parts of India confirmed the belief that local materials were not suitable for developing hybrid maize. American hybrid maize were also during this period. Hybrids like NC 27, Texas 26 and Dixie 11 were found very high in yield but the seed could not be reproduced in India. Moreover the highly dented or rough quality of their grain made them less popular. Since 1958 this station has been conducting large scale testing programme with various sources of world material particularly with inbred lines, various hybrids and varieties. Some of the materials collected from South America and the Caribbean Islands were found exceedingly suitable for growing in the hills and would be useful in developing good hybrids and improved varieties of maize. During investigation one newly introduced Cuban variety (Amarillo-de-Cuba) was found highly promising. The variety was recommended for release as an improved variety.

Name of Variety

Max. yield/acre

Max. yield/acre

Amarillo-de-Cuba
(Cubbean variety)

And to 40 Mds.

Average Increase over local

88 Per cent

This variety was found highly adaptable to the hill condition, highly responsive to fertiliser application and unlike the local varieties less suspectible to lodging. Its grain quality and high yield have already made it popular.

During the third plan period the following Paddy variety was released.

Name of Variety Yield Increase over local (yield of 18.5 Mds./Acre)

Pedong 82 28 Mds./Acre 51 Per cent

The variety is fine long grained and suitable for lower to medium high altitude (1,000 ft. to 3,500 ft.).

Some promising Formosan and Japanese varieties with high yield (35 to 45 mds./acre) and early maturity are also under way of release. The grains are, however of coarse type.

Mention must be made here, of some Formosan varieties of paddy, which are being used in this station. They have been found exceedingly suitable to the hills, particularly in Kalimpong subdivision.

Particular attention, so far, is to be paid to the varieties, which have been tentatively designated as Kalimpong I and Kalimpong II.

They are early maturing, about 135 days being essential from seed-bed showing to harvest. They are coarse grained, but taste like any fine varieties.

The yield, both under experimental and farmer's field conditions, was exceptional. An average of 40 mds. to 60 mds. per acre was obtained. The varieties have been released for general multiplication.

The Variety Amarillo-de-Cuba of maize was released and maintained its popularity all over the hills except at high altitude and in areas of excess rainfall. More than 200 mds. of seed of this variety were distributed during the lat half of the Third Five-Year Plan period.

During this plan period tremendous progress has been made in developing hybrid maize of outstanding yield and good grain quality. The following maize hybrids were released by the centre.

Average yield per Increase OVAT acre at Expt. Area of adaptation Name of local Station Kalimpong Hybrid 85 Per cent Particularly sui-88 Mds. table for the hills 1 Him 128 Particularly sui-2 Ganga table for the plains Hybrid 101 of West Bengal. 75 to 80 ,, 80 to 85 Also do well in 3 Decan Hybrid the hills 4 Banjit Hybrid

All these hybrids are yellow to orange in colour, particularly Him 123 and Ganga 101 are liked very much by the cultivators. These hybrids have good grain type and are highly responsive to fertiliser application. They are more or less resistant to lodging, disease and insect. Him 123 particularly produces 2-3 good ears per plant. They have good husk protection.

In 1963 cropping season 10 maunds of seed of Ganga hybrid 101 were distributed among the growers of Darjeeling district to observe its performance at cultivators plots. The hybrid yielded very satisfactorilly and the popularity of hybrid maize is growing fast.

Hybrid maize seed production is highly technical job. After the hybrids are released by the Experimental Station, the seed production will be the responsility of the National Seed Corporation set up sinder the Seed Laws of the Government of India. It is expected that within the third plan period some seed production Farms will be established in West Bengal to product commercially hybrid maize seed from the recommended hybrids. The third plan target is to saturate 25 per cent of existing maize area with hybrid maize.

Besides the 4 hybrids mentioned before, there are some more promising hybrids which are under way trial giving still higher yield (80 to 100 mds. per acre).

Scheme to study the response of various germplast sources of maise, to variegated agronomic practices:

The scheme is financed under the American side P. L. 480 Programme. This scheme was taken up ver recently and no positive results can be adduced immediatly. Date of Planting Trials, Fertiliser Requirement Trials and Requirement of Micronutrients for maize, are being studied.

4. Animal Husbandary and Veterinary Services

Work in this respect is to be viewed as an integrated whole rather than in a peicemeal way. Achievements under C. D. programme coupled with those of the controlling department give a realistic picture.

During the year 1962-64 new construction of 'B' Type Hospital at Kalimpong is almost completed, at Kurseong the work is in progress, at Siliguri the construction work to be started very soon and at Darjeeling negotiation for handing and taking over of plot for the construction of 'A' Type Hospital was in active progress. All the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the district were fully equipped with uptodate medicine, instruments and appliances.

Hospitals carry on modern scientific treatment of both in and out patients as well as examination of pathological specimen. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons carry on mass vaccination against Rinderpest, Ranikhet disease, South African Horse sickness and treat cases both at headquarters and mofussil, besides the prompt control of outbreaks of any epidemic disease.

The Quarantine stations earry on vaccination of incoming and out going animals and at cattle markets and keep strict vigilance over the incidence of contagious disease entering into the district from outside.

Mass Vaccination

Rinderpest Eradication Scheme was launched by the Government of India on 1954 on all India basis and the work actually started in this district during 1958-59 as the cattle population of billy area of the district having had to be vaccinated with special lapinised vaccine. The vaccination of entire bovine population except few thousands due to inadequate transport facilities under police station Kalimpong, Garubathan, Mirik, were almost completed. Under this programme vaccination of about 27,000 cattle of the district was completed during the year 1962-64.

The target was to almost complete the vaccination work during the year 1964-65.

During the year 1968-64, 60,000 poultry population of the district were vaccinated against Rankhet disease. Vaccination of 400 equine population of the district was completed during the year 1968-64.

Epidemic and Control

The district did not have any serious outbreak. A few outbreaks of Foot and Mouth disease,

Haemerrhagic sonticaemia, Black quarter, Manuscondisease was reported during the year 1963-64 which were promptly attended to and controlled.

Glanders Inspector with Headquarters at Kalimpong kept strict vigilance for cases of Glanders, Farcy and other allied diseases and carried on Melin test whenever necessary in the district. The Research Assistant, Kurseong carried on examination of pathological specimen as well as stored and supplied various biological products in the district.

Two new Aid centres one at Paryang Tar under Garubathan Development Block and one at Sauraynee Bustee under Mirik Development Block are functioning during the year 1963-64. Third quarantine station at Tistavalley will begin functioning very soon.

Unfortunately the Aid centre Gitcabling, Sinjee, Beshon had to be closed down at present for want of accommodation and difficulty of supervision of work by the Veterinary Assistant in charge.

A scheme had been launched to investigate the Haematuria disease amongst cattle in the district in the year 1963-64 and the work is in great progress.

The Department in the interest of Public Health also carried on activities like Anti-Rabic vaccination, destruction of Rabid and Stray dogs brought to the hospital.

At present there are one 'A' Class hospital in Darjeeling, three 'B' Class hospitals at Kalimpong, Kurseong and Siliguri, five Itinerant Vety. Assistant Surgeon's dispensary at Ghoom. Kurseong, Tistavalley, Gayabari, Naxalbari, eight Block Dispensaries of veterinary Assistant Surgeons at Bijanbari, Sukhiapokri, Rangli Rangliot, Siliguri, Kalimpong-I, Mirik and Kumal (Garubathan), one isolation shed at Pedong, two Quarantine stations at Pulbasar and Naxalbari, one Mobile Van with Headquarters at Kalimpong and one Research Assistant with Headquarters at Kurseong.

Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry

Closely related with agriculture is the programme for Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry. In the Third Five Year Plan considerable stress has been laid for development of the more important livestock resources of the district, such as, cattle, poultry, pig and sheep etc.

In the past, Cross Breeding of cattle with exotic breeds were introduced in the Hills by the Planters, Missionaries and others. As a result of which high yielding cross breed cows are now found in large number in the hilly regions of the district and the area has gradually developed into an important milk producing sone.

In the present economic pattern in the rural hill areas of Darjeeling, dairy farming and animal husbandry are playing increasingly important roles, more so since

ie paucity of agricultural land makes the hillmen more spendent on these sources of income.

As regards objects of the scheme, the following few oints are taken into consideration:

- (a) The potentialities of Cross-Breeding
- (b) The optimum portion of foreign blood that nables the animals to do their best.
- (c) The effect of packing, storage and transportalon of semen on its mortality and other qualities.

The progress made in different sphers of development ctivities in this district during the three plan periods re stated as follows:

At the beginning of the Scheme, the people of this coality due to prejudice and blind superistition were not responded to the Artificial Insemination Operation. Practically the Scheme came into force during the 2nd than and 1,647 numbers of cows were inseminated and 176 numbers of calves born by the A.I. were ecorded. A remarkable progress has been noticed luring this plan period. 4,241 cows have been naeminated and 271 calves have been recorded so ar (upto 31.12.65).

First insemination has shown an average success of 16 per cent, an encouraging result. Two pedigreed Jersey rulls are stationed at Kalimpong A. I. Centre under the Hill Cattle Development Scheme to supply seed materials to other centres.

Besides this, the result of cows was followed-up after a lapse of 90 days of insemination. Records of new-born A.I. calves, marking of animals, castration or removal of unwanted ron-descriptive scrab-bulls are being maintained by the trained field staff.

'Siri' originating in Bhutan and Sikkim are the main preed of cattle now prevailing in the three hilly sublivisions of the Darjeeling district. The trained qualiled field staff are taking systematic recording of milk of lows everyday. Here in hill the milk yield of 'Siri' cow s comparatively high than that of the cows of the plains, having a high percentage of butterfat, varying between 5 per cent and 7 per cent. It is recorded that during the actation period of 350 days Siri cow gives 1,750 lbs. of nilk, thus the local people are getting benefit of having nore milk and its bye-products thereform, which are sold at a satisfactory rate causing financial assistance to the local people. From the official data it shows that the progeny from first cross-breeding has increased the nilk yield by 60 per cent. A cow in the Pubong Bustee inder Takdah Development Block gave 42 lbs. of milk laily during the peak lactation period. Two Co-operative ocieties are functioning for disposing of the milk and is bye-products. In order to collect milk and to reserve for longer period without deteriorating its uality, the Government of West Bengal has cetablished one chilling plant at Jore-Bungalow, 6 miles away from the Darjeeling Town.

Efforts are being made to grade up those cross-bred stock with Jorsey strains through the technique of artificial insemination. A scheme in this direction was introduced during the Second Five Year Plan period covering certain parts of Darjeeling and Kurseong subdivisions. In the year 1963-64 similar work has been taken up at Kalimpong subdivision under the Hill cattle Development scheme. One sub-centre with two subsidiary centres has already been started for the above purpose. The policy of upgrading the local cattle with Hariani and Siri bulls is being followed in Siliguri and part of Kalimpong subdivision with 76 numbers of Pedigree bulls.

To ensure economic return to the primary producers for the milk produced by them, which is, infact, the essential pre-requisite to creat necessary incentive amongst them for betterment of their stock, a Multipurpose Dairy project for production of Cheese Butter and Milk powder is going to be taken up in the district during the current plan period. Efforts are already being made to select suitable sites for the purpose. It is felt that with the implementation of the Dairy project and facilities for improved breeding of their stock, the people of the area will be able to augment their income very considerably taking to Dairy Farming in a more extensive scale.

Efforts have also been made in course of the Second Five Year Plan to popularise cultivation of suitable types of fodder crops and their preservation in the form of silage. The work is being continued under the Third Five Year Plan, with assured better economic return from their stock, in near future the farmers there will gradually go in for increased production of cultivated fodder for their cattle. 52 Silo pits were constructed during the Second Five Year Plan and 6 during the third year of the Third Five Year Plan with subsidy for construction of each such pit. 10 quintal of fodder seeds and cuttings have been distributed in the different places of this district at a subsidised rate during the third year of the Third Five Year Plan.

Under the programme for poultry development 635 and 4,033 poultry birds of exotic strain e.g. R.I.R. and W.L. were distributed in different places of this district at a subsidised rate during the First and Second Five Year Plans respectively. 250 cocks of improved strain were distributed at a subsidised rate in order to ungrade the village poultry until now under the Third Five Year Plan. Similarly 300 and 821 birds of improved strain were distributed free of cost amongst the tribal people of this district during the First and Second Plan period. No Poultry Development Scheme was taken up before the starting of five year plans. During the Second Plan one small poultry Farm at Kalimpong with funds made available by the Tribal Welfare Department has also been started. The exotic birds viz. R.R.R. & W. L F. were found to thrive well under the climatic condition

of the district. Under the Third Five Year Plan particular stress is also being laid to take up intensive poultry development work in selected areas of the district and a poultry farm has already been started at Kurseong. There is a scheme for the distribution of Day old chicks at subsidised rate during the current plan period, 400 Day old chicks as allotted for the district, have already been distributed under the scheme during the year 1963-64. As poultry can be multiplied quickly, with the poultry development schemes proposed to be taken up under the Third Five Year Plan, it would be possible to augment production in this direction very considerably assuring reasonable return to the poultry keepers.

Consumption of pork is commonly practiced by the inhabitants of the district. Under the Third Five Year plan particular stress has also been laid for piggery development work. 49 large white Boars have already been distributed at Kailmpong with a view to upgrade the local stock. The activities in this direction is going to be increased further in near future and a pig breeding farm is going to be established at Dungra under Kalimpong subdivision. In course of the Second Five Year Plan, with the funds made available by the Tribal Welfare Department 6 pig rearing units were set up in the district. Under the scheme 6 boars and 120 sows have been distributed free of cost to the tribal people of the district in different places for multiplication with a programme for redistribution of the progeny born. One pig scheme with two boars and 30 sows has been sanctioned under the Tribal Welfare Scheme during the 3rd year of the Third Five Year Plan.

In the past sheep rearing was a common practice with the farmers of the district. For various reasons, particularly due to intensive cultivation of food and cash crops in all available culturable land, lesser number of people are now found to keep sheep. With a view to revive the industry a sheep Breeding-cum-research substation was set up in course of the second plan period at Kalimpong subdivision under the auspices of the I.C.A.R like the pig rearing units. Distribution programme of sheep was also taken up with financial assistance from the Tribal Welfare Department. Under the scheme 12 rams and 240 ewes were distributed free of cost to the tribal people in different places of the district during the second plan period 2 rams and 30 ewes during the third plan period. To give further impetus to sheep development in this district a scheme for establishment of large sheep farm at Kashone under Kalimpong subdivision is contemplated and 276 acres of land has already been ecquired for the purpose.

A scheme for multiplication of goats in increased

Year of Execution	No. of Schemes Executed	Amount spent for completion of the Schemes
1960-61	36 Nos.	189,830 05
1961-62	19 Nos.	96,446,24
1962-68	82 Nos. completed 1 No. remained continued	·
1964-65	for completion during 1963-66 57 Nos including 1 (one)	1 92,728.90
7908-00	continued scheme of 1969-68	415.008.68

number has also been introduced on the lines of pig and sheep rearing scheme with funds made available by the Tribal Welfare Department. 2 he-goats and 40 she-goats and 2 he-goats and 30 she-goats have been distributed to the tribal people of this district free of cost during second and upto second year of the Third Five Year Plan respectively. 1 goat scheme with 2 he-goats and 30 she-goats under T. W. scheme has been sanctioned during the third year of the Third Five Year Plan.

In order to encourage the cattle rearers and poultry keepers 51 cattle and poultry shows were organised in different places of the district since inception of the Five Year Plans. One such exhibition was held at Pedong in 1963-64.

5. IRRIGATION

Irrigation is the largest single factor which can change the face of the country by revolutionising its agriculture. Not only will it ensure a steady yield from lands which have hitherto been subject to recurrent drought and help bring more lands into cultivation, but it will also change the entire cropping pattern. Flood control and drainage are naturally linked up with the irrigation scheme. These two are also potent factors in pushing up the yield from agriculture. The problem is how to effectively divert the accumulation of too much water at certain places which is definitely injurious to a healthy growth of cultivation to an area having little water.

Large tracts of land in this district are lying fallow for want of proper irrigation facilities. Efforts are, therefore, ceaseless for utilising perennial water-sources as irrigation potential. In January, 1964 an office of the Assistant Engineer, Irrigation under the Agriculture and C.D. Department has been started in Darjeeling to tackle the irrigation problems for the purpose of augmenting food production in the district.

One minor irrigation scheme at Sonada under Jore Bungalow police station has been completed at a cost of about Rs. 90,000 benefitting an area of about 160 acres. Few other schemes are under active consideration of department. Those schemes are Pudung, Bungbusty, Shepkhola, Kopringtar, Nobgaon and Sherpagaon in Kalimpong Block I; Goley Jhora, Sakyang, Chamuzkhola in Kalimpong Block II; Barbotia in Darjeeling Pulbazar; Rangbhanj, Plungdung in Sukhiapokri; Manedanra in Bangli Rangliot; Murmatkhola, Murma Jhora in Mirik; Giddarpahar in Kurseong; Parbalakha Jhora, Dhodrary Jhora, and Dalimplatast in Garubathan.

A statement obtained from the District Agricultural Officer is furnished below showing small irrigation schemes in the district for the period 1960-64

	Additional yield Expected		
Area benefitted	Khariff	Rabi	
5,155 Ac. 8,815 Ac.	769 Tons 884 Tons	1,131 Tone 868 Tons	
8,762 Ac.	876 Tons	657 Tone	
# 000 An	1 142 Tone	971 Tone	

6. CO-OPERATION

Although the Co-operative Movement in this district made its advent as far back as 1906, it was confined mainly to catering to credit requirements of the agriculturists only before the five year plans. Five year plans ushered in a new era and gave a fillip to the movement in the range.

Darjeeling Range comprises the three Hill subdivisions of the Darjeeling district with an area of 934 sq. miles. More than half of its area is under plantation and forests.

There were 3 Central Co-operative Banks in the district which financed their affiliated primary credit societies. Village Primary credit Co-operatives in the range at the beginning of the 1st Five Year Plan period numbered 223 with a total membership of 5,939. During the First Plan period no appreciable change took place excepting pursuing the policy of short term finance for seasonal agricultural operations. The number of village credit societies rose to 238 with membership of 8,495 in 1956.

During the Second Five Year Plan greater emphasis was given to strengthen the Co-operative Credit structure by formulating a number of schemes. An important step in this regard was to strengthen the financial structure of the village societies by organisation of Large Sized Credit Societies. 5 such societies were organised within the Range during the Second Plan period. Marketing Societies were also organised, for the first time, in order to solve the marketing problems of the villagers. During the Second Plan period 14 such societies were organised.

Under the State Govt.'s scheme of re-organisation of Central Co-operative Banks, three Central Co-operative Banks of the Range were amalgamated into one district level Bank under the name of Darjeeling District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., the Bank issued crop loan during 1964-65 amounting to Rs. 3,56,400.00 as against Rs. 94,000.00 during 1959-60 i.e. immediately after amalgamation. Thus the district bank has been able to relieve a considerable number of farmers from the clutches of exploting money lenders.

During the last year of the Second Plan and the whole Third Five Year Plan, service co-operatives have been organised amongst the farmers to render them services like marketing of their produce, supplying of seeds, manures, agricultural implements and consumers commodities in addition to credit. At the end of 1964-65 there were 111 service Co-operative Societies and 82 Village Credit Societies catering to the needs of the agriculturists of the district.

In the industrial sector also the Range is making steady though slow progress. There are 21 industrial Co-operatives in this range. The name of Kalimpong Arts & Crafts Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., has become popular not only in 1ndia but abroad also. It produces and sells artistic goods of good design and quality. The Kalimpong Fruit Processing Co-operative Society Ltd., is producing different kinds of fruit and

vegelable products. There are two Beekeeping Societies which produce pure honey under the Supervision of Khadi & Village Industries Commission. There are some societies though the number is very small who are engaged in shoe making, blacksmithy, carpentry, tanning, handicraft, motor-transport, dairy business.

To control the prices of commodities Consumer Co-operative Stores have been organised in Urban and Tea Plantation areas. At present there are 17 Consumer Co-operative Stores. It is true that the business of the stores has not yet been able to make any appreciable impact upon the private trade. But with the opening of the Siliguri Wholesale Consumers Co-operative Society Ltd., and prospects of financial assistance from the State Govt. these Consumers Co-operative Stores are expected to handle and supply odnsumer commodities at reasonable prices and thereby exercise some restraint on unscrupulous practices of profiteer traders.

To ameliorate the economic condition of the tribal people Co-operative Graingolas have been organised amongst the tribal people of this range. There are 28 such graingola in the 3 hill subdivisions. Each graingola has been provided with an outright grant of Rs. 10,000 for construction of godown and working capital.

Besides the above mentioned spheres where the Co-operatives in this range are working mention may be made of Employees' Co-operative Credit Societies. There are at present 17 such societies. It is happy to note that most of these societies are functioning at profit and helping their members by giving long term and short term loans to them at low rate of interest and encouraging thrift amongst them.

7. HEALTH AND SANITATION

F. Chest Clinic

The existing Health Care Services operating in this district are as follows:

4 Hospital		No. of Beds
A. Hospital	•	332
1 State Managed (Provincial)	= 8 m D Treswitell	002
2 State Hospital (Darjeeling	T. B. Hospital)	80
	(one)	95
3 State Special	5	644
4 Private aided	3	40
5 Private non-aided	1	24
6 Local Bodies	1	
(Railway and Military Hosp	itals were not in	luded)
B. Health Centres	20	168
C. Dispensaries		
1 State managed (Provincial) 9	
2 State Special	7	
8 Local Bodies	2	
4 Railway Health Units	8	
D. M. C. W. and F. P. Centres		
1 Government	9	
2 Non-Government		
(Private and Local)	4	
E. V. D. Clinic	2	
— ·	1	
Mobile V. D. Unit	•	

6. CO-OPERATION

Although the Co-operative Movement in this district made its advent as far back as 1906, it was confined mainly to catering to credit requirements of the agriculturists only before the five year plans. Five year plans ushered in a new era and gave a fillip to the movement in the range.

Darjeeling Range comprises the three Hill subdivisions of the Darjeeling district with an area of 934 sq. miles. More than half of its area is under plantation and forests.

There were 3 Central Co-operative Banks in the district which financed their affiliated primary credit societies. Village Primary credit Co-operatives in the range at the beginning of the 1st Five Year Plan period numbered 223 with a total membership of 5,939. During the First Plan period no appreciable change took place excepting pursuing the policy of short term finance for seasonal agricultural operations. The number of village credit societies rose to 288 with membership of 8,495 in 1956.

During the Second Five Year Plan greater emphasis was given to strengthen the Co-operative Credit structure by formulating a number of schemes. An important step in this regard was to strengthen the financial structure of the village societies by organisation of Large Sized Credit Societies. 5 such societies were organised within the Range during the Second Plan period. Marketing Societies were also organised, for the first time, in order to solve the marketing problems of the villagers. During the Second Plan period 14 such societies were organised.

Under the State Govt.'s scheme of re-organisation of Central Co-operative Banks, three Central Co-operative Banks of the Range were amalgamated into one district level Bank under the name of Darjeeling District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., the Bank issued crop loan during 1964-65 amounting to Rs. 3,56,400.00 as against Rs. 94,000.00 during 1959-60 i.e. immediately after amalgamation. Thus the district bank has been able to relieve a considerable number of farmers from the clutches of exploting money lenders.

During the last year of the Second Plan and the whole Third Five Year Plan, service co-operatives have been organised amongst the farmers to render them services like marketing of their produce, supplying of seeds, manures, agricultural implements and consumers commodities in addition to credit. At the end of 1964-65 there were 111 service Co-operative Societies and 82 Village Credit Societies catering to the needs of the agriculturists of the district.

In the industrial sector also the Range is making steady though slow progress. There are 21 industrial Co-operatives in this range. The name of Kalimpong Arts & Cra'ts Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., has become popular not only in 1ndia but abroad also. It produces and sells artistic goods of good design and quality. The Kalimpong Fruit Processing Co-operative Society Ltd., is producing different kinds of fruit and

vegelable products. There are two Beekeeping Societies which produce pure honey under the Supervision of Khadi & Village Industries Commission. There are some societies though the number is very small who are engaged in shoe making, blacksmithy, carpentry, tanning, handicraft, motor-transport, dairy business.

To control the prices of commodities Consumer Co-operative Stores have been organised in Urban and Tea Plantation areas. At present there are 17 Consumer Co-operative Stores. It is true that the business of the stores has not yet been able to make any appreciable impact upon the private trade. But with the opening of the Siliguri Wholesale Consumers Co-operative Society Ltd., and prospects of financial assistance from the State Govt. these Consumers Co-operative Stores are expected to handle and supply consumer commodities at reasonable prices and thereby exercise some restraint on unscrupulous practices of profiteer traders.

To ameliorate the economic condition of the tribal people Co-operative Graingolas have been organised amongst the tribal people of this range. There are 23 such graingola in the 3 hill subdivisions. Each graingola has been provided with an outright grant of Rs. 10,000 for construction of godown and working capital.

Besides the above mentioned spheres where the Co-operatives in this range are working mention may be made of Employees' Co-operative Credit Societies. There are at present 17 such societies. It is happy to note that most of these societies are functioning at profit and helping their members by giving long term and short term loans to them at low rate of interest and encouraging thrift amongst them.

7. HEALTH AND SANITATION

F. Chest Clinic

The existing Health Care Services operating in this district are as follows:

on to distribute		
A. Hospital		No. of Beds
1 State Managed (Provinci	a1) = 8	332
	T. B. Hospital)	
2 State Hospital (Darjeelli	(one)	80
a at the anniel	5	95
8 State Special	3	644
4 Private aided	i	40
5 Private non-aided	1	94
6 Local Bodies	•	
(Railway and Military He	papitals were not u	nelu de d)
B. Health Centres	20	168
C. Dispensaries		
1 State managed (Provine	ial) 9	
2 State Special	7	
8 Local Bodies	2	
4 Railway Health Units	8	
D. M. C. W. and F. P. Centre		
1 Government	9	
2 Non-Government		
(Private and Local)	4	
E. V. D. Clinic	2	
Mobile V. D. Unit	1	

Apart from 20 Health Centres in the District there are 13 Rural Health Circles. All of these Circles are carrying on both preventive and curative works. In addition there are separate units for different Public Health Programme. Those are discussed below:

1. Small Pox Eradication Programms

Government has already taken several steps for the control of Small Pox. Recently Small Pox Eradication programme has been started. Small Pox Eradication Team has started their works in this district from 1962. The Team at present are working in Siliguri subdivision. After completion of their work in Siliguri, they will take the hill portion of this district.

2. Students Health Service

The Students Health Unit has been started in this district since April 1960. The Unit has one Medical Officer and one Public Health Nurse, one clerk-cum-typist. The students health work are done by the Medical Officers of the Health Centres in the Schools of their respective jurisdiction.

Students Health Unit now established is organising and supervising the Students Health Programme throughout the district.

Presently an effort is being made to establish a centre at Darjeeling for Teachers Training in Health Education.

3. Malaria Eradication Programms

The eradication programme has been launched in 1958. Having finished the initial stage now the Survellience work has been started. The Malaria has been more or less completely eradicated from this district.

4. T. B. Control

- Tubercolosis particularly of lungs is one of the Major Public Health problem in this District. Government has taken several steps to control the disease by early detection and adequate treatment either in Hospital or domicillary.
 - B. C. G. Vaccination programme has been launced in this district during the Second Five Year Plan.
 - Darjeeling T. B. Hospital has been opened in 1963 for the treatment of T. B. patients only.

To open domicillary T. B. Units in Siliguri and Kalimpong subdivisions are tentative proposals.

5. V. D. Control

No. of clinics attached to State	Hospitale
Mobile V.D. Unit	

2

1

Mebile V.D. Unit is functioning at Siligari for the welfare of the Tribal People.

6. Blood Bank

A full fielged Blood Bank has been opened at Darjeeling on 15.1.63. District Diagonistics and Public Health has been completed and is ready for functioning.

7. Family Planning & Maternity and Child Welfare

There are 13 Centres attached to different Medical Institutions for Maternity & Child Health. Welfare-ours-Family Planning works. Out of which 9 Centres are attached to Govt. Medical Institutions.

- (a) M.O.W. & F.P. Centres attached to State Hospital (three)—3
- (b) M.C.W. & F.P. Centres attached to Health Centres (six)—6
- 8. M.C.W. & F.P. Centres attached to different Health Centres opened in 1st, 2nd and 3rd Five Year Plan.

1st, Five Year Plan	2
2nd, Five Year Plan	2
3rd, Five Year Plan	2

9. Nursing Training

- (a) Nursing Training Centres (Govt.)
- (b) Nursing Training Centre (Non-Govt.)

The District Hospital has been training the girls in Senior and Auxiliary Course.

- Tentative Proposals for further Empansion and Development of Health Services in Darjesling District.
- (a) Establishments of the following Health Centres at:
 - (1) Sonada.
 - (2) Kalimpong Block 1.
 - (3) Phansidewa-Kharibari Block.
- (b) Domiciliary T.B. Unit at Siliguri and Kalimpong with expansion of existing Chest Clinics.
- (c) Establishment of Public Health Laboratory which is ready for functioning.

Before the First Five Year Plan there were only 198 beds in the Sadar and Subdivisional Hospitals. At present the number of beds in these hospitals is 382.

First Five Year Plan

- 1 Sukhiapokhri Primary Health Centre
- 2 Naxalbari Primary Health Centre
- Pedong Primary Health Centre
 - 4 Takdah Primary Health Centre
 - 5 Sukna Primary Health Centre
 - 6 Rangli Subsidiary Health Centre
 - 7 Bagdigra Subsidiary Health Centre
 - 8 Khoribari Subsidiary Health Centre
- 9 Matigara Subsidiary Health Centre
- 10 Siliguri Subdivisional Hospital Addition of 42 beds more to Siliguri Subdivisional Hospital
- 11 Family Planning and Maternity Child Welfare Centres opened at Nazalbari Primary Health Centre

Second Five Year Plan

- 1 Garubathan Primary Health Centre
- 2 Mirik Primary Health Centre
- 3 Lokhama Subsidiary Health Centre
- 4 Gitdubling Subsidiary Health Centre
- 5 Takling Subsidiary Health Centre
- 6 Bagora Subsidiary Health Centre
- 7 Sittong Subsidiary Health Centre
- 8 Family Planning & Maternity Child Welfare Centres opened at:
 - (i) Siliguri Hospital
 - (ii) Kurseong Hospital
 - (iii) Pedong Primary Health Centre
 - (iv) Sukhiapokhri Primary Health Centre
- 9 V. D. Clinics opened at :
 - (i) Kurseong Hospital
 - (ii) Victoria Hospital
- 10 Provincialisation of District Board
 Public Health Services including
 8 Dispensaries, and creation of
 the post of District Health Officer
 and subdivisional Health Officer

Third Fine Year Plan

- 1 Samthar Samalbong Sub-Health Centre
- 2 Bijanbari Primary Health Centre
- 3 Jaldhaka Sub-Health Centre
- 4 Singrimtam Sub-Health Centre
- 5 Family Planning & Maternity Child Welfare Centres opened at:
 - (i) Garubathan
 - (ii) Mirik Primary Health Centre
- 6 Chest Clinics opened at :
 - (i) Siliguri
 - (ii) Kalimpong
- 7 Darjeeling T. B. Hospital
- 8 Blood Bank
- 9 Introduction of Food Licensing system
- 10 Additional Construction of:
 - (i) Victoria Hospital
 - (ii) Kurseong Hospital
 - (iii) Siliguri Hospital
- 11 Nursing Training Centre at Basanti
 Annexe
- 12 Installation of X-Ray Plant at Siliguri Hospital
- 13 Family Planning Facilities extended to all Health Centres and opened new Sub-Health Centre

8. INDUSTRY

Introduction

Directorate of industries, Govt. of West Bengal launched a few schemes with a view to augmenting the industrial production end infusing a fresh approach towards the promotion of Cottage & Small Scale Industries in this district. The entire scheme of industrialisation is getting its shape through the agencies of Block Development Officer, Khadi and Village Industries Board, Rural Industries Project, Tribal Welfare Department etc.

Sahamas

- (1) Cutlery Servicing Station at Kurssong—This scheme under Small Scale Industries was started to provide a service for repairing and manufacturing the Standard and quality type of the Cutlery implements. Tes garden implements and Agricultural implements. A factory is being run at Kurssong with 25 workers. The average yearly production is to the tune of Rs. 70,000/. This station generally supplies its implements to the different Tea-gardens of this District, Jalpaiguri and Assam also.
- (2) Model Servicing for Foot-Wear Centre at Kurseong.—This scheme is being run with a view to rendering servicing for scouring, stitching and high finishing on the shoes of the local Cobblers at a very nominal charges to help the Cobblers to manufacture standard and quality type of shoes which is not possible for an individual Cobbler.
 - (8) Wood Industries Centre at Siliguri—It is

- a machanised Carpentry Unit for making quality and fashionable type of furniture out of the seasoned timbers. Generally, this unit meets up the big contract to the Railways, Commercial firms and other concerns. The average yearly production is valued at Rs. 50,000. Sixty workers are working daily at this Unit.
- (4) Siliguri Industrial Estate at Siliguri—This Estate comprising with nine separate big worksheds has already been constructed near Sevoke Road at the cost of Rs. 7 lakhs approx. with a view to providing factory sheds to the industrial entrepreneurs on rental system to start different industries in one composite area. The Govt. will provide power, water and other facilities for procuring raw materials and exploring the markets for the products manufactured. But due to the emergency in 1962 the sheds have been occupied by the Military. As soon as it will be vacated the sheds will be allotted to the interested Industrialists to start their industries.
- (5) Sericulture at Kalimpong and Matigarah (Siliguri)—There are two hill-nurseries at Kalimpong and one nursery in larger scale and grainage are being run at Matigarah, Siliguri for rearing the silk-worms of foreign race. The scheme has made a grand success as the mulberry plantation in hills and foot-hills are found quite good due to the congenial climatic conditions. The foreign race of silk-worms of Japanese and French varieties thrive well in the hills and the filament of cocoons is more than 1200 yards of yarn per cocoon in such varieties; whereas, the indigenous variety is very poor, only of 300 yards on average. With a view to producing more filament with healthy foreign silk-worms by cross breed the scheme was started and the result is satisfactory.

Side by side a Central Sericulture Research Station at Kalimpong has been started under the Central Silk Board, Govt. of India to carry on the research extensively on this scheme.

A detailed report on sericulture oftained from the Superintendent of Sericulture, Kalimpong is given below.

Sericulture in West Bengal is an important cottage industry which enables persons employed in this industry to earn about rupees 3 crores in a year and gives employment to about 2 lakhs people of this State. This industry is in vogue in the districts of Malda. Murshidabad, Birbhum and Bankura in a fairly wide scale while in the districts of Nadia, Midnapore. West Dinajpur and Darjeeling to a limited extent. The greatest drawback of Bengal Sericulture (as in the case of other silk producting States in India except Kashmir), is that the yield of raw silk obtained per unit of cocoons is very poor. Inferiority of breed coupled with other factors like unfavourable climatic conditions for rearing high-yielding silk-worm races during greater part of the year in the plains pushed back Bengal Silk Industry which was once the biggest supplier of silk in European market. In India, Silk industry is facing a critical situation at present. Production is less than demand. Imports cannot be encouraged for obvious reasons. Production should therefore be increased, quality improved and cost brought down. In Japan, 1 kg. of raw silk (yarn) can be had out of 6 kg. of cocoons while in India it requires about 16 kg. or even more in case of our indigenous breed.

Second Five Year Plan

The recognition of the fact that the basic problems of the iudustry is the poor quality of cocoons, led the State Government to start during Second Five Year Plan one Basic Seed Station (Foreign Race Seed Station) and a number of Seed Multiplication stations in the Darjeeling district which has a favourable climate except in winter for rearing high-yielding, hybrid—and exotic races. New strains of s!lk-worm races were imported mainly from Japan and experiments on breeding improve hybrid races were started in the Basic Seed Station at Kalimpong. A number of experimental lots were tried in the farmers' houses in order to study their suitability under condition prevailing in the State and ultimately two new strains were selected for commercial multiplication. The results were quite encouraging, and the farmers raised cocoons of superior quality yielding 1 kg. of standard raw silk out of 10 kg. cocoons, and this was capable of substituting imported yarn. During this plan period, about one lakh grams of silk-worm eggs of improved races were supplied to different districts of West Bengal for rearing by the commercial rearers of these districts. About 2.5 lakes of mulberry saplings were also distributed during the plan period among the villagers of hills and plains and also to the forest department for plantation. The State Government and the Central Silk Board spent about rupees 12 lakhs during the Second Five Year Plan for development of sericulture in Darjeeling district. Japanese sericultural experts, Dr. Harada and Mr. Takahashi stayed at Kalimpong for some time and helped the staff of sericulture section

in the application of methods found commercially advantageous in Japan.

Third Five Year Plan

The activities of sericultural section of the Directorate of Industries have further been directed towards the line of activities as stated above in the 3rd plan schemes. During this plan period, two new strains of silk-worm, yielding 17 to 18 per cent Silk contents and filament length between 600 to 700 meters have been evolved in the Basic Seed Station at Kalimpong. Facilities for production of increased number of F 1 eggs were expanded in order to meet the increasing demand from the villagers of the silk producing districts of this State. Seed Multiplication Stations at Kalimpong, Kurseong and Matigara (Siliguri) and the Hybridisation Station (Grainage) at Matigara worked at maximum capacity and supplied about 4 lakhs grams of hybrid and F 1 silk-worm eggs to the villagers for production of good quality coccons capable of yielding raw silk of internationally accepted standard. During this period about 8.5 lakhs of mulberry saplings have been supplied to the villagers and the forest department for plantation. Government have taken up a scheme for introduction of sericulture as a subsidiary occupation in the rural areas of the hilly region mainly Kalimpong subdivision, where the villagers are generally very poor and having no avenue for earning money except during the agricultural season. Sericulture was considered to be an ideal subsidiary occupation for utilizing their idle hours which otherwise go waste. So a village near Kalimpong town, namely, Bhalukhop which was severely rayaged by vagaries of nature in the form of landslide a few years back was selected for the purpose, but major difficulty in the introduction of serioulture in this area was the absence of past tradition. Future success of any project depends to a great measure on the initial success achieved. With this end in view some sericulture training centres were started one under the auspicious of the Rural Industrial Project, Darjeeling at Tirpai and other under the Tribal Welfare Department at 8th Mile Village (Mongpur). About 60 girls were already trained up in these centres and another batch of 25 girls are now undergoing training in sericulture in order to enable them to take up this industry in their own houses. Instructions are imparted on mulberry cultivation and silk-worm rearing and the trainees are supplied with mulberry sapling free of cost and silk-worm eggs at a subsidized rate. A Co-operative Society was organised as part of their after-training programme in order to render financial assistance and technical guidance for growing mulberry in their fields and rearing silk-worm in their houses. Of late, the Agriculture and C. D. Department have also taken up this Agro-Industry as a part of their programme of work and started three Training-oum-Production Centres, one each in Kurseong, Mirik and Garubathan N.E.S. Blocks. where there are considerable scopes for introduction of this cottage industry among the villagers. 45 trainees are now undergoing training in these centres. Very recently another Sericultural Training Centre has been established under B. I. P. Darjeeling, in the village of Reilling in Darjeeling-Pulbagar N. E. S. Block. 10 girls are undergoing training in that centre.

The Sericulture Co-operative Society mentioned above was registered on 28.4.68 as Bhalukhop Resham Silpi Co-operative Society. This Society has 59 members including some sympathisers and a working capital of about Rs. 2.600.00. During 1964, seventeen members of the Society raised about 188 kahans of cocoons valued at Rs. 1,981/- and during 1965, the members numbering 37 raised 477 kahans of cocoons valued at Bs. 6.757.00 in two crops by working for a period of about three months. At least 4 members earned more than five hundred rupees each. In Kalimpong subdivision, sericulture as a cottage industry is now being practised in Bhalukhop, Sangsey, Dalapchan, Tirpai, Chibbo, Suruk, Echhay, Dungra and Tanek villages. The cocoons produced by the villagers were utilized partly for production of raw silk at Kalimpong and partly as seeds for commercial multiplication. Besides these, some villagers of Ambotia Village near Kurseong also raised coccoons valued at about Rs. 600/during the same period. It may be stated in this connection that the mulberry saplings planted by the villagers in their field during last 2 to 3 years are yet to mature and these will require another couple of years in order to yield the optimum quantity of leaves when the average income from production of cocoons will be enhanced by about 100 per cent or more.

The Rural Demonstration staff of the sericulture section of the Industries Directorate are frequently visiting the houses of these villagers in order to give them necessary technical guidance and help in connection with disposal of their produce. Along with sericulture, the villagers were also being encouraged to develop ancillary industry like making bamboo-trays for rearing silk-worms.

The Government Sericulture Nurseries are also being utilized as Demonstration Centres and for popularisation of technical know-how. The State Government have spent about rupees 10 lakh during the Plan period for development of sericulture and silk industry in Darjeeling district. It is an encouraging fact that the villagers who were very much sceptical about the success of this scheme during the initial stages have started taking increasing interest in this direction and the demands for supply of mulberry saplings and imparting technical guidance have been increasing steadily.

- (6) Handmade Paper Industry under the Khadi and Village Industries Board at Kalimpong—To manufacture handmade paper out of the bark of local Argeli Plant (Daphne Canabina) a scheme was taken at Kalimpong. A suitable house, plant and machineries were purchased to start the industry providing an employment to the 100 workers but ultimately the scheme was dropped by the Khadi and Village Industries Board.
- (7) Schemes under Community Development Project and Bural Industries Project (Darjeeling)—A few schemes under the style of "Training-cum-Production Centre" was started in different Blocks of the district with a view to imparting training to the local boys and girls on a monthly stipend basis and thereby

carry on the industry after the completion of the training. Some of these shemes have been converted under Co-operative fold and the Co-operative Societies have been formed with the ex-trainees of the Training Centres and the Govt. has given the tools and implements furniture etc. of the Training Centres to the Co-operative Societies as a gift to carry on the industries. The schemes are furnished below in area-wise:

(i) KALIMPONG BLOCK_I

- 1 Fruit Processing and Preservation
- 2 Block Printing on Textiles
- 3 Decorated Wood-oum-Metal Craft
- 4 Sericulture Training
- 5 Floriculture Training
- 6 Leather Training
- 7 Bee-Keeping
- 8 Wool-Knitting Training

(ii) KALIMPONG BLOCK—II (ALGARAH)

- 1 Cheese-making
- 2 Carpentry
- (iii) SILIGURI-NAXALBARI BLOCK
 - 1 Weaving
 - 2 Carpentry

(iv) PHANSIDEWA-KHARIBARI BLOCK

- 1 Tile-making
- (v) GARUBATHAN BLOCK
 - 1 Sericulture Training
 - 2 Weaving
- (vi) MIRIK BLOCK
 - 1 Tailoring
 - 2 Carpentry
 - 3 Sericulture

(vii) SUKHEAPOKHRI BLOCK

- 1 Tailoring
- 2 Carpentry

(viii) KURSEONG BLOCK

1 Sericulture Training

(ix) DARJEELING-PULBAZAR BLOCK

- 1 Bristle Dressing Training
- 2 Carpentry
- 3 Dairy
- 4 Bee-Keeping

(x) DARJEELING

1 Wool-Knitting

A detailed report on the progress of the Rural Industries Project is furnished below.

The Darjeeling Rural Industries Project consists of the following 5 Development Blocks:

		Area	Population
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)	Darjeeling-Pulbazar Kalimpong 1 Kalimpong II Siliguri-Phaneidewa Phaneidewa-Kharibari	Sq. Mile 93'40 124'00 111'40 124'40 185'88	66,814 85,689 97,689 69,847 84,587

The Project was started on 1.5.1965, with Headquarters at Darjeeling.

The following programme was adopted to meet the objects of industrialisation.

- Training of local people in different crafts for utilising the local raw material resources.
- 2. Helping the rural artisans with financial help and organisation of Co-operatives amongst them.
- 3. Development of agro-industry like Dairy Farming, Poultry and Piggery.
- 4. Training of local people in crafts to meet local demand.
- Marketing of products of artisans, Co-operative societies and other industrial units.

The progress of the training schemes are as follows:

(1) Training in Grading, Dressing and Treatment of bristle for brushware at Bijanbari-Bijanbari and Pulbazar being the main collection centres for hogs' raw bristle, the local merchants including outsiders collect raw bristle and export them outside the districtmainly to Kanpur and Calcutta. As raw bristle is available in abundance locally, a scheme for grading, dressing and treatment of bristle for brushware was felt imperative. Hence a Training Centre on resourcebased scheme on grading, dressing and treatment of bristle for brushware was started on 14.2.64 in the pattern of training-cum-production centre. 15 local girls were selected as trainees. The period of training is one year and each trainee is entitled to a stipend of Rs. 30/- per month. The first batch of trainees completed their training on 13.2.65. and the 2nd session of training started on 15.2.65.

The following figure shows the Production and Sale of the dressed bristle of the training centre:

Particulars Year	Product	ion	Sale
1963-64	Rs. 2,697	.42 Rs.	2,327.95
1964-6	Rs. 13,966	8.25 Rs.	9,982.68
1965-6	Rs. 7,399	9.46 Rs.	5,934 .63

A Co-operative Society of the extrainees has been formed under the name of Bijanbari Bristle and Brushware Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. The society has been registered and it will start functioning from February 1966.

Expenditure incurred for the training-cum-production centre during the year under review is as follows:

Year		4	Amount
1968-64		Bs.	6,920
1964-65		Rs.	28,574
1965-66 (upto \$1.12.65)		Re.	15,455
1000 00 (4)	Total	Re.	45.949

(2) Training in Carpentry at Bijanbari—The training in the pattern of training-cum-production centre was previously sponsored by the Darjeeling-Pulbasar Development Block. The Centre was later taken over by the Darjeeling Rural Industries Project with effect from 1.11.1963. The shed in which the centre is situated is a departmental one. Uptil now two batches of trainees numbering 30 have been trained in Carpentry and Masonary works. The passed out trainees have found gainful employment as carpenters and masons. Earning of each trainee varies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 5. The demand for skilled carpenters being great, there is no difficulty in finding employment for these trained hands. The third batch of trainees of 15 persons are at present undergoing training with effect from 4.12.65.

The training has thus provided a valuable service in providing local skilled carpenters for various works of construction within the block and even outside the blocks.

The following figures show the production and cale of the training-cum-production centre during the year under review.

Year	Production	Sale
1963-64	466.99	251,00
1984-65	1.916.99	1,488.78
1965-66	2,081.62	1,887.58
Total	4 465 60	8.677.86

A Co-operative Society of the passed out trainess has been formed under the name of Bijanbari Carpenters' Industrial Co-operative Society. The members of the society is at present engaged in constructing a shed for Bristle Dressing Training Centre at Bijanbari.

Expenditure incurred for the training-cum-production during the year under review is as follows:

Year		Amount Ba.
1963-64		8,488
1964-65		11,985
1965-66 (upto 31.12.65)		7, 52 8
	Total	22.991

(3) Training in Hide Tanning at Pulbazar—Next to bristle, raw hides are collected in abundance at Bijanbari and Pulbazar. Pulbazar is one of the biggest livestock markets of the district. Bijanbari and Pulbazar thus serve as a good collection centres for raw buffalo and cow hides. The local marchants collect these raw hides and export them to Calcutta.

In view of the availability of raw materials in abundance, a resource-based scheme training in hide tanning was started on 2.3.1964 with 15 local boys as trainees. The training centre is being run in the pattern of training-oum-production centre. The centre is at present producing sole leathers. The following figure shows the production and sale of the training centre:

Year 1	Production	Sale
1968-64	Nil	Nil
1964-65	4.711.67	8,802.5 8
1965-66 (upto 81.12.65)	2,672.16	3,018.28
Total	7.888.88	6,815.86

Though raw hides are available locally, tanning materials like Babul bark, Goran bark and myrobalan nuts are to be brought from Calcutta which make the cost of production high. Efforts and experiments are being made to find out local substitutes for these Imported bark. Myrobalan nuts have been found grown at Goke and Tindharia. Experiment was carried on with the local variety of myrobalan nuts and the result found was quite satisfactory. The availability of myrobalan nuts in aboundance within the district is yet to be ascertained. Efforts are being made to ascertain the availability of myrobalan nuts.

Besides meeting the local demand for sole leather, the centre supplies sole leathers to the Kurseong Cobblers' Industrial Co-operative Society.

Expenditure incurred for this centre during the year under review is as follows:

Year			1	mount
1968-64			Rs.	18,296
1964-65			Rs.	16,780
1965-66	(upto 81,12.65)		Rs.	15,508
		Total	Rs.	45,584

A Co-operative Society of the ex-trainees has been formed under the name of Pulbazar Tanning Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. The Society has been registered. It has started functioning from 1.4.65. The paid-up share capital of the society is Rs. 410/-.

(4) Training in Bee-Keeping at Relling—Apiary is a typical agro-industry which can be followed successfully with little capital outlay. A demonstration type training centre on rearing of bees has been set up at Relling on 26.2.65. There are at present 91 villagers as trainees. The training scheme covers the villages Relling, Lower Relling, Upper Relling, Dangia and Samsu. The villagers have been supplied with modern bee hives at subsidised rate of Rs. 24/- per box.

Prior to the setting up of this centre, the villagers used to rear bees in primitive ways and used to apply crude method in extracting honey. Since the inception of the training centre the villagers have switched over to scientific ways of rearing of bees. The progress of the scheme is as follows:

No. of hives distributed upto 81,12.65 at subsidised rate	155
Quantity of honey extracted upto 81.12.65	54.600 valued at Rs. 827.60
No. of trained villagers	70

climate and the soil of Relling is found to be congenial for the growth of mulberry, which is a pre-requisite for rearing of silk-worm. Mulberry plants of good variety have been found grown locally. The setting up of a Demonstration type training centre for rearing of improved varieties of silk-worm was felt imperative as this would provide employment to women in their homes as well as on a more organised basis. Hence a Demonstration type of training centre has been set up

with 10 local women as trainees. The training started from 1,59.65.

The trained women will be encouraged to follow sericulture by providing them with a subsidy of Rs. 150/each for cultivation of mulberry and for purchase of requisite equipment like 'Chandraki' bamboo-trays etc.

(6) Training in Wool Knitting Works with machine at Darjeeling—Darjeeling being a cold place the demand for woollen knitted garments is ever increasing. To meet this demend of both the local people and the seasonal visitors the local merchants import bulk of woollen knitted garments every year from Ludhiana and other places. Hand knitting is also done by local girls but the cost is comparatively high due to time taken by knitters.

Considering the heavy demand for these woollen knitted garments and in view of good prospect of the industry a training-cum-production centre has been set up on 16.2.64 with 15 girl trainees. Semi-automatic hand operated machines are being used. The time taken by such process of knitting is comparatively less. The training centre is at present equipped with 12 knitting machines. The training centre is housed in the Red Cross Building.

The first batch of trainees numbering 15 completed their training on 15.3.65. The second batch of trainees consisting of 15 women are now undergoing training from 1.4.65.

The following figures show the production and sale of the centre:

Year		Production	Sale
1963-64		Nil	Nil
1964-65		11,664.01	8,793.74
1965-66	(upto 81.12.65)	2,759.75	2,098 49
	Total	14.423.76	10.887.23

The passed out trainees have formed a Co-operative Society with paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,374/-. The society has been registered.

Expenditure incurred for the Training Centre during the year under review is as follows:

Year	Amount
	Rs.
1969-64	8,223
1964-65	18,584
1965-66 (upto 81.12.65)	16,162
Total	48,969

(7) Training in Tile Making at Kantivita—The demand for tile in the district of North Bengal is ever increasing in view of scarcity of C. I. Sheet. The right type of clay for tile making industry is very essential. Kantivita has been found rich in deposit of such clay. A training-cum-production centre for tile making was set up at Kantivitta on 1.4.1964 with 30 trainees. The first batch of trainees completed their training on

\$1.8.65. 24 persons were trained in making Mangalor tiles. The following figures show the production and sale of the training centre.

Year	Production	Sale
1969-64	Nil	Nil
1964-65	6,813.95	4,996.99
1965-66 (upto 31.12.65)	1,665.75	• •
Tot	lal 8,479.70	4,996.99

The scheme has a bright future as no raw material has to be imported. Besides this, it has a local market.

A Co-operative Society of the ex-trainees has been formed. The work of the training centre has created a lot of interest in tile making in this area. At present 30 persons are undergoing training from 10.5.65.

Expenditure incurred for the training centre during the year under review is as follows:

Year		Amount
		Rs.
1963-64		10,705
1964-65		18,133
1965-66 (up to 13.12.65)		8,875
	Total.	37,713

(8) Training in Brick Making at Bidhan Nagar—In view of the great demand for bricks a scheme on brick making training was felt imperative. The scheme was sanctioned earlier, but acquisition of land and recruitment of staff could not be made in time. As such a scheme could not be implemented during 1964-65. Now with the appointment of staff the scheme has been put into operation with effect from 1.4.65. The chimney and the kiln have been set up. The production is expected to begin from February, 1966. Uptil now 82,285 green bricks have been made.

Expenditure incurred during the year under review is as follows:

Year			Amount
			Rs.
1963-64			19
1964-65			
1965 -6 6	(upto 31,12,65)		13,467
		Total	13,486

(9) Training in Carpentry at Gini Jote—
The carpentry training centre was first started at
Naxalbari on 16.1.64 but was later shifted to Gini Jote
at Hatighisa as the requisite number of trainees were
not available. The shifting of the centre showed some
improvement. The following figures show the production
and sale of the centre:

Year	Production	Sale
1968-64	Re. 238.06	Nil
1964-65	Rs. 1,122,00	1,219.89
1965-66 (upto 81.12.65)	Ba. 907.73	848.16

Since the training centre did not show sign of much improvement it has been decided to abolish the centre with effect from 28.2.66.

Expenditure incurred during the year under review is as follows:

Year		Amount
		Re.
1968-64		6,046
1964-65		9,564
1965-66		7,688
	Total	23,243

(10) Training in Sericulture—Kalimpong has been found suitable for rearing of improved varieties of silk work. Mulberry plants also thrive better here. In view of good prospects of silk-worm rearing industry the N. E. S. Development Block, Kalimpong first started a training centre which was later taken over by the Bural Industries Project, Darjeeling on 1.9.63. The first batch consisted of 15 girl trainees completed their training on 30.11.63. Each trainee was entitled to a stipend of Bs. 30/- per month.

The second batch consisting of 10 women are at present undergoing training. This is a Demonstration type of training scheme. Each trainee will get Rs. 150/as subsidy for mulberry plantation and for purchase of requisite equipment after the training is over.

The ex-trainees have formed a Co-operative Society.

The following figure shows the production and sale of the training centre.

Year	Production	Sale
1963-64	Ra. 110	110
1964-65	Rs. 96	96
1965-66 (upto 31.12.65)	• •	
Total	Rs. 206	206

(11) Training in Bee-Keeping at 12th Mile, Kalimpong—This is one of the two schemes in Bee-keeping. A Demonstration type of training centre has been set up on 1.3.1965. The villagers are encouraged to adopt scientific hives by providing them with bee hives at subsidised rate of Re. 24/-per box. The progress of the scheme is as follows:

No. of hives distributed at subsidised rate	120	
No. of colonies fixed	80	
Quantity of honey extracted	80	kg.
No. of trainees	Ωe	_

(12) Training in Florioulture at Dr. Graham's Homes—The scheme envisages to train up local people in floriculture which can be profitably adopted as cottage industry. The industry has a bright prospect. The training started with 10 persons as trainees with effect from 1.7.65. At present the scheme is being run in collaboration with Dr. Graham's Homes. Each trainee is entitled to a stipend of Rs. 80/- per month. The trainees are being helped to start their own nursery simultaneously with the training and they are expected

to have satisfactory earning by export of flower bulbs, seeds and cut flower, the demand for which is great both at home and abroad.

Expenditure incurred during the year under review is as follows:

Year Amount 1965-66 Rs. 8,507

(13) Training in Wool Knitting with machine at Kalimpong—This is one of the two schemes of Wool Knitting with machine. The training-cum-production centre in Wool Knitting was started with effect from 7.12.65 The centre has 15 trainees at present. Each trainee is entitled to a stipend of Rs. 30/- per month. The period of training is one year. The following figure shows the production of the centre.

Year Production Sale 7.12.65 to 81-12.65 24.15 Nil

Expenditure incurred during the year under review is as follows:

Year Amount 1965-66 Rs. 6,700

The centre is at present equipped with 10 knitting machines.

(14) Training in Carpentry at Pedong—In view of the great demand for skilled carpenters a Training Centre in the pattern of training cum-production Centre is being set up at Pedong. The training is expected to go into operation from February, '66.

Common Service Facilities:

Under the head comes the following schemes:

- (i) Dairy
- (ii) Establishment of the Sales Depot and the Service-cum-Marketing Co-operative Society.
- (i) The hill areas have been found to be ideal for dairy farming. The villagers cannot go in for maintaining good stock of milch cows as there is marketing difficulties for milk and milk products. To encourage dairy farming three Dairy Co-operative Societies have been formed, viz.
 - (1) Kainjaliya Bhanjyang Dairy Co-operative Society.
 - (2) Rimbick-Sirikhola Dairy Co-operative Society.
 - (8) Himalayan-Dairy Co-operative Society.

The following figures show the financial assistance rendered to the society as grant-in-aid during the year under review for purchase of machineries and putting up dairy shed.

(1) (2) (8)	Kainjaliya Dairy Rimbick-Sirikhola Dairy Himalayan Dairy		Re.	6,000 6,000 6,000
•	•	Total	Re.	18 000

These societies have built the dairy sheds and have purchased the machineries. The societies are producing

butter, ghee, cheese, lollypop etc. The products of the dairies get ready market. The following societies received managerial subsidy during the year under review. The amount is shown below:

		1	1964-65
			Ra.
(1)	Kainjailya-Dairy Co-operative Society		1,500
(2)	Rimbick-Sirikhola Dairy Co-operative Society		1,500
(3)	Himalayan Dairy Co-operative Society		• •
	Total	Rs.	3,000

(ii) Sale Depot at Dajeeling—Provision of marketing facilities is essential for the development of small industries. With a view to helping artisians, artisans' Co-operative and other industrial units in marketing their products a Sale Depot was set up in Darjeeling on 1.1.1964. The Sale Depot was subsequently converted into a Co-operative Sales Emporium from 1.7.1964. The Sales Emporium is at present handling goods of 10 industrial Co-operative Societies, 9 individual artisans and 6 individual units. The articles sold consist of woolen knitted garment, handicrafts footwear, tailored garments, milk and fruit products. The following figures show the value of goods marketed by the Sales Emporium:

Year		Amount
		$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{s}}$
1969-64		6,242.17
1964-65		26,949.38
1965-66 (upto 81.12.65)		24,907.47
- ·	1 otal	58,098.97

Service-cum-Marketing Co-operative Society at Siliguri—Sanction was received for organisation of a Service-cum-Marketing Co-operative Society with the object of storing raw materials required by artisans, Industrial Co-operative Societies and small industrial units, to market their finished products and to arrange them finance for improvement of the Industrial Co-operative Societies. The Society has been registered at Siliguri. The S.D.O., Siliguri is the Chairman of the Society. The S.D.O., Siliguri has been requested to allot a stall at Bidhan Market at Siliguri.

Development Programme

1. Government sanction has also been received for Managerial subsidy to the Industrial Co-operative Societies for the year 1965-66. Managerial subsidy will be given to the following Co-operative Societies:

	Name of the Society	Åmo	unt per year Rs.
(1)	Kanjaliy Dairy		1,500
(1) (2)	Himalayan Dairy		1,500
	Rimbick-Sirikhola Dairy		1,500
(4)	Kalimpong Fruit Processing Co-operative Society		8,600
(5)	Darjeeling Knitters' Co- operative Society		1.500
(6)	Phansidewa Tile Silpa Samabaya Samity		1,200
(7)	Kalimpong Women's Industrial Co-operative Society		1,900
	-	Total	12,000

2. The following figures show the disbursement of artisans' grants to the artisans for purchase of improved tools and equipments during the year under review:

	1964-65	No. of a	tisans benefited	Amount Ra.
(1)	Sericulture		15	1,050
(2)	Wool Knitting		19	1,200
(8)	Blacksmithy		12	1,200
(4)	Tailoring		8	800
(5)	Carpentry		3	175
(6)	Metal work		1	75
		Total	46	4,000
	1965-66			Rs,
(1)	Carpentry (Da Pulbasar)	rjeeling,	13	1,900
(2)	Bamboo Crafte making	and Doll	2	200
		Total	15	1,500

Government sanction of Rs. 8,000 has been received for the year 1965-66 for giving 50 per cent subsidy to the artisans for purchase of tools subject to maximum of Rs. 100 to each artisan. Application are being received from the artisans.

3. The Kalimpong Fruit Processing Co-operative Society has a paid up share capital of Rs. 15,160. The Society received financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 6,000 during the year 1964-65 for purchase of equipment and managerial grant. The progress of the society during the year under review is as follows:

Year	Production	Sale
1963-64	5,882.75	4,182.70
1964-65	11,939.40	6,548.05
1965-66 (upto 31.12.65)	16,146.55	7,709.80
Total	33,968·70	18,390-85

- 4. A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been received during the year 1965-66 under the scheme of award of prizes to artisans and trainees of the centre in recognition of their meritorious work and also as an incentive to them. Under the scheme it is proposed to award the first prize of Rs. 200. The second prize of Rs. 125 and the third prize of Rs. 75. The prizes will be given preferably in kind in the form of tools and implements.
- 5. Under the scheme of receiving higher training in the institution within the Project or outside the Project, three persons were sent to the following places for acquiring higher training during 1964-65.
 - (1) Smt. Sarala Chettri (Darjeeling)—To Tung for acquiring sock Knitting knowledge
 - (2) Sri Sarad Pradhan (Rimbick)—To Dr. Graham's Homes for learning poultry keeping
 - (8) Sri N.K. Dutts of Siliguri—To Bombay for acquiring cottage Match making knowledge

Loans

The following figures show the financial assistance rendered in the shape of loan for expansion of industries during the year under review:

	1965		
	Industry No. of	Loaness	Amount
(1)	Shoe Making	1	2,000
(2)	Tile Making	1	2,000
(3)	Repair of Machines and Watch	1	8,000
(4)	Tailoring	1	700
(5)	Weaving	1	400
(6)	Cycle-repairing	1	900
(7)	Tin Smithy	1	100
(8)	Pan Baroj	1	500
(9)	Pine apple cultivation	6	6,000
	Total	26	16,900
	1965-66		
Ind	ustries		
(1)	Dairy (Darjeeling-Pulbazar)	59	16,500
(2)	Dairy (Kalimpong I)	27	6,750
(8)	Dairy (Kalimpong II)	18	8,750
(4)	Dairy (Siliguri-Naxalbari) 🧋	10	8,000
		109	80,000
	1965-66		
(1)	Saw Mill	1	10,000
(2)	Wool Knitting	7	4,600
(8)	Piggery & Poultry	19	11,400
(4)	Tile making	1	2,000
(5)	Bristle Dressing	8	4,000
(6)	Hide Tanning	9 ·	1,000
	Total	38	88,000

- 6. An amount of Rs. 158,000 has been sanctioned for giving loans to individual units. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 50,000 is proposed to be issued to the Service-cum-Marketing Society, Siliguri.
- 7. A Co-operative Society under the name of the Siliguri Match Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. at Siliguri has been organized. The society has been registered. Grant for shed construction of the society has been received from the All India Khadi & Village Industries Commission. The shed is under construction.
- 8. Industrial Loan—An amount of Rs. 150,000 has been disbursed to the artisans of the Blocks as loan under B.S.A.I. Act to develop the Cottage Industries. A loan unto Rs. 10,000 is being advanced by the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling and all these loan cases upto Rs. 1 lakh are being processed by the District Industrial Officers, Darjeeling.
- 9. Tribal Welfare Grant—A grant is being given to the poor scheduled castes and scheduled bribe artisans to promote their cottage industries every year by the district Tribal Welfare Officer, Darjeeling.
- 10. Cotton & Wool Weaving Centre, Darjesling— This Unit is a T.C.P.C. nature to impart the training

on Blanket making, Woolen cloth, Lepcha bag making, Towel, etc.

- 11. Scheme of hire-purchase, import & Small scale registration—Machineries are being supplied to the industrialists on hire-purchase system through the West Bengal Small Industries Corporation, West Bengal & National Small Industries Corporation. A Unit can be registered as small-scale industry. Import quota and other scarce raw materials quota is being given, and all these things are being made by the District Industrial Officer, Darjeeling.
- 12. Scheme of Rehabilitation of Goldsmith and Burma Evacuees—After the promulgation of Gold control order 346 Goldsmiths have been issued the certificates and Rs. 1.85,000 approx. have been advanced as loan. Eight cases of the Burma Evacuees have so far been processed.
- 13. Industrial co-operative societies and other big units—The following Industrial Co-operative Societies are running their industries satisfactorily.
 - 1 Kalimpong Arts and Crafts
 - 2 Kalimpong Fruit Processing
 - 3 Algarah Dairy
 - 4 Kurseong Cobblers Co-operative
 - 5 Phansidewa Tile Making
 - 6 Kaijilia Dairy
 - 7 Takdah Handiorafts Society
 - 8 Darjeeling Tibetan Refugee Self-Help Centre etc.

9. PANCHAYAT

Panchayti Raj institutions have been introduced in the district of Darjeeling in a phased programme. In 1958 Gram Panchayats and Anchal Panchayats were introduced in three blocks viz. Darjeeling-Pulbazar, Jore Bungalow-Sukiapokhri and Rangli-Rangliot. Then in 1951 two more Blocks viz. Kalimjong I and Kalimpong II were added to it. Finally in early 1964 the remaining five Blocks viz Kurseong, Mirik, Garubathan, Siliguri-Naxalbari and Kharibari-Phansidewa were covered by Gram and Anchal Panchayats. Anchalik Parishads were introduced in all the Blocks during August-September 1964 and Zilla Parishad came into existence in November, 1964.

There are altogether 218 Gram Panchayats in this district with 2,276 members and 54 Anchal Panchayats with 453 members. The ten Anchalik Parishads of the ten Blocks have a total membership of 201 including 10 associate members and the membership of Darjeeling Zilla Parishad is 36 including 5 associate members.

People in this district are very much enthusiastic about Panchayati Raj and take a dynamic interest in the activities of the Panchayat institutions. The

collection of taxes out of assessment of Anchal Panchayats is quite high varying between 80 per cent to 90 per cent. In addition to collection of taxes each Anchal Panchayat receives a grant of Rs. 1,000 per year from the State Govt. The State Government also contributes the full amount of the salary of the Anchal Panchayat Secretary and 50 per cent contribution towards the salary of chowkidars and dafadars.

The activities of Gram and Anchal Panchayats cover a wide field of rural upliftment works such as: Supply of drinking water, lighting arrangements, drainage, sanitation, construction and maintenance of village roads, construction of irrigation canals, cultivation of fallow lands, establishment and maintenance of primary schools, libraries etc. organisation of voluntary labour for community works etc.

The Panchayats in Darjeeling-Pulbazar block have constructed 50 miles of kutcha road and repaired 287 miles of kutcha roads, built 9 bridges and repaired another 12, built 11 schools and repaired 6 and executed 9 water supply schemes. They organised voluntary labour worth Rs. 270,000. They also arranged supply of drinking water, lighting and sanitation.

The Panchayats in Jore Bungalow-Sukiapokhri Block also executed schemes for rural development such as supply of drinking water, supply of electricity, drainage, sanitation and construction of roads.

The Panchayats of Ranli-Rangliot block and Kalimpong I block participated rural development activities by construction and repair of kutcha roads, construction of bridges, arrangements of water supply etc.

The Panchayats of Kalimpong II Block made arrangements for supply of drinking water, took up plant protection schemes, construction and repair of roads and bridges. construction of recreation centres etc. and organised Village Volunteer Force and Defence Labour Bank. The schemes executed through voluntary labour are—compost pit 26, irrigation canal -20, repair of road—24, Kutcha bridge—9, supply of drinking water—1, construction of play ground—3 and control of jhora—2.

The Panchayats in Garubathan Block, though they came into existence only recently has already organised Village Volunteer Force and Defence Labour Bank. Similarly a drinking water supply scheme was executed by the Panchayat through voluntary labour in Kurseong Block.

The Zilla Parishad and the Anchalik Parishads have been introduced only recently and has not done as yet anything of importance. It is hoped that they will also come forward and discharge their share of responsibility in the development process.

Appendix I

GAZETTEER

ALGARAH—A basar in Kalimpong subdivision having an improved water supply owing to the Darjeeling Improvement Fund. In the last decade a Rural Health Treatment Centre was located in this place which still continues. It is a principal market for cardamoms and in normal years used to transact business of no less than Rs. 400,000. There is a metalled road from Kalimpong to Algarah fit for light lorries. This forms part of the Kalimpong-Rishi Road and there is a Khasmahal Inspection Bungalow.

BADAMTAM—A bazar under the Darjeeling Improvement Fund in Darjeeling subdivision. There is a tea estate of the same name near the bazar. Badamtam is a Lepcha word, meaning "the bank of the badam bamboo". Situated on the Rangit valley it grows Pine in fair quantity and is believed to be the only locality in West Bengal where pine occurs naturally. There is a road from Badamtam to Barnesbeg which is negotiable by light motor vehicles. There is a Dak Bungalow under the Darjeeling Improvement Fund at Badamtam which is 6 miles from Darjeeling on the Rangit Road.

BAGDOGRA—This place in Siliguri subdivision has acquired great importance as an Airport. There is a Scheduled Passenger service from Calcutta to Bagdogra run by the Indian Airlines. The runway is an all-weather one. There are a Rural Health Unit and a Railway Station and a Forest Range of the same name. There is a saw yard. The National Highway from Kissenganj to Siliguri passes along the Bagdogra Railway Station. The Khasmahal Department maintains a road from Bagdogra to Tirana fit for heavy motor traffic.

BAGORA—This is a small village in Kurseong subdivision on the Dow Hill-Senchal Range on the Old Military Road from Pankhabari to Ghum. There is a Forest Bungalow which is about 4 miles from Ghum Railway Station and on the ridge above it. Recently a Youth Hostel has been opened in this Bungalow.

BIJANBARI—One of the largest market places in Darjeeling subdivision situated west of Darjeeling town in what is called Pulbazar down in the valley at a height of about 2,000 feet. Bijanbari takes its name from the enormous traffic in potato, chirata and honey from Nepal. There is an improved water supply and a Rural Health Unit. It is the terminus of a Ropeway Station connecting Darjeeling, Bijanbari is also a famous market for cardamoms and before the Second World War together with Pulbazar used to transact business worth about one million rupees. It forms part of the Kurmi Estate.

MIRIK—This is a small forest block in the Kalimnong subdivison situated at the junction of the Riyang Khola with the Tista. Famous for scenic beauty and contains an Inspection Bungalow belonging to the Workers and Buildings Department.

CHUNGTONG—In Lepcha the name is the arrow headed place i.s., a site at the junction of two rivers. Chungtong is a Ropeway Station and is proposed as a hydro-electric station for the Darjeeling Municipality.

CHUNABHATI—A railway station in Kurseong subdivision midway between Tung and Tindharia. In Nepali it means the lime kiln. There is another Chunabhati at Kalimpong which contains a Forest Bungalow.

CINCHONA-The original home of cinchona was in the north-western part of South America, chiefly Bolivia and Peru. The antipyretic properties of its bark were probably known to the Jesuit missionaries in those countries but its introduction into Europe in 1639 is ascribed to the Countess of Chinchon, wife of the Spanish Vicercy of Peru. Quinine, the essential principle of cinchona, was isolated in France in 1820 and the indiscriminate exploitation of the South American forests which followed led to the fear, later justified, of an early exhaustion of the natural sources of supply. Attempts were accordingly made to organise the cultivation of cinchona as the only means of ensuring continuity of supplies. A Dutch expedition to South America in 1853 under Hass Karl resulted in the introduction of plants and seed into Java, while the fruits of a British expedition under Clements Markham in 1859 to South-America formed the basis of Indian plantations. For a long time the Dutch and Indian plantations have provided the only supplies of cinchons, but within the last three decades its cultivation has also been undertaken in a number of other countries the chief of which are East Africa, Central America, Malaya, Australia, New Zealand, French, Indo-China and Korea The Russian experiments with cinchona as an annual crop in the Caucasus region is an interesting development.

The bulk of the material from the Markham expedition was taken to Ootacamund in the Nilgiries, where McIvor with great zeal and energy set about the formation of a cinchona plantation. In Bengal the cultivation of this exotic species was entrusted to Dr. Anderson, then Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, to whose labours, technical ability and judgement the success of the present plantations is largely due. In 1861 he was deputed to Java to study the methods adopted by the Dutch. He returned with a large number of healthy plants, some of which were retained for Bengal, the rest being sent to Ootacamund. In the meantime plants were raised in Calcutta from seed

supplied by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The Bengal experiment started with plants from Java, from Ootscamund and a few from the Calcutta gardens. The first nurseries were tried at Senchal where, however, the climate proved too rigorous and the plants had to be transferred to a milder climate at Lebong. There they thrived and a suitable location for a permanent plantation was found at Rungbee on a spur projecting from Senchal in a south-easterly direction. Between 1861 and 1869 the main preoccupation was with scientific and technical problems connected with the propagation and aftercare of the plants. The initial difficulties overcome, the plantation grew and small harvests of bark began to come in from the year 1869-70. The plantation started with five species of cinchona: Succirubra, officinalis, panudiana, microntha and calisaya. At first succirubra established itself as the most suitable species and this was the variety officially encouraged in Bengal, while in Java the Dutch were rapidly developing as the best yielder of quinine the "calisaya" and more especially a variety of it called the ledgeriana. Subsequent experience established ledgeriana also as a very suitable species for Bengal but succirubra held the field until some time between 1880 and 1890 when more attention was given to quinine as the best of the alkaloid drugs and to ledgerians as the best source of quinine, in preference to "cinchona febrifuge", a mixture of all the alkaloids of the cinchona bark for which succirubra was considered to be the more profitable source. At present the Bengal plantations concentrate mainly on ledgeriana together with a small proportion of a hybrid of ledgeriana and succirubra which was obtained by the crossing of the two species about the year 1900. In the Nilgiri Hills and other parts of Mairas they have not been so successfully with ledgeriana, the species mainly cultivated being robusta, officinalis and succirubra. Robusta is a good yielder specially adapted to higher elevations and its introduction into a few years ago has given results of good promise.

The plantation at Rungbee was gradually extended on the whole range lying between the Rungbee (or Rongjo) and the Riyang valleys. In 1887 an area at Sittong on an adjoining ridge to the south of the Riyang valley was taken in. In 1883 a plantation of 800 acres was started in the Rangiang valley but the rainfall proved too heavy and the plantation was abandoned in 1896. A plantation of 500 acres at Nimbong in the same tract was purchased in 1893 from the Bhutia Cinchona Association and was given up by 1889 after complete extraction of the standing crop. About the same time another standing crop of 170,000 lbs. just across the Rungbee valley and to its north was purchased from the Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona Association. Records also show nurchases of bark from private planters in Sikkim about the same time. The cultivation of cinchona by private estates in the Darjeeling district was made possible through direct State encouragement by way of supply of seed and seedlings at nominal rates. Private enterprises did not however continue for long, having proved uneconomical owing to a temporary slump in bark prices. The District Gazetteer published in 1947 says that the Rungbee and Sittong ridges constituting the

Mangpu plantation had a total area of 12,000 acres and a standing crop of 4,000 acres. The year of these figures is not however mentioned in the Gazetteer. The Eighty-seventh Annual Report of the Cinchona Directorate, however, giving the figures for March 1949 gave the total area under the standing cinchona crop in the Mangpu plantation as only 16,566 acres. In 1955 the area almost remained the same. But on 1.4.67 the area under cinchona plantation in Mongpu was found to be limited to only 670.26 acres.

In 1900 the Government started a second plantation at Munsong, then under Reserve Forest. The District Gazetteer of 1947 states that the plantation occupied a total area of 8,000 acres with about 3,500 acres under cinchona. The Annual Report of 1948-49 gave the total acreage under cinchons in the Munsong plantation to be 1.892 acres. The area increased to 2,500 acres in 1955 which again came down to 1,667.50 acres on 1.4 67. In 1938 a third plantation was opened in the Rongo block of the Kalimpong Forest Division where it was expected that a total area of 1,600 acres would be ultimately under cinchons, 400 acres having already been planted up by the end of 1943-44. In March 1949 the total area under cinchona in the Rongo plantation was 570 acres. On 1st September, 1955 this block was transferred to the Director of Medicinal Plants for cultivation of other medicinal plants.

A fourth plantation was started about 1943 in the Latpanchar group of blocks in the Kurseong Forest Division. On 1.4.67 the area under cultivation in this block was about 664.16 acres. In March 1949 the total area under cinchona in the Latpanchar plantation was 264 acres. The total area under cinchona in the four plantations of Mangpu. Munsong, Rongo and Latpanchar in March 1949 was 4,382 acres. The latest departmental estimate of the total acreage under cinchona in the district is 3,002 acres (1.4.67).

The average yearly harvests of bark in the past have been approximately as follows:

Average annual harvest

1869-70	to	1878-79	113,000	lbs.
1879-80	to	18 88-89	321,000	
188 9 -90	to	1898-99	518,000	•
1899-1900	to	1908-09	533,0 00	.,
19 0 9-10	to	1918-19	565,000	,,
1919-20	to	192 8-29	646,000	,,
1 92 9 -3 0	to	19 38-3 9	1,200 000	11
1948- 49			1,811,016	•
19 66-67			679,162	Kg.

The first product to be manufactured in Bengal was a mixture of all the alkaloids of cinchona to which was given the name of cinchona febrifuge. The first year's output of 48 lbs. was obtained in 1874-75. The method of manufacture was simple, consisting of extraction of the active principles of the bark by means of an acid and their subsequent precipitation from the extract by means of an alkali. The factory equipment was not elaborate and production capacity was small. In the 14 years between 1874 and 1887 (the year

quinine was first produced at the factory) the total output of cinchona febrifuse was only 82,023 lbs. giving a yearly average of 5,858 lbs. The credit of developing a process for the manufacture of quinine similar to that used in Europe, without information of the details of the European method, is due to Mr. Wood, former Quinologist, and to Mr. Gammie, Deputy Superintendent of the plantations. In the first year 1887, the production of Quinine was 331 lbs., the next year it rose to 2,000 lbs. The 10,000 lbs. limit was reached by 1895-6, while in another 10 years the capacity rose to 16,000 lbs. Thereafter followed a sudden jump to 27 000 lbs. as a result of the installation, in 1907, of new plant and machinery. There have been no major alterations to the factory or changes in the method of manufacture since. But with the help, from time to time, of small additions to plant and machinery and minor adaptations of process, production capacity rose to 70,000 lbs. per year, an increase which has proved invaluable during the Second World War. In 1966-67, 9,993 Kg. of cinchons febrifuge ware produced.

Up to the end of the last century a part of the bark was extracted to give cinchona febrifuge alone and a part to give both that product and quicine: but the entire available supplies of bark are now extracted by a standard alkali process in which quinine supplies obtained as the primary product and cinchona febrifuge as a by-product. Both in the variety of products in their quality the factory at Mangau has made rapid strides in the last decade, the number of different products issued being over 32.

In the early days cinchona was propagated mainly from cuttings but, in the Bengal Hantations and in Madras, it is now propagated from seed. In Java grafting is known to be the more common method but has not been adopted in India with any degree of success. The seed is very small and light, 60,000 to 70,000 seeds going to the ounce, and is harvested towards the end of winter. It is sown about March in specially prepared beds suitably covered. The seed bed consists mainly of sifted leaf mould. The nursery lines usually face north and the seed is broadcast and covered up with a thin layer of fine leaf mould. Germination takes 3 or 4 weeks and when half-an-inch high the seedlings are replanted in other beds, prepared as before at a spacing of 1"×1". These are transplanted once again after a few weeks into final nurseries at spacing of 4"×4". In these nurseries the plants are allowed to grow and are hardened by gradually increasing exposure throughout the winter until they are ready to be planted in the field after the early rains. Preparation of the land for planting requires a great deal of labour. Where it is occupied by heavy jungle, the forest is felled a year or two shead and allowed to rot through the rains. In the winter the logs are cut up and removed and the land cleared with the minimum possible burning. Adequate measures have to be taken to prevent soil erosion. The land is then staked out at 4 feet intervals. Tallies or plant holes are dug to a depth of 18" and these are recovered after some exposure of the soil. As soon as the land has absorbed sufficient moisture the young plants are put out into tallies, care being taken to select a slight wet and cloudy day. The after-care of the plantation consists of keeping weeds down by sickling, aerating the soil by cultivation and removing dead and dying brauches from the plants from time to time. From the third year, small harvests are obtained from the last process. At the end of the eighth year, all the plants are coppleed to give the first primary harvest. The coppied plants throw out fresh shoots and have a fresh period of growth. Vacancies caused by death of plants during the first eight-year period are also now filled up by new seedlings. The block is taken care of for a further period of 8 years after which all the plants are harvested by uprooting. In the course of harvesting, the bark is removed from the root and stem by beating with a wooden mallet and from the branches by scraping with a knife; the green bark is dried in the sun and drying is completed, if necessary. in an artificial drier.

In the factory the dry cinchona bark is first ground to a fine powder in a series of mechanical disintegrators. It is then mixed with slaked lime and a quantity of water just enough to make the powder moist. The mixture is kept for 24 hours during which the lime has a preliminary physical and che nicel action. It is then tipped into extraction vats containing enough water to provide adequate mixing and enough mineral oil to dissolved the alkaloids liberated by the caustic sola subsequently added. The contents of the extraction vats are heated by passing stream through coils fitted to them and stirred continuously by mechanical stirrers. The mixture is now allowed to settle and the layer of oil floating on the top and containing most of the alkaloi is in solution is drawn Extraction is completed by heating with fresh quantities of oil, after which the bark residue is discarded. The entire oil extract is again treated with a dilute solution of sulphueic said to remove the alkaloids. The oil so treated is returned for use with fresh batches of bark and the soid extrast of alkaloids is neutralised with caustic soda while still hot. The neutral solution, on cooling, deposits crude quinins sulphate which after further cooling for 48 hours is filtered off through a centrifugal machine. The mother liquor from the mixture is treated with excess of alkali to yield the by-product, einchona febrifuge; this comes down as a buff precipitate, is filtered on canvas, washed, dried and powdered before being parkel in tins. The orude quinine sulphate removed by filtration is first washed with cold water and then dissolved in hot water. The solution is clarified by boiling with activated carron and filtered through cloth to give a clear solution. The solution is run into long shallow cooling troughs by night and by next morning the quinine sulphate is obtained in the form of fine white cristals. These are removed by filtering through a centrifugal machine, put on trays into a drying room and, when dry, removed and packed. A part of the quinine is packed as powder, a part is converted into tablets; small quantities are converted into quinine hydrochloride, quinine bihydrochloride or other salts.

The record of bark and quinine production in the

1920's and 1980's disturbed the Local Government and it was felt that work was not proceeding as it should in the cinchons plantations. In 1938 Messrs. C. C. Calder, Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, and Superintendent of Cinchona Cultivation, Bengal, and O. M. Martin, Secretary, Forest and Excise Department, drew up a scheme of reorganisation in 1938 which sought to divide the Cinchona Department and to substitute a divided control for a single control. The plantation branch was to be made independent of the factory and laboratory and placed under the Conservator of Forests, while the factory and laboratory would deal directly with the Government. The distribution work which was being done by the Presidency Jail would also be transferred to the factory side. Dissatisfied with this reorganisation scheme Government appointed a Special Officer to report on the working of the Cinchona Department. In November 1939 B. Das Gupta, Special Officer, produced a comprehensive report on which the Finance Minister, N. B. Sarker recorded in January, 1940, a masterly note rejecting Messrs Calder and Martin's scheme of reorganisation. It was evident that the scheme of 1938 had, as the Finance Minister put it, "had its origin not in inherent requirements of cinchona but in extraneous considerations". The Finance Minister was of the opinion that the Factory and the Plantation were so integrally connected that it was impossible to separate them without doing harm to both. They should therefore be under a unified control and the Plantation, the Factory and Distribution should form three separate branches of one department under a common administrative head. Further, there should be a whole-time Superintendent with headquarters at Mangpu, who should be the Head of the Department and communicate with the Government. Accordingly with effect from the 1st October 1940 there was a Superintendent of Cinchona, Bengal, and the unified scheme was implemented from 1941-42. A new Directorate was established called the Cinchona Directorate, which passed under the control of the Commerce and Industries Department and so it has remained ever since.

The Quinine Factory at Mangpu has a plant capacity for production of 63,000 lbs. of Quinine Sulphate B. P. 1948 and 33,000 of Cinchona Febrifuge annually by consuming two million pounds of cinchona bark. All sulphate of quinine manufactured in the Cinchona Factory strictly conforms to the B. P. 1948 standard. This latest standard enjoins greater purification of quinine. For this purpose the factory has been equipped with some new and modern plants and machinery. The factory has a well-equipped laboratory where technical problems regarding the manufacture are studied and solved. The departmental figures show that in 1966-67 about 29,440 Kg. of quininé sulphate were produced in the factory.

The total labour employed in the Government Cinchona Plantations is 2,622, consisting of 1,587 men, 960 women and 75 chokras. The factory employes 140 men only. The daily rates of wages of labour are Rs. 3,54 for men, Rs. 2.69 for women and Rs. 2-01 per chokra. In the factory 154 men were

employed on 1.4.67. All workers in the cinchons plantations and the factory are provided with free houses, which are repaired at Government cost. With each house a minimum of half acre of land is allotted for growing crops, gardening and poultry rearing. The workers and their families up to a total of 4 members (including self) are supplied with ration at concessional rates. The workers and their families receive free medical aid from the 3 plantation hospitals, each of which has its separate staff of Medical Officer. Compounder. Nurse and Lady Health Visitor. There are a number of primary schools scattered over the 4 plantations and an adult education centre has also been opened. There is a well organised Labour Welfare Centre at Mangpu, and two more centres in two other plantations also. Although the workers are employed on 'no work no pay' basis, they are allowed sick leave with full pay up to a maximum of 20 days in a year, 10 of which can be carried over to the next year, if not availed of during the current year. They are also allowed 10 days' leave with full pay during the Pujas (six days during Durgapuja and four days during Kalipuja). The women workers are allowed maternity benefits in the form of rest with full pay for 3 months (6 weeks prior to and 6 weeks following confinement).

In recent years the high cost of production and the competition of synthetic drugs have hit cinchona plantation all over the world particularly in India. In the pre-war market each pound of quinine was sold at Rs 24.00 which fell down to Rs. 16.00 in the postwar days. At present each kilogram of quinine sells between 50 to 60 dollers in the international market. The position of plantations was reviewed in August 1949 by the Government of India which appointed a Special Cinchona Committee to report on the position of Cinchona Plantations in Darjeeling and Madras. The Special Cinchona Committee consisting of six members submitted their report in March 1953. This committee was of the opinion that although expansion in West Bengal was difficult, the method of recording areas under cinchona was unsatisfactory and should be standardised, there was lack of systematic data on the yield of bark and on the yield of quinine, supervision over labour remained to be improved and the process of accounting might be made more businesslike. But the main "crux of the matter lies in the initiation of a proper sales drive and its success". A second conference on the quinine policy of Government of India was held in 1955. Subsequently two more conferences were held in 1959 and 1961.

The Special Cinchona Committee laid much stress on finding out the optimum condition for the cultivation of cinchona. Experiments on proper scientific lines in this direction was carried on from 1953-4 in the Research section under the Cinchona Directorate. The application of quinine is not limited to fighting out malaria only. In America and Europe quinine is used with cold drinks and wines. It has wide application in many other industrial products. The National Physical Laboratory and another Glass Factory at Durgapur have placed orders for quinine with the Mongpu factory for manufacture of polarised and sunglass respectively.

Quinidine, an alkaloid prepared from quinine is much in demand all the world over. It is a popular ingredient for the manufacture of a medicine for the heart disease. Mongpu factory is presently manufacturing only about 10 Kg. of quinidine against a minimum demand of about 500 Kg.

Constantia—The top of a hill about 2 miles southwest of Kurseong Railway Station containing the subdivisional Officer's Bungalow which used to be a famous hotel at the time when the Pankhabari-Ghum Old Military Road, which passes below Constantia was in operation. This place gives a very fine view of the mountains of the Darjeeling side and the plains below showing the Mechi, the Balasan and other rivers. At one time the house was the premises of the Victoria Boys' School.

DARJEELING—Darjeeling town is the headquarters of the District and is situated in the Lower Himilayas (27° 3′N. and 88° 16′ E.) at a distance of 369½ miles by the old rail route from Calcutta. The name is a corruption of Dorje-ling and means the place of the Dorje, the mystic thunderbolt of the Lamaist religion; it was the name given to the Buddhist Monastery which stood on the top of Observatory Hill.

The town lies on a long spur projecting northwards from the Ghum-Senchal ridge. The spur rises abruptly from Ghum to the top of Katapahar (7.886 feet) and then gradually descends to 7.520 feet at Jalapahar and to 7.002 feet at the Chaurasta. It rises again to 7.163 feet at Observatory Hill just north of the Chaurasta and then divides into two, the Lebong spur and the Birch Hill (and Takvar) spur. Both these spurs descend steeply into the valley of the Rangit river flowing at a height of less than 3,000 feet above sea level. The ridge is narrow at the top and its eastern slope is very steep; the bazar and nearly all the houses have been built on the more gentle western slope.

Although the town contains a large number of cheaply constructed and unsightly buildings with little in the way of trees to screen them from view, it is located in such a position that from most points in it, views of mountains may be obtained which can scarcely be rivalled in any other part of the world. The visitor cannot only view a mangnificent distant landscape from the town but he will find, within its limits, parks, gardens and a museum which give him a close view of the animal and vegetable life to be found in the surrounding country and some idea of the original appearance of the spur on which the town now lies before the forest was cleared and the area built up.

The Lloyd Botanic Gardens are situated just below the Eden Sanitarium and date back to 1865 when Dr. T. Anderson started a branch of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, and a cinchona nursery at Rangiron about 6 miles from Darjeeling It was found to be unsuitable for the cultivation of cinchona and too far from Darjeeling for a botanic garden. Sir Ashley Eden, the Lieutenant-Governor, decided to develop a garden close to Darjeeling and Mr. William Lloyd in 1878 presented

a suitable plot of land, accessible and with an excellent aspect. The gardens have been named after him in commemoration of his liberality.

The land was cleared and laid out under the direction of Sir George King, then Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. He was assisted by Mr. A. T. Jeffery of the cinchona plantations who became Curator of the new garden. He was in 1886 succeeded by Mr. Kennedy of the cinchona plantations and in his time experiments were made in the garden with the introduction of potatoes. These were unsuccessful as were Mr. Kennedy's attempts to plant up the town with trees in replacement of those destroyed or damaged by cattle and the local residents.

In 1898 the municipal garden was taken out of the supervision of the Curator and about this time steps were taken to bring together in the garden complete collections of Eastern Himalaya species and to add some Western Himalaya and other temperate species. In 1902 Mr. Cave was appointed Curator in place of Mr. Kennedy. The grounds had contained a museum but this was now transferred to asite outside the garden.

The garden, since 1901, has been used for the collection and distribution of seeds, plants and bulbs and for experiments on the adaptability of exotics. Various investigations of economic importance are conducted on behalf of departments, institutions and individuals and the garden exchanges seeds and plants all over the world and supplies specimens for herbarium museum and class demonstration to Universities and Colleges in India and abroad.

The area of the garden is forty acres and is divided into three main sections: (1) an upper indigenous section, (2) a lower exotic section containing many species from temperate parts of the world, certain of which have been acclimatised in various provinces in India since their introduction to this garden and (3) a miscellaneous section containing the predominating species of plants of the Eastern Himalaya certain species of the hill plants of North-Western India, Eastern India, Burma and the Nilgiris. In the Sir John Anderson Rock Garden are grown alpine and other dwarf Himalayan species of rare beauty. The garden has a permanent stock of just over 1,500 plants under cultivation; these represent the temperate floras of thirteen different countries of the world.

The plants grown in the Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling have been described in a publication entitled "Plants of the Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling, written by Dr. K. Biswas, M. A. D. Sc. (Edin). F.R.S.E Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

Botanical and other researches are also carried out at the Mayapuri laboratory of the Bose Institute. The property (Mayapuri and Brookside) is situated on the McIntosh Road and was acquired by the late Sir Jagadish Bose in 1920: a laboratory was later established.

The Natural History Museum is housed in a

building just below the Victoria Park completed in 1915: before that, it was located in a building in the botanic Gardens. The Museum contains wellarranged and comprehensive collections of the mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles, leeches, butterflies and dragon flies found in the district and neighbouring areas as well as some specimens from other parts of India and the world. It has a small library. The Museum building is the property of Government and since 1923 it has been managed by the Darjeeling Natural History Society and the Curator Mr. C. M. Inglis who worked until 1948. The society publishes a journal quarterly. The income of the Museum since 1923 ranged from Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 10,000 per annum, the main items of receipt being grants from Government, the Darjeeling Improvement fund and the Municipality.

In contrast to the trim lawns of the Botanic Gardens is the natural beauty of the woods situated on Birch Hill, the ridge running north of the town. The woods are managed by the Forest Department as a reserved forest and are maintained as a public park. With their wealth of vegetation, shady walks and old moss-covered and creeper-bound trees, they show what Darjeeling was like when it was first discovered. This park and the small areas of forest on Jalapahar and Observatory Hill are the only parts of the town where the fine forests which once covered the hill-sides entirely have not been ruthlessly felled by builders of owners. Most of the few forest trees still surviving in the town have been disfigured by lopping for firewood or fodder. There are a few open spaces in the town maintained by the Municipality as pleasure grounds among which can be mentioned Observatory Hill, the Victoria Park, the Donvan Park and the Brabourne Parkthe last opened in 1938 as a memorial to the late Lord Brabourne' a Governor of Bengal.

From the built-up area the Calcutta road on the east of the Jalapahar ridge and the Auckland road on the west are bridle paths which lead to Ghum and offer to the user delightful views of mountain Beyond Ghum various roads lead up to Senchal (8,163 feet) and Tiger Hill (8,515 feet) 6 miles from Darjeeling through fine forests of oak, mangnolia and rhododendron. The pink flowering manguolia is only found in this locality. There is a golf course between Senchal and Tiger Hill and from the summits of both, when the weather is clear, can be obtained a fine view of the plains of Bengal, of the mountain spurs sinking to the plains and of the courses of several great rivers the Tista, the Balasan, the Mahanadi and the Mechi. To the north is a panorama probably unsurpassed in the world. In the foreground is the great valley of the Rangnu 4 miles across and 4,000 feet deep formed, on the one side, by the Darjeeling ridge bare of forest and scarred by landships and, on the other, by the forest-clad Takdah ridge. Further away is the Rangit valley and beyond it in the middle distance stands prominent the coneshaped peak of Tendong (8,676 feet). According to

Lepcha tradition, when Lepchas were the only inhabitants, there was a great flood. The few survivors of the flood used the summit as a point of refuge as Mount Ararat was said to have been used. Behind Tendong is the higher mountain of Mainom over 10,000 feet high with the precipice on the eastern side of its summit clearly visible. Beyond is a line of snow mountains stretching across the entire nothern horizon dominating all in the centre is Kinchinjunga 45 miles away and 28,146 feet above mean sea level: it is flanked on the west by Kabru (24,015 feet) and Janu (25,300 feet) and on the east by the sharp conical peaks of Pandim (22,020 feet) and Narsingh (18.145 feet). To the northeast, can be seen most of the high peaks of North-Sikkim, Simvo (22,369 feet, Siniolohu (22,600 feet), Lama Anden (19.250 feet), Chumiomo (22,430 feet), Kanchenjhau 69 miles away with a flat top capped with ice 22,700 feet high and Pauhunri (28,180 feet). Further still to the east can be seen the ridge over 14,000 feet high, the boundary Sikkin and Tibet, extending to the mountain Gipmochi (14,518 feet) which is the trijunction of the bounderies of Sikkim, Bhutan and Tibet. The two passes, the Jelap La and the Nathu La, over which trade from India is carried to Tibet can be picked out on the sky line and appearing over the ridge and situated in Tibet 40 miles beyond it, can be seen the beautiful mountain of Chomolarhi (23,930 feet). On the other side of Kinchinjunga west of it and at a distance of over 100 miles from where the observer stands, he can see three snowy peaks above the Singalila ridge which runs down from Kinchinjungs and Kabru to form the boundary first between Nepal and Siktim and then between Nepal and Darjeeling district. These three peaks seem small in comparison with nearer Sikkim mountain giants but the middle one, by no means the most impressive of the three in appearance, is Mount Everest (29,002 feet), the highest mountain in the world.

From Darjeeling itself the northward view is almost as impressive but the Everest group and Chomolarhi are hidden by the boundary ridgas on the north-east and north-west horizons. To the south Darjeeling gets no view of the plains owing to the higher ground at Ghum intervening. There is no lack of variety in the views even when the high snows are not visible. The play of light and shade and ever-changing cloud and mist over the valleys and tea gardens in the foreground are almost as attractive as the magnificent panorama that becomes visible when the sky clears.

The walker who cares to leave the town will find many delightful roads and paths in the forests which cover the Senchal mountain, the Takdah and Lebong ridges and that between Ghum and the Nepal frontier. For those who have more time, descends to the valleys below through tea gardens and forests offer delightful day expeditions when the weather is favourable. Those who wish to go further will find Darjeeling a good starting point for trips of a week or more along the Singalila ridge or into Sikkim and a convenient centre for the collection of supplies and transport for

these expeditions. It is from Darjeeling that porters are recruited by the various mountaineering expeditions which have attempted to scale the high peaks of the Himalayas.

In normal times, Darjeeling has two seasons which are popular with visitors, the spring and the autumn. For most visitors the winter is too cold and the monsoon months too wet. The hotel and boarding house business thus tends to be limited to two somewhat short seasons and many establishments have in consequence a precarious and transitory existence. Among the oldest are the Eden Sanitarium, the Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, the Mount Everest Hotel, the Bellevue Hotel and, until it was more or less destroyed in the 1984 earthquake, the Rockville Hotel. The Darjeeling Planters' Club provides residential and club life for Europeans and the Darjeeling Gymkhana Club indoor and outdoor recreation for members of all communities. The latter has an excellent skating rink, half a dozen tennis courts, two squash rackets courts, a ball room and a billiards room. It also provides golf at Senchal and organises race meetings in the suring and autumn at Lebong.

The town is fairly well provided with means of recreation. A number of open spaces and playing grounds belonging to schools, colleges, the Police and Military are on occasions available for use by the public. The town has two public cinema halls (one in the Town Hall and theatrical performances are occasionally given in them as well as in the Nripendra Narayan Hindu Public Hall. Restaurants, tea shops and eating houses abound and jorters, rickshaws and ponies can readily be hired, at rates laid down by the Municipality, by visitors who require them. Motor vehicles can only use a few road in the town but taxies can obtained at the Bazar and the stand near the Town Hall for journeys to Lebong, Ghum and other parts of the district.

Darjeeling has considerable importance as a centre of district. Office and residential accommodation was built for officers of the Secretariat who used to come to Darjeeling when the headquarters of the State Government moved up here. The State Forest Department offices were until recently located in Darjeeling. In addition to the usual offices connected with the administration of a district, the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle of the Communications and Workers Department were located in the town. Few of the buildings occupied by the above departments and officers are in way impressive: the most substantially built and imposing in appearance probably being the newly constructed Police Buildings near the market square. The Post and Telegraph Office is also a wellbuilt stone building: close to it is the State Bank building and beyond that the Town Hall where Municipal meetings and office business are conducted and where the public hall is let out for use as a cinema. The building was completed in 1921 at a cost of Rs. 276,000 and has a well-proportioned clock tower, the whole forming perhaps one of the most satisfying of the public buildings in the town. The Victoria Hospital buildings are also well-built of stone and

Many of the schools in the town have large and well-constructed buildings of architectural merit. And in the cantonments there are a number of strongly constructed but severe looking buildings.

The town contains a number of places of worship for the various communities living in it. Formerly Observatory Hill was crowned by a Buddhist monastery but it had been destroyed by the Gurkhas when they overran the country in the early part of the 19sh century. It was rebuilt on its former site but was then removed to Bhutia Basti lower down the hillside. This was destroyed by the 1984 earthquake and the present fine structure was then built as a gift of His Highness Sir Tashi Namgyal, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., the Maharaja of Sikkim. Management vests in the leading Buddhist monastery which is at Ghum where worship is conducted by the Yellow Sect of Lamaism. It is famous for its image of the coming Maitreya Buddha and for the Lama dances that are held there. The monastery buildings at Ghum were damaged in the 1934 earthquake but were restored by the munificence of the late Sadar Bahadur S. W. Laden La. C.B.E. Additions were the gift of Messrs. Sharab Lama and Sons of Darjoeling. The Nepali Tamang Gompa is monastery for Nepali Buddhists. It was built in 1926 and is situated below the Waddell Road in the Judge Bazar.

The most noteworthy Hindu temple in the town is the Dhirdham temple built in the year 1938 by His Highness the Maharaja Sir Joodha Sham-here Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister of Nepal, and opened by his son His Excellency Commanding General Bahadur Shumsher Jung Bahadur in May 1939. It is near the Railway Station and is visited for worship by all sections of Hindus in Darjeeling. It is the only shrine of its kind in India and is unique for the beauty of its architecture in the Nepali style. Contributions from many Hindus including one of Rs. 1,000 from Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan of Cooch Behar and a grant of land by the Municipality in 1890 enabled the Bengali Hindus of 1 arjeeling to construct buildings for religious and social purposes. One of these, the Neipendra Narayan Public Hall, is used as a common meeting place for Hindus and for puja celebrations. The Goral Mandir, a temple used exclusively for worship, is located on the premises where there is also a public library. Elsewhere in the town Bai Parasuram Agarwalla Bahadur, the senior partner of Messrs. Mohanla! Shewlal, presented a large dharamsala which is open to all Hindu communities.

Christian places of worship are numerous. There are three Anglican Churches of which St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, is the oldest ecclesiastical building in the district. Its foundation stone was laid on St. Andrew's Day, 1843 and the Church was then built at a cost of Rs. 9,000. It has accommodation for 150 persons and the Chaplain of Berhampur used to come to Darjeeling for two periods of six weeks to minister to residents. Later the church was struck by lightning,

was rebuilt in 1870 and was consecrated by Bishop Milman in 1873. A clock was added to the tower at the time of rebuilding and by various subsequent additions the accommodation was increased to 450. The walls have a number of inlaid tablets to the memory of some of the early residents and settlers, chief among them being Lieutenant-General Lloyd, the discoverer of Darjeeling.

St. Luke's Church, Jalapahar, is second church built in that cantonment. The first was built in 1867 but was later dismantled and replaced by the present building in a more central position. St. George's Church, Lebong, was built in 1908 and accommodated 80 people. It was damaged in the 1934 earthquake and had to be abandoned. Worship now takes place in a temporary building loaned from the Military authorities. St. Paul's School has an interesting chapel built in the modern style on a prominent site and St. Michael's School (now Darjeeling Government College) also has a beautiful chapel.

The churches of the Roman Catholic Church had their origin in the communities which grew up around two schools. The Church of St. Francis of Assist was a wooden one erected in 1885 next to the Capuchin seminary and an Indian Chapel was built in 1899 next to the North Point College. As the community in the town increased, a larger church that of the Immaculate Conception, was built in 1893 contiguous to the Loreto Convent and the wooden church was transferred to Jalapahar. In 1908 a church dedicated to St. Michael was erected at Lebong. The Church of Scotland has St. Columba's Church in Darjeeling and took over the Union Church in 1935.

The Muslim community has three mosques in the town maintained by the Anjuman Islamia, Darjeeling. The Juma Masjid on the Botanical Gardens Road was built at a cost of Rs. 15,000 an and accommodates 1,000 worshippers. The Chhotti Masjid in the Butcher Basti was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 12,000 and accommodates 400. The Anjuman also maintains a two-storied musafurjhana built at a cost of Rs. 15,000 to accommodate visitors to Darjeeling irrespective of creed. It contains 21 rooms out of which 5 are family suites.

The Brahmo community has a mandir near the Victoria Hospital. As far as is know, other religious communities have no special piace of worship of importance. In the outskirts of the town there are burial grounds and burning ghats for the various communities living in it.

One of the features of the town is the market square situated on a levelled and extensive piece of ground in the middle of the town and surrounded by substantial buildings erected by the Municipality. The square presents an animated scene each day and particularly on Sundays, the holiday and bazar day or all tea gardens. The market is crowded with furchasers from the gardens and with sellers and voisitors of many races. Nepalis predominate but

Tibetans and Bhutias from the hills are conspicuous, in striking contrast to Marwaris and other traders from the plains.

The town is well provided with roads and raths. many surfaced with tar macadam and most well-fenced and kept in good order. A few of the larger roadwave are open to motor traffic but many other are unsuitable for various reasons for use by vehicles other than rickshaws or perambulators. Few of the residential buildings deserve mention. The chief is that of the Governor of West Bengal. In 1879 and old cottage on the ridge overlooking Birch Hill was replaced by a house for the summer residence of the Lieutenant. Governor. The estate, which was first called the Shrubbery, was gradually improved and buildings added included a Darbar Hall. In the 1934 earthquake the main building was so seriously damaged that it was found necessary to rebuild completely. The present residence with its blue and white walls is a conspicuous land-mark on the Birch Hill ridge.

His Highness the Maharaja Bhup Bahadur of Cooch Behar has a Durjeeling residence in extensive grounds at Colinton above the Auckland Road and to the south of Darjeeling. He also owns a property consisting of 17 locations within the Municipality and covering an area of about 75 acres.

One of these is leased from Government for a 93-year period. All the other are held on permanent leases, 9 of which are revenue-free.

The property includes about 40 higher class houses in the best residential locality which are let out to tenants. The unbuilt-up portion of the property has been leased on long term for residential building. Part of the property known as the Toong Soong Basti has been leased out for the smaller class of residential building. The average gross annual income of the estate from both houses and sites is about Rs. 71,000.

Darjeeling has greatly benefitted from the interest which has been shown by the Maharaja and members of the rulling family. Not only have they extensive property in Darjeeling but the Rullers of Cooch Behar have made frequent visits, sometimes prolonged, and have often taken a prominent part in the summer life of the town. Their generosity has been notable and among their many benefactions may be mentioned of following:

- (1) Gift of Bryngwyn and houses thereon valued at Rs. 50,000 to the Lowis Jubilee Sanatorium in 1887. A contribution of Rs. 400 annually is made for the maintenance of two free beds in this institution.
- (2) Donation of Rs. 125,000 to the Darjeeling Municipality for the construction of the Town Hall.
- (8) Donation of two plots of land to the Darjeeling Municipality for water reservoirs.
- (4) Donation to the Maharani School to enable it to start and an annual contribution of Rs. 1,200 up to 1932-33, thereafter of Rs. 600.

- (5) Donation to the Gymkhana Club for the building of squash courts and for other purposes; presentation of cups for racing and the Flower Show.
- (6) Grant of land to the Forest Department for replantation in 1898.
- (7) Sale of land to the Municipality at a concession price for the laying out of the Brabourne Park.

Rose Bank below the Cart Road is the Darjeeling bouses of the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan. another distinguished property owner in the town and district. About 1850 the Maharaja acquired properties in the stations of Darjeeling and Kurseong, then comparatively undeveloped. He used to travel up from Burdwan via Oyrnea, Bhagalpur and Titaliya by palanquin and with a large retinue. He built several rest houses on this route to make the journey more comfortable. Additions were made by him to the properties originally purchased and now the estates in Darjeeling and Kurseong are about 1,600 acres in extent and consist of forests, tea garden, residential houses, shops, bazars and agricultural lands. Some are revenue-free and on the rest the annual revenue payable to Government is Rs. 2,682 Maharajas of Burdwan have always associated themselves with local social, religious and educational activities and have made regular grants in support of a number of institutions. On occasions they have shown their interest by free gifts of land. The present Maharajadhiraja Bahadur has been the president of the Sree Gorkha Niwarak Sammelan from its inception.

A unique feature of Darjeeling is its Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling.

Shri Tenzing Norgay's ascent of Everest (2,028 ft.), along with Sir Edmund Hillary, in 1953 provided a great impetus and fillip to mountaineering as a sport in India, and it was to commemorate this signal success that the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute (H. M. I.) was founded in Darjeeling in 1954.

The Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research was approached to prepare a scheme for the H. M. I., and Mr. Arnold Glatthard, Principal of the Swiss Mountaineering School Rosenlaui, personally visited Darjeeling for this purpose. In company with the late Maj. N. D. Jayal, who took over as the first Principal of the Institute, and Shri Tenzing, he investigated the possibilities of training ground afforded by Darjeeling and Sikkim mountains. Thereafter, the Swiss Foundation made the following recomendation:

"It is indeed an excellent idea to include mountaineering in the physical fitness programme. A course of preparatory character should include lectures on geography, morphology, geology or physiology and climatology as suitable additions to the curriculum of students".

Mr. Glatthard recomended Dzongri, a place about 15,000 feet above sea level in Sikkim mountains, for field training in mountaineering and the Birch Hill in Darjeeling as the site for the Institute.

The basic and advance training courses of the Institute are intensive and comprehensive, giving training drawn from all walks of life an opportunity to develop their capacity and skill in mountain-climbing of all kinds.

The H. M. I. charge Rs. 420 per candidate for each of the basic and advance courses it runs. This is a highly-subsidised rate and covers all expenses on boarding, lodging, instruction, use of specialised mountaineering equipment and porterage and rations in the field. Candidates spensored by the N. C. C. Directorate are not required to pay any fees, the expenditure in respect of them bieng shared by the Central and State Governments. The University Grants Commission has agreed to give 10 scholarships every year to university students to enable them to attend courses run by the H. M. I.

The minimum age-limit for admission to the Institute is 18 years and the maximum 40 years, the latter being relaxable in the case of candidate who are medically fit and possess previous experience of climbing or trekking in the mountains.

The Institute, which is housed in buildings perched on the western spur of the Birch Hill, about 6,800 feet above sea level, has become an important centre of tourist attraction. It commands a magnificient panoramic view of the snow-covered massif of Kangchenjunga (28,208 ft.), the third highest peak in the world.

The H. M. I. is equipped with a will-stocked library, which has now more than 500 books covering a wide range of subjects, including travels and explorations, astronomy, geology and flora and fauna. Valuable additions have been contributed from time to time by, among others, the Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research, the German Alpine Club, the French Mountaineering Federation, the Ski Club of Great Britain, the Alpine Clubs of Japan and Canada, the Everest Foundation of the U. K., Brig. Sir John Hunt and Gen. Bahadur Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal.

The Institute also a museum which has a relief model of the Himalayas coloured in various shades showing the principal peaks, a life-size model of a Sherpa in mountaineering kit, a case displaying badges and pins of mountaineering clubs all over the world, a Principal's bungalow, with a guest house, which combines to make the Institute a self-contained campus.

Up to the end of 1961, a score of Indian expenditions to the Himalayas had been organised, including one to Everest, and more than 15 of these were successful. Most of the mountaineers, who participated in these expeditions were ex-students of the H. M. I.

An essential adjunct to the Institute, a Zoological Park, extending over an area of about 200 acres of wooded land comprising the Birch Hill and Lebong Parks, is rapidly coming up. The project, which is supported by the Government of West Bengal, is scheduled to be completed by the end of the third Five Year Plan and is estimated to cost Rs. 35 lakhs.

High-altitude animals and birds, mainly of Himalayan origin will be kept in this open-air wild park against a back ground of their appropriate floral associations in conditions corresponding to the natural habitate of its denizens. Those that have already arrived include four Himalayan bears, three Ussuri tigers, two leopards and four barking deers. This will enable students of the H. M. I. to study, at close quarters, the fauna and flora they may expect to come across at various altitudes in the mountains during treks under-taken by them.

Besides Himalayan wild life, the park will acquire animals of the colder regions and construction work is now rapidly in progress to house these rare animals. A wing of this high-altitude park perhaps the first of its kind in the world, will be devoted to higher research.

Darjeeling Improvement Fund

- 1. In 1838, the Government of India directed that the quit rents paid by the settlers in the ceded portion of Darjeeling should be appropriated to a fund to be called the "Location Fund" and employed for conservancy and for purposes of local improvement. The rent of certain bazars built out of this fund, and of shops erected on public lands, were afterwards added to the fund.
- 2. In 1868 the Government of Bengal ordered (letter No. 137-T, dated 22.7.1868) that the fund assigned to the "Location Fund" for the improvement of Darjeeling should be kept distinct from the Municipal Fund and ordered that a Fund may at once be formed to be styled as "Darjeeling Improvement Fund". To this was credited the amount which then stood at the credit of the Location Fund. The orders also directed that all income from the undernoted items should, in future, be credited to the Darjeeling Improvement Fund.
- (a) Quit rents and rents of old Darjeoling territory.
 - (b) Commutation money.
- (c) Purchase money of waste lands in territory, originally ceded.
 - (d) Ghoompahar Forest receipts.
- 3. In 1877 the Road Cess Act was introduced (Act X B. C. of 1871) in the district of Darjeeling (Resolution dated the 12th. October 1877), and it was decided by the Government that the income from the undernoted items be assigned to the Darjeeling Improvement Fund.
 - (a) Location rent.
 - (b) Rent from farming leases.
 - (c) Leases of ferry.

- (d) Profits from hats and basars and rent from all Government hats and basars.
 - (e) Receipts from Rangiroon.
- 4. With the establishment of District Board in Darjeeling in 1922, some of the functions viz. Medical, Education, Veterinary and Sanitation of Darjeeling Improvement Fund were transferred to the body and in return the Darjeeling Improvement Fund was made to contribute Rs. 50,000 to the District Board, Darjeeling for the above heads of expenditure (Government order No. 419 T.R., dated 9.6.1926). Under this order a set of new Administrative Rules for the management of the Darjeeling Improvement Fund was sanction by the Government in consultation with the Accountant General, Bengal. In this rule the scope of the fund has been defined.

5. Resources of the Fund:

- (a) The proceeds of all revenues from location and farming leases which have been assigned by the Government to the Fund.
- (b) the income from the hats and bazars under the control of the Funds;
 - (c) bungalow fees; and
- (d) miscellaneous receipts pertaining to the Fund.

6. Application of the Fund:

- (a) To the payment of the cess under Cess Act.
- (b) To the payment of salaries of establishment employed by the Fund and of grants made for supplementing contributions by members of the establishment to the provident Fund.
- (c) To the payment of expenses incurreds by the Fund on account of the following:
- (i) For repair and maintenance of any existing work of improvement in the hats and bazars under the control of the Fund.
- (ii) On the sanitation, water-supply and other works of improvement in the hats and bazars under the control of the Fund.
- (d) To the payment of contingent expenditure incurred in the administration of the Fund.
- (e) To the payment to the District Board of such proportion of the cost of the District Engineer's establishment as may be determined by Government from time to time.
- (f) To the payment of such contribution to the District Board as may be determined by Government from year to year.
- (g) To the allotment to the administrator's discretionary grant of such sum as may be determined by the Government from year to year.
 - (h) To the payment of any contribution which

in any year has been included in the budget and has obtained the sanction of Government.

7. Management:

The Management of the Darjeeling Improvement Fund is under the control of the Board of Revenue, West Bengal.

The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling who is also the Administrator of the Fund, works under the general supervision of the Commissioner, Jalpaiguri Division.

The Subdivisional Officers of Kalimpong, Kurseong and Siliguri and the Sadar Deputy Collector in charge, D. I. Fund are intrusted with the administration of the different subdivisions under the general supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling.

8. Hats and bazar under the control of the Fund:

There are at present 30 hats and bazars under the control of the Fund and these are grouped into major and minor charges.

- 9. The demands include the fixed demands and the fluctuating demands as follows:
- (a) Fixed demands are the rents of holdings or shops fixed for a term of years which is ordinarily 20 years.
- (b) Fluctuating demands include the undernoted items:
 - (i) Tolls from hats and bazars;
- (ii) Salami on new settlements, extensions and transfers of holdings on sale;
 - (iii) Receipts from slaughter houses;
 - (iv) Receipts from places of amusements; and
 - (v) Other miscellaneous receipts.

Tolls are realised in all the hats and bazars as per scale of tolls sanctioned by the Commissioner of the Division from time to time.

The Deputy Commissioner is the sanctioning authority of all the settlements, extensions etc. of permanent holdings in the district so far the D. I. Fund is concerned. Cases of settlements etc. come through the respective S. D. O. S.

10. Original and Annual Repair Works:

The repair and maintenance of roads, buildings and water supply etc. and the new construction of new works in the hats or bazars of the D. I. Fund are done by the District Engineer, Darjeeling. For this the Fund pays 2/3rd cost of the District Engineers Establishment to the District Board, Darjeeling vide Gevt. Order No. 110 T. R. dated 27. 5. 1922.

11. Contribution:

The Darjeeling Improvement Fund pays contributions to the following institutions annually:

(a)	District Board, Darjeeling	Rs.	50,000
(b)	Darjeeling Natural History Museum	Ra.	8,000
(c)	Kalimpong municipality	Ra,	25,000
(d)	Contribution for social education work in Darjeeling district	Rs.	2,500
(e)	Contribution for rural unliftment	Ra	15,000

12. Administrations Discretionary Grant:

The Administrator has a sum of Rs. 5,000 annually at his disposal as discretionary grant from the Fund which is given to the various institutions of this district.

13. Bungalows:

The following bungalows are under the control of the Fund,

- (a) Senchal (old and new)
- (b) Jorepokhri
- (c) Tonglu
- (d) Sandakphu
- (e) Phalut
- (f) Badamtam
- (g) Pankhabari
- (h) Tigerhill Pavillion

The bungalows are maintained by the Fund.

14. Budget:

The Darjeeling Improvement Fund frames its own Budget. It is sanctioned by the Board of Revenue. It is not included in the Provincial Budget.

15. Employees:

The Employees of the fund are not Government servants, but they are subject to Government Rules. The employees do not get pension but they are entitled to gratuity under the Revised Government Rules for pension and gratuity.

16. Personal Ledger:

The Accountant General, Bengal in letter No. 189 L. A. dated 16. 6. 1926 moved on the subject of D. I. Fund. In that letter it was suggested that either the Fund should be transferred to a local body or it should be incorporated in Government accounts. After a chain of correspondance between the Deputy Commissioner, the Commissioner of the Division and

the Government it was finally decided not to disturb the present arrangements as the income of the Fund goes to the benefit of the district as a whole and so Government of Bengal in their letter No 7595-E. A. dated 18. 7. 1934 to the auditor General of India explained the whole position of the D. I. Fund and requested to accord his sanction to the opening of the personal Ledger in favour of the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling on behalf of the D. I. Fund.

Sanction of the Auditor General in India was received in letter No. T-907 Ac/233-34 dated 17.8.1934 to the opening of personal Ledger in respect of the D. I. Fund.

17. Income and Expenditure :

A statement showing the income and expenditure of the Darjeeling Improvement Fund for last three years is enclosed.

Income of Darjeeling Improvement Fund for the last three years

	Sub-heads	1962-63 Rs.	1963-64 Rs.	1964-65 Re.
1	Location Rent	5,121	1 ,3 90	487
2	Rent from farming leases	18,699	48,177	13,134
8	Rent and cess from permanent holding	256,854	265,147	297,457
4	Dakbungalow's fees	1,83 3	1,4 80	9,347
_	Miscellaneous	22,430	19,347	20,300
5	4	27,384	29,049	4,077
6	Advance	749	54	516
7	Deposit	149		•
	Total	333,070	864,644	245, 3 18
	Expenditure	3 29, 7 52	3 10,058	3 12, 4 92

DETAILS ABOUT THE DABJEELING IMPROVEMENT FUND

Income and Expenditure from 1951-52 to 1964-65

Year	Receipt	Expenditure
T cor	Re.	${ m Rs.}$
1951-52	379,704	836, 964
	393.974	3 82,115
1952-58	865,124	439,501
1958-54	355,510	341,467
1954-55		285,756
1955-56	3 09, 7 06	347.755
1956-57	319,182	
1957-58	823,790	3 86,9 37
1958-59	2 77 ,6 89	37 8,2 8 5
1959-60	482,960	470,117
1909-00	406,838	264,484
1960-61	274,078	351,8 51
1961-62	88 3,069	329,758
1962-68	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 10,058
1968-64	364,644	• .
1964-65	845,819	812,493

Dow HILL-Dow Hill is a ridge which starts from Manibhanjan in Darjeeling subdivision and undulating eastwards passes through Ghum, Senchal and Tiger Hill, turn southward and gradually descends to Mahaldiram, and Dow Hill above Kurseong town. It contains several springs, which supply water through pipes to Kurseong town. There are a Forest School and a colony of the Forest Department the Victoria Boy's School and the Dow Hill Girl's School and a large T. B. Sanatorium called the S. B. Dey Sanatorium. The Forest School was opened in 1907 and is primary intented for the instruction in practical forest work of Forest Officers below the rank of Forest Ranger. Dow Hill was an important point on the Old Military Road from Pankhabari to Ghum and is served by roads. It contains a Forest Bungalow.

GAYABARI—A Railway Station on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway between Tindharia and Kurseong.

GHUM-A Railway Station in Jore Bungalow police station about 7,400 feet above sea level midway between Sonada Railway Station and Darjeeling. It contains a charitable dispensary and receives its water supply from the Darjeeling water supply system. Also contains a veterinary dispensary. There is a recruiting depot for Gurkhas both for the Indian Army and British Army. Ghum is famous for the manufacture of kukris and as a centre of trade for potatoes, oranges cardamoms and cloth and before the war used to transact business worth about a million rulees. On the top of Ghum is Tiger Hill, Keventer's Dairy Farm and the Senchal lake. There is a famous Buddhist Monastery. It forms an important junction for roads leading to Darjeeling, to Kurseong to Sukhiapokri and Kalimpong via Peshok.

GIELLEKHOLA—Formerly a Railway Station on the Siliguri Kalimpong Railway line of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway. It is an important trade centre and the import and export trade of Kalimpong passes through this bazar. The chief articles of trade are oranges, apples, wool and cardamom and other trade articles from Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan.

JALALPAHAR—This is a cantonment of the West Bengal Sub-Area Command. It also contains the St. Paul's School. Adjacent to Jalapahar is Katapahar where there is a British Gurkha Recruiting Depot.

Kalimpong—Kalimpong is the headquarters town of the subdivision of the same name, which is the area taken from Bhutan at the conclusion of the war 1864-65. The bazar is 32 miles from Darjeeling by the Peshok Road and twelve miles from Giellekhola, the terminus of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway in the Tista valley untill 1950. It is also the terminus of the mule trade route from Tibet into India via the Jalap La which is about 65 miles away. The Sikkim frontier on this route is about 16 miles from Kalimpong. The bazar is situated on a saddle 3,933 feet above sea level flanked on either side by higher ground-on the south by the hill of Durbindara about 4,500 feet high feet above sea level.

The prospect from many parts of the town is a magnificent one, although from no where is it quite so remarkable as the view from Darjeeling. Perhaps the best view-point is the summit of Durbindara. From here the northward expanse of snow mountains appears above the top of nearer mountains due north of Kalimpong, Kabru, Pandim and Narshingh are seen more obliquely than from Darjeeling, are more distant and therefore appear smaller. On the other hand peaks to the north-east are closer to Kalimpong and the eve is not distracted by mountains in the middle distance as it is when gazing in a more northerly direction. Simvo, and the other giants of north Sikkim therefore show up prominently. Westward one can look up the Rangit valley winding among mountains and flanked on the south by the Senchal mass. Bellow the hill one is standing on and west of it, runs the Tista in a deep gorge past Senchal and Sittong and, looking south-west, one can see the junction of the Riyang and the Tista and the Riyang Railway and ropeway terminus at the bottom of the valley. Again to the north and north-east, the Tista lies deep in its rorge and to the east lies ridge after ridge covered in forest and cultivation across the Rilli valley. In that direction asn be seen the highest mountain in the subdivision, the Rishila 10,500 feet high.

The town has three distinct parts. First the Mission and the St. Andrew's Homes area on the lower slopes of Deolo down to the Rishi Road and the Bazar proper. This first area consists for the most part of scattered well-constructed buildings some of which lie hidden in well-wooded hillside. The second area is the bazar, closely built up and mostly a strip development on the side of the Rishi Road, the eastern end occupied mainly by accommodation for the wool trade and the mules and muletteers engaged in it. The western end on the saddle serves more the needs of visitors from Bengal and the local administration. The third part of Kalimpong lies on the slopes of the hill culminating in Durbindara and is known as the Development Area. It is a residential estate developed by Government. Where development has taken place, better class buildings are seen well spaced amid trees and pleasant gardens. The undeveloped portion, more than half the total area at the time of writing, is less pleasing. Some plots are under excavation or are being prepared for building in such a condition that their appearence is unsightly. The majority, bare of trees and under temporary cultivation, create an uniteresting landscape.

Kalkmpong offers to visitors a quieter type of attraction than either Darjeeling or Kurseong. There is no club or golf and little tennis. Walking is pleasant but few paths and roads seem to have been specially designed to be attractive to visitors. For visitors there are hotels in the Development Area where usually also houses can be rented for the season. There is a cinema hall in the town but it is evident to the vistor that the pleasure that he will get from Kalimpong is more than that to be found in a small country town and less than that of town resort.

The town has developed rapidly within the last

thirty years. Its importance as the terminus of the trade route to Tibet has been enhanced by improvement of communications and from the original Mission Settlement has developed the large educational estate of the Homes. These give the town unique features. Visitors find pleasure in visiting the Homes and walking through the bazar to study the Chinese shops, the houses and the hotel accommodation used by Tibetan and Chinese traders and muletteers: and to enjoy the novel spectacle of streets used by many types from Central Asia and by droves of mules wandering in search of grazing or water.

Kalimpong has some importance as the administrative headquarters of the subdivision and in the town is located the office of the District Agricultural Officer.

The town has a number of churches and other impressive buildings. Apart from the residential buildings of the Homes, the Mission and the Development areas, there is the imposing residence of the Tibetan Trade Agent in the Homes area and on the side of the Rishi Road, the residence of the Raja Sonam Tobgye Dorji Deb Zimpan of Bhutan, who is Agent in British India of the Bhutan Government. In this house rested the Dalai Lama when he arrived from Tibet in 1949. There is a Buddhist monastery in the basar as well as large substantially constructed wool godowns. There are also well constructed administration buildings noteworthy among which is the office of the Subdivisional Officer built in 1939 on a prominent site in replacement of a building which had been destroyed by storm and earthquake.

Kalimpong is well provided with places of worship. The Buddhist monastery has been mentioned above. There is also a Hindu temple and a mosque. The Church of Scotland has a fine Gothic Church which was erected in the Mission area above the bazar in memory of the Revd. W. MacFarlane, the pioneer missionary of the Church of Scotland in the district, who died here in 1887. In the Homes estate can be seen the graceful chapel built in more recent times in memory of Mrs. Graham, the wife of Dr. Graham, the founder of the Homes.

The three hill towns are all important in varying degree as centres of visitor traffic, of educational activity of trade and communications and of local and provincial administration. Details will be found in the Introductory Essay dealing specifically with those matters. Description in this Appendix has been confined mainly to matters of general interest to the visitor.

The Kalimpong urban or semi-urban area falls into three distinct parts. First there is the Mission and Homes area on the high ground to the north-east of the saddle in the centre of the bazar. Next is the Bazar area, known as the Darjeeling Improvement Fund Bazar extending from the saddle along the Rishi Road for two of three miles. Last is the Development area. The areas have one common water-supply which is operated by the public Health

Department. The water supplied to the Homes and Mission area is mainly covered by a free allowance of 3,880,000 gallons per annum: that to the Bazar area is paid for by rates levied by the Darjeeling Improvement Fund: and that to the Development area is paid for by charges levied by the Superintendent in accordance with the terms of leases. A few free hydrants are provided in the Bazar area with lengths of hose kept ready to deal with fires.

All houses in the Development area built on leased land are required to have water-borne sanitation and pay rates for water connections. A small scavenging staff is required in this area and is paid for by rate. The Mission and Homes area has water-borne sanitation for certain houses and its own arrangements for scavenging and dumping refuse within the area. The Darjeeling Improvement Fund Bazar has a number of water cleansed public conveniences and most of the houses in it have water connections and some water-borne sanitation. For sewage not entirely waterborne, disposal is by transmission to a septic tank 1 mile below bazar. Bazar refuse is also dumped about mile below the bazar. A water-rate is levied on all houses in the bazar whether they have waterconnection or not. A Sanitary Inspector with 25 sweepers is in charge of the bazar sanitation under the Darjeeling Improvement Fund and a District Board Overseer superintends the sewerage, latrine and septic tank installations. A separate conservancy rate is levied in the Bazar area.

In Kalimpong, at the 11th mile on the Rishi Road, is a mule camping ground and sheds where mules can be stabled. There are also private stables but stabling for mules and control of the animals is far from successful with the result that flies are very prevalent to the detriment of public health.

Building regulation is administered in the Development area with relatively satisfactory results by the Superintendent assisted by an advisory committee. In the past, there has not been the same success attending building control in the Bazar area where congestion and insanitary construction are in places conspicuous. An advisory committee under the Subdivisional Officer now deals with the regulation of building in the bazar.

Electricity is provided by a licensed company. House connections are provided in all three areas but street lighting only in the Bazar area where it is paid for by the levy of a rate. Street lighting has been extended to the Development area.

A municipality extending over the three areas has been established in 1945.

KURSKONG—Kurseong town is the head quarters of the subdivision of that name and is situated on the main road and railway from Siliguri to Darjeeling at a height of 4,800 feet above sea level. It is 20 miles by road from Darjeeling. According to the 1951 Census, it has a winter population of 11,719, or if neighbouring school areas are added, of nearly 12,000. It is a summer resort and in spring, summer and autumn the population is much higher, the number of visitors varying considerably from year to year. It is not so popular as Darjeeling but many like it who find Darjeeling too high, too cold or too expensive. There are hotels and boarding houses as well as many private houses whose owners occupy them when they can get away from the heat and discomfort of the plains. The Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan owns considerable landed property in the Kurseong town. Although Kurseong is lower than Darjeeling it has a heavier rainfall (165 inches annually) but does not suffer so much as Darjeeling from cloud and mist.

Kurseong is situated on a spur taking off from the long ridge running south from Senchal. It has no northward panorama of snows like Darjeeling as the Ghum ridge limits the view to the north allowing only the peaks of Kinchinjunga to be seen through a gap between Ghum and Senchal. The view northward however is far from being devoid of interest. The Nagri spur, starting from Jorpokri and stretching down to the Balasan, is particularly picturesque amid other hillsides covered with forest, tea gardens and factories. But to many, the real charm of Kurseong is the view to the south. On a clear day, standing on the Eagle's Orag or indeed on almost any point on the ridge running west from the town towards Constantia, the spectator commands a wonderful view of the plains of India, reaching to a distant horizon 100 miles away. At his feet, the hills fall away abruptly to ground about 400 feet or less above sea level and there cease altogether. Southward is nothing but a vast plain in striking contrast to the jumble of hill and valley behind and to the spurs jutting out on either side of the spectator.

South-east can be seen the Tista which comes from the snows of north Sikkim, flowing through dense forest at the base of the hills and widening into broader reaches as it nears Jalpaiguri. West of it is the Mahanadi which flows past Siliguri just discernible amid trees. Immediately below Kurseong and west of it, the Balasan emerges from the hills and after forking into two channels, joins the Mahanadi west of Siliguri to flow ultimately into the Ganges. Still further to the west can be seen the outlying hills of Panighata and Lahargarh and beyond them the Mechi river, the boundary between the district and Nepal. Beyond the Mechi and in the plains can be seen the Morung forests and other rivers flowing through Nepal territory.

Few buildings in Kursonng are constructed substantially and far too many are insanitary, ramshackle and untidy. The schools have the best buildings and there are some excellent private residences. Although the town is itself not imposing there are attractive walks in the immediate neighbourhood. Above Kurseong are the roads to Dow Hill where will be found the old military road to Darjeeling and other paths through the forest. One track leads down from the Forest school to the Card Road below Gidarpahar and from Gidarpahar a District Board bridle path leads down the ridge to Gayabari through tea gardens with remarkable views

on either side. Other bridle roads and paths lead down from Kurseong to the plains, the one taking off below Constantia to Pankhabari being the old military road used before the Cart Road was completed in its present alignment.

Kurseong is not only important as a tourist centre and as the administrative headquarters of the Subdivisional administration but it is, like Darjeeling, a centre of educational activity. There are on Dow Hill two Government Schools for children and a Government Forest School and there are many other schools on the slopes above the town. Kurseong has a club and a cinema hall. It is the headquarters of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway administration and the Assam Railway maintains rest quarters here for its employees.

The Anglican church of Christ Church Kurseong, was built in 1870 and consecrated by Bishop Milman six years later. There is also a chapel for the two schools at Dow Hill. The churches here St. John's Church built in 1891 and St. Paul's Church built in 1904.

LATPANCHOR—Situated in Kurseong subdivision on the east of Mahaldiram Range it is one of the four Cinchona Plantations of the Government. Contains a Forest Bungalow.

LEBONG—Cantonment of the West Bengal Sub-Area Command on the North-East of Darjeeling town. It has a power station. Labong in Lepcha means "the tongue like spur". It has a race course, which has the unique distinction of being the highest and the smallest race course in the world.

LEPCHAJAGAT—This is a place in Jore Bungalow police station. In Lepcha the name means "the toll bar on imports from Nepal".

MANGPU—Situated in Kurseong subdivision it is the biggest Cinchona Plantation of West Bengal. An account of the Mangpu Plantation will be found in the section of cinchona.

MANIBHANJAN—In Nepal it means "the dip between hills near the Mani or top". This is the bazar from which the journey to Tonglu, Sandakpur and Phalut is commenced.

MATIGARA—In Nepali it means the "mud house". If contains a bazar under the Darjeeling Improvement Fund which holds two weekly hats, perhaps the biggest in the Terai for the trade of rice, vegetables, sheep, goats and cattle.

NAXALBABI—It is a bazar under the Darjeeling Improvement Fund and contains a District Board Dak Bungalow. It holds two weekly hats which are next in importance to Matigara.

PANIGHATA—In Nepali the name means "water mill". It contains a bazar and a tea estate.

PANKHABARI—This is at the foothills of Kurseong subdivision and contains a Khasmahal Bungalow, a

Veterinary Dispensary and a Rural Treatment Centre. Pankhabari was once an important halting place before the Railways were built.

PEDONG—This is a Khashmahal block in Kalimpong subdivision. It contains a Bungalow belonging to the Central Public Works Department and a Dispensary. In Tibetan the name means "the halting place at the Po or incense tree".

PHALUT—In Lepcha it is Faklut or the peeled summit of mountain. It contains a Bungalow maintained by the Darjeeling Improvement Fund. It is very nearly 12,000 feet and is the boundary point between West Bengal and Nepal. It stands between two peaks on the same ridge Sandakpur and Singalila.

RAMMAM—In Lepcha is means Ra Surging advance from Mong a lake with demon's name. It contains a Forest Bungalow and is a beautiful place.

RANGIROON—In Lepcha it means the turning of the great river, i.s., the place to which the great Tista flood reached Contains a Forest Bungalow.

RANGIT—In Nepali it is Rangnyit i.e., two extended waters, the Great and Little Rangit rivers.

RANGLI RANGLIOT—In Lepoha it means the place of the receding waters, i.s., from which the Great Tista flood receded. It contains a police station and a basar.

SENCHAL—In Lepcha it means the damp misty hill. It contains a Darjeeling Improvement Fund Bungalow and a catchment reservoir of the Darjeeling Municipality.

SILIGURI—The headquarters of the Siliguri subdivision and a big Railway junction of the Assam Railway, the Darjeeling Railway and the Railway going into East Bengal via Jalpaiguri. In 1950 it was declared a Municipality and contains important Railway offices.

As a nerve-centre of the North-Eastern sone of the country in respect of trade and communication, Siliguri has been rapidly expanding in various dimensions. Siliguri Planning Organisation located in the town is having an all-out effort to effect a planned growth to this region. It has also quite a number of different industries and has all the institutions that are usually located in a subdivisional town.

Covered by an area of 4'97 sq. miles Siliguri town is inhabited by 65,471 persons as per Census 1961. In 1961 the town had a total number of 464 factories and establishments employing about 4,814 workers. The principal industries of the town are rice and flour mills, bakeries, fruit preservation and canning, umbrella assembly, saw mills, plywood industry, furniture industry, automobile servicing industry, scap manufacture, sodium silicate manufacture, aluminium utensils

manufacture and tea industry. The whole area is rapidly developing into an industrial complex.

The growth of the town had started centring round the railway station area with the setting up of godowns and dwelling-cum-commercial establishments. This core of the town has poor accessibility by road and also suffers from bad drainage. The open space in the west and south has rapidly been filled up by large-scale industries like rice-mills, saw mills, and setting up of houses for industrial workers. The other areas are mainly residential with a few

office buildings interwoven in between the residential houses.

TAKDAH—This is a Khasmahal block and contains a Forest Range. There is a Bungalow belonging to the Forest Department and a bazar. The Former Takdah cantonment is now a residential area.

TINDHARIA—Tindharia is on the 19th mile on the road between Siliguri and Kurseong and contains the workshop of the Darjeeling Railway. It also contains a Hospital and a bazar.

Appendix II

A GLIMPSE OF HANDICRAFTS OF DARJEELING DISTRICT

by

A. N. Mukherjee

Deputy Director of Industries, (C. D. P.), W. B.

The present Note on Darjeeling Handicra(ts is only a suggestive one, based on a rapid enquiry by the Extension Officers (Industries) of the District done at my instance under the supervision of Sri D. N. Prodhan, Project Officer, Rural Industries Projects, Darjeeling and Sri A. Ghosal, District Industrial Officer, Darjeeling in April-May, 1968 and a few case studies by me in Kalimpong, Sukhiapori and Darjeeling in May, 1968. The Assisting officers were:

(1)	Sri K B. Tamang,	Extension Officer (Industries)
(2)	" N. G. Goswami	Ditto
(8)	P. R. Dewan	Ditto
(4)	, B. Das Gurung	Ditto
(5)	D. P. Das	Ditto
(6)	B. Bhitrikoty	Ditto
(7)	, B. L. Chetri	Ditto
(8)	, A. K. Chanda	Ditto
(9)	B. N. Pal	Executive Officer, Kalimpong Arts and Crafts Industrial Co-operative Society

- 2. The purpose of the Note is just to indicate the fabric of a few sample items being produced in the hills with the curiosity and the limitations of a person of the plains.
- 3. The timber like 'Dhar' (as are primarily obtained from Sikkim against license) and 'Khamaray' are used for producing different types of containers. One may see five 'Chunars' (belonging to Blacksmith community) of the village Kamjer in Pulbazar area producing 'Harpay' (butter-container), 'Thayky' (curd-container), 'Dhungro' (salt/millet container), 'Holong' (wooden drum), 'Gabaru' (Tibetan tea and milk pot) etc. for local consumption. The tools and machines used are 'Bashila', 'Bancharo', 'Khukuri', 'Shacho' and 'Banko'. The turning machine moves with the force of water-current.
- 4. There will be the six practicing Buddhist craftsmen in Sukhiapokri and Ghum area producing idols representing Buddhist Gods and evil spirits and their seats. Sri Khaiba Lama, Sri Dorjay Lama and Sri Phuri Chorpa are masteroralismen. The local names of products are 'Mukunda' (masks), 'Chhyosym' (alter), 'Duk' (dragon), 'Chokchi' (a small reading table), 'Chengi' (Bishnu), 'Sangay', 'Cherenji', 'Norgima', 'Jijendoma', 'Guru Rimburchay', 'Rochak

Gyachensi', 'Chhepamay' and 'Kusungthu'. These are made of soil, hand made paper and wood. The sizes vary from 1'-11' in height. The Brahmins of Nepal bring the hand made paper. In case, it is not so available, the artisans prepare it from a mixture of 'Lokoti' fibre, jute fibre and clay. Soil, known as 'Kalimati' is brought from distant jungles and believed to be sacred. The other Gods and evil spirits that are reproduced are 'Chyongnak Dorjay', 'Dimu', 'Mikhu'. The craftsman prepares the ilol from the pasty mixture of paper, clay and fibre. There will be hollowness inside. It is dried and painted. The consumer will not use it for worship until a Lama writes the holy 'mantras' on a hand made paper and puts it inside with the bits of precious metals and stones and sacred soils and then scraf on the idol. There are mythological events connected with the paintings and idols. For instance: (i) The world was once full of miseries for the torture of serpents under the guidance of Basudeva Naga. Lord Buddha sent Chyongnak Dorjay to fight who was first frightened to see the Naga. Buddha then transformed him to be an eagle. The Naga then offered a delicious dinner to Dorjay, but, the latter took former to Buddha who forgave him with a warning. (ii) When Buddha was in deditation, many evil spirits like 'Dimu', gave him trouble Buddha then created the 'Duk' with flames, when the spirits fled away. The auspicious days for the Buddhists and idol worship are 'Sukhadawa' (Baisakhi Purnima, the day when Buddha was born), 'Genden Namehu' (the day falling in 10th month according to Buddhist calendar, when, a disciple of Buddha preached Buddhism in Tibet) and 'Loshar' (New Year's day, when the Buddhists worship Guru Rimburchay Sangay and Chengi for the welfare of the family). Besides idol making, the craftman paints 'Khyapta' (paintings of different Gods). This is used when, according to the instructions of the Buddhist priests, the people worship the Khyapta to save the dead soul from miseries.

5. Dari woven in the "Lepcha Taan" is traditional in Kalimpong. The fabric is used as a complete dress piece of Lepcha male folk, known as "Dampra". The required length is 15 meters. 'Tangip' (bag) and 'Namrek' (a belt used round the waist) are also produced along with the "Dampra". Married Tibetan ladies put on 'Pangden'. At the instance of the Kalimpong Arts and Crafts Industrial Co-operative Society, the Lepcha Dari is being used as ladies" hand bags, utility bags, writing pad cover, Album cover, table mat set etc. having good demand inside and outside the country. The types of designs reproduced

- are 'Dupka'. 'Takur' 'Fenfenma' (Hill flowers) and Turing etc. A full-length of 5 meter warp with easier designs can be woven in 5 days; otherwise, complicated designs can be reproduced on the same length in about 6-7 days. The production process consists of the twisted cotton (2/2G yarn being placed on 'Nakdori' and 'Tanatan' and then set on the 'Lepcha Taan'. The worker starts working tied with the Taan. The 'Vitre Dhago' (west yarn) is twisted . and, rounded up in long bamboo stick. Butta Tipne Lathi' (sticks placed in double lair of warp) and 'Dhago Ganse Lathi' (Wooden shuttle) are then placed and operated properly for weaving the patterns. Lepcha girls are the traditional producers and the Tibetan, Lepcha and Nepali men and women are the tradional consumers. The Kalimpong Arts and Crafts Organisation has been working for the last 50 years for the development of the craft, where, the average wage varies from Rs. 80-100 per month.
- 6. Hand-embroidered and hand-painted "Thankas" are another important feature of Kalimpong Handicrafts. The Tibetan, Lepcha and Nepali women are the producers. The traditional designs are: 'Chhungkhor Kurya''—The procession of Lamas to the Gumpa; (ii) 'Azilhamu Chham' Tibetan Khamba dancers; (iii) 'Nhey Bho Lungha Ney'—a caravan of mules carrying Tibetan wool led by a male guard. The process consists first in streching the base cotton cloth on a wooden frame and tracing the pattern on it. Then the design is embroidered and the back-ground is painted in oil colour. The price of a finished material varies from Rs. 20-200. Traditionally, the 'Thanka' is used as a material for decorating walls in 'Gumpas' (temples) and residential houses of Tibetan and Lepcha people. In modern times, these are used as wall panels, firescreens (decorative curtain in front of the fireplace) and threefold screens (used as partition of the drawing/dining rooms). The Kalimpong Arts and Crafts Co-operative Society has been employing local girls in this trade for years together.
- 7. Kalimpong can also boast of its *metalwars* having religious and utility significance being produced by 'Kamis' and 'Sumars'. There will be the following practising craftsmen:

Sri Jagrupdas Kalikotey	11th mile
Nirmaldas Rasaibey	1)
Kharka Bahadur Rasaibey	**
Gorev Sunwar	11
Budhiman Sunwar	
Harijon Road, Kalimpong	11
, Ajambare Sunwar	
Purna Kazi	10th mile
Harkabir Sakya	11th mile

The local names of articles produced out of gold, silver and copper are 'Batuko', 'Kumba', 'Chhikachuri', 'Chamech', 'Amthi', 'Thapche', 'Alung', 'Pipsing', 'Chura', 'Kantha' ('Nagori'/'Tilori'), 'Chaptisun', ('Godowari'/'Bunga'), 'Dungri', 'Bulaki' and 'Kalli', 'Maney', 'Kathemora', and 'Phomba'. To illustrate further, a 'Maney' (prayer-wheel) is made of silver/copper and used by Buddhists by moving it continuously to remove sins; a 'Phomba' is used by

- the Buddhists for keeping holy water; a 'Kathemora' is used by the local people for metal case of 'Khukri'. The local prices of a 'Maney', 'Kothemora' and 'Phomba' vary between Rs. 150-600; Rs. 150-200 and Rs. 150-600 respectively. On many items of jewellery, the 'Duk' design is reproduced.
- 8. The curio shops in Darjeeling would present to the visitors and tourists a variety of hill handicraits notably based on stones and metals. Not necessarily, these are the products of Dareeling district alone. The hil people, and the Buddhists amongst them, are also the original consumers of many of such items. Any one may still be interested to meet a Tibetan lady of 83 in a house on Rupnarayan Sinha Road below Darjeeling Bazar rotating the 'Money', uttering 'Om Mane Padme Hum' and counting the beads simultaneously, while having her seat on the verandah with a small firekit by the side of her feet.
- 9. The following information could be obtained by meeting a few master-oraftsmen in their own cottages in Bhutia Bustee and other corners of Darjeeling:
- (i) Sri Chakralal Sakya was a craftsman producing lamp, vase, ashtray from horn with brass/copper piece fittings and decorated wooden tray (Chukchi) and utility items from bamboo. Timber for tray was mostly local chap. He was using a Fret-saw. Copper and brass pieces were brought out from dices, on whom, there were Tibetan/Nepalese designs, which showed flowers and dragons approaching the lucky sign. On such items, the other localartisans were Sri Tschering Dorjee, Sri Nandalal Sakya and Sri Narbahadur Tamang. In Chakrabal's house, the common 'Chopa' (lamp and seven holywater containers) was there. Whereas, the lamp/vase cost Rs. 18 per piece, one decorated table cost Rs. 80. (ii) Sri Dawa Sherpa was an artisan producing maska from local timber (Champ, Chandan, Khanakpa) and papermachie. The wooden masks were generally of height of 4"-24". The different colours on the masks represented different figures like 'Gurutakpu', 'Isigumbu' 'Maninggumbu', and 'Tamding'; their price varied from Rs. 7-85 per piece and the production capacity was 2 in a day to one in 6 days, all depending on the height. The papermachie masks were between 4"-23", did cost Rs. 3'50 to Rs. 40 per piece and the daily production capacity was 10-12 to 1 in 3-4 days, depending on height. The artisan explained that the motif behind the figures was that, when Buddha died, such figures were necessary to devour evil spirits for ensuring peace. He learnt paper-machie work from Solokumbha in Nepal from Sri Konger Lama as an apprentice for 5 years and then from Sri Karmagacha Lama of Sumin Bustee in Gangtok. He also knew drawing 'Thankss'. (iii) Sri Chotelal Sakya produced metalware in the form of 'Maney', wall copper-plate, (using wood when needed), filigree work, boxes, casket, vase etc. The sale-price of wall plates was Rs. 36 per dozen, that of 4 'Maney' was Rs. 18. He also knew to produce the holy water jug 'Bhumba'. (iv) Sri Tirtharaj Sakya worked mainly on copper/brass wire for ornaments, ladies' bag handle, wall plates etc. He sold wall plates @ Rs. 65 and hair-pins @ Rs. 18. (v) Sri Fagu Lama purchased semi-finished (textile) toys from Poons to consume 12 dozen in 2 months

generally @ Rs. 1'75 per piece. After finishing be could sell them at wholesale rates of Rs. 7.50—Rs. 10 per piece. He had a training for 7 months in 1966 from the Regional Design Centre of the All India Handicrafts Board. The finishing materials were cotton and silk dress/pieces and bits of ornaments. The figures of women and children then resembles Bhutanese/Tibetan/ Lepcha/Nepalese, the ladies being called as 'Fumu', Aimi', 'Anam'. The items of a Tibetan warrior or a Nepalese dancing lady were of good demand. (vi) Sri Hastamen Baraily was previously in Solokumbha in Nepal, having settled in Darjeeling only in 1953. He was originally a 'Kami', s.s., doing work on iron only for agricultural implements, Khukri and domestic ntensils. But now he had turned to copper, brass and silver items. He produced (a) 'Lava'-a trumpet with 3 parts used by Lamas during ceremonial processions and festivals; the cost of a 6' long/12' long pair was Rs. 850/Rs. 600. (b) 'Gyaling'—a flute used by Lamas, costing Rs. 350 for a pair. (c) 'Bhumba'—a jug for holy water ('thu')—a 9" jug contained 51 tola silver. When it was of silver, the metal was supplied by the customer and he charged a wage of Rs. 2 per tola. (d) 'Phikur' and 'Thawak' to contain 'Chhyng' (as prepared from farmented rice/millet) - two forming a set - where these were made of silver, the metal was supplied by the customers and he charged a wage of Rs. 2 per tola. One set contained Rs. 35-40 tola silver. (e) 'Ting'—Pots—7 to form a set to contain water. When these were of silver, the metal was supplied by the customer. A pot needed 14-15 tolas of silver. (f) 'Jundung'—Kettle—if it was made of silver, the metal was supplied by the customer. The wages were then Rs. 1.50 per tola. A set cost Rs. 50. Sri Baraily used the tools of 'Martal', 'Lihi', 'Hatro', 'Doin Bhari', 'Talarani', 'Doloharani', 'Chino', all under Anvil/hammer/chisel groups. He received a State-prize in 1967. It is interesting to note that his wife pointed out many points of the craft during the discussions. (vii) Sri Bekhraj Sakya, 85, was a grand old talented master-craftsman having settled in Darjeeling in 1902 leaving Lalitpur in Nepal. He had a knowledge of the ancient literature on basic crafts. He worked in various parts in Nepal and India for museums, temples, monasteries and art critics, was associated with Santiniketan Kalabhavan and was respected by many artists for his superb grasp on crafts influenced by traditional Nepalese and Tibetan motifs. He received National Award in Handicrafts in 1966. He knew nine basic crafts based primarily on clay, wood, metal, stone and bamboo. In his words, 'Kalako Guru Mato Ho' (i.e., clay is the basic thing for all crafts). He was a Sakya Buddhist craftsman belonging to Newar community. He explained to me the details of work of an 'Apa', 'Thakarmi', 'Sikarmi', 'Silakarmi' and 'Tamrakar' and the differences between 'Sijya' (work on wood), 'Thojya'/ 'Thajya' (cast-metal work/metal work). (viii) The Tibetan Self Help Centre at Darjeeling set up in October, 1959 will offer opportunities to have a glance into various handicrafts being produced there based on wool, leather, wood and metal. There are wooden material containing Bhutanese and Tibetan designs embroidered boots with zip, leather three quarter boots, copper ashtray, brass soup stove (Gyako), Holy Jug ('Jontong') or ('Thui Phom'), Embroidered picture with frame ('Padom Trolma'), wooden carved lucky signs, wooden carved fire screens and tables ('Choktse Troina'), barley pot ('Nehse'), copper plates ('Sangtha'), copper kettles ('Bangdir') religious scrolls, woven shoulder bags and marshur caps. There are also carpets with designs of 'Duk' (dragon), 'Duk-Goh' ('dragon-head), Pema Chhung Chhung' (small lotus), 'Pema Thang Tsi Tsi Gumpo' (lotus and bats), 'Pema Thang Lehnja Thachhak' (lotus and letters with border) 'Pema Medok' (lotus-flower), 'Medok' (flower), 'Nehtsbo Thang Medok' (parrot and flower), 'Gyaja Thang Medok' (bird and flower), 'Pema Gyaja' (lotus and bird), 'Duk Thang Gyaja' (dragon and bird) 'Medok Thang Thaobhak Yung Dung Lhakgyu' (flowers with swastika-joined border). Of all these articles, the wooden carved fire screens of $3'-6'' \times 4'-6''$ costs high @ Rs. 450 (painted)/Rs. 400 (plain). The metal items like ritual stand, prayer wheel, copperkettle, copper plate, jus. barley pot, brass candlestand, generally cost between Rs. 50 -100. Carpets measuring 6'×8' cost about Rs. 375.

- 10. In view of the promotion of such hillerafts, the Department of Cottage and Small Scales Industries of State Government set up a Design Centre in Darjeeling (Hermitage Road) in 1964. There, the Artist designer and the craftsmen have been working in reproducing traditional and other designs on wooden case, decorated table, wood-oum-metal wallplates and casket of bamboo dolls (showing devil dance, dragon etc.) etc.
- 11. Down the hills in Kantivita (Phansidewa) area, there are Bewa artisans producing 'Dhokra' carpets made of Jute-yarn. The sale price is Rs. 20 per piece. It is used in temples and for domestic purposes. In Boroghoru-jote (Hatighisa) area, there are Karigar craftsman producing Khol, Santhali Madal and Madesia Madal (country musical instruments). The sale-price of a Madal is Rs. 20 per piece. Raw hide for the purpose is purphased from Naxalbari Bazar.
- 12. An indication of foreign demand for hill crafts can be guessed by the fact that, during 1966-67 alone, the Kalimpong Arts & Crafts earned foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 10,000 and the Tibetan Refugee Self Help Centre earned Rs. 78,000. The important customers are Austria, Canada, France, Malayasia, West Germany, U.S.A., U.K., Japan, Switzerland etc. For internal consumption in Siliguri and Calcutta, the Darjeeling District Services-cum-Marketing Industrial Co-operative Society set up in 1965 has been helping the Units by supplying raw materials and disposing of goods to the extent possible.
- 18. The brief note would thus only suggest the need for a detailed probe into the hillorafts to bring about the social and cultural setting as well of the District Darjeeling and the adjoining countries as reflected through the craftsmanship. It will be very useful to retain the traditional flavour of the crafts to the consumers who should not be immediately allowed to be confused in the midst of the beautiful curios just to be possessed for raising a material standard.

Appendix III

A-NOTE ON INVESTIGATIONS AMONG THE LEPCHA

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Here an attempt has been made to present in barest outline a Grammatical sketch of Lepoha classified as one of the significant speeches of the Himalayan Group of Languages in the Linguistic Survey of India-Shri J. Neethivanan, one of the scholars of this Division, who subsequently had unfortunately to discontinue his services from the Department for personal reasons, had already some experience of work on another language of the Himalayan Group viz., Kanauri of Himachal Pradesh has, however, been able to collect some useful data on Lepcha during his one month's stay in the areas, and has put forth his observation on the ourrent linguistic situation of the speakers vis-a-vis the surrounding languages of the area. We are thankful to Shri B. Ray the author of this District Census Handbook who agreed to include this note in this important publication. In our Project of Himalayan Language Group Studies, we propose to take up a deailed study of this language in due course.

> B. C. Nigam. Linguist to the Registrar General, India.

LEPCHA-ITS POSITION

As Prof. Sten Konow has rightly observed. Rong or Lepcha forms one of the links which connect Tibetan and the Himalayan dialects with the Tibeto-Burman languages of Assam and Further India 1. Hodgson classified this language as one belonging to the Non-Pronominalized Himalayan Group. person of the subject is not indicated in the verb and hence Lepcha was considered to be a typical dialect of the Non-Pronominalized type². Very recently, Robert Shafer reclassified this language under Tengsa Naga language thereby making a drastic change of the earlier classification by Hodgson.

PEOPLE-LAND

Lepchas are said to be the oldest inhabitants of Sikkim. They are also found in Western Bhutan, Eastern Nepal and Darjeeling. But in many places they have been outnumbered by other settlers from Nepal and Sikkim. Today Lepoha is spoken mainly in the Kalimpong subdivision of Darjeeling district and in Darjeeling City proper. Kalimpong was annexed from Bhutan in 1865 and Darjeeling from the Raja of Sikkim in 18354. As such, it may be noticed that the present habitat of the Lepchas is in fact a meeting place of various cultures and languages.

Vol. 36, pt. (8-4) 1950.

*Census 1951. District Handbook—Darjeeling. pp. XXX and XXXI.

So a study of Lepoha language is much worth undertaking. It was with this view in mind that a field investigation in the Darjeeling district was carried out during the summer months of 1967 and what is presented in the following pages is only a result of this. It is hoped that these findings would be helpful to scholars in the Tibeto-Himalayan field of languages, to decide the position of Lepoha among those languages.

Kalimpong was the centre of our investigations and a sample survey was conducted in Darjeeling and Gangtok. It should be remembered that there are a lot of differences between the people living in the Western Himalayas and those living in Easter Himalayas. Most important among them is the spread of education in the Eastern region. Naturally people are more conscious about their own history and culture. Unlike the people of the Western region who look upon their language 'as only a dialect', people of the East are most optimistic of their language and its development. Lepcha has its own alphabet also and as such the chances of recording the history of the people in their own way are more bright than any other people.

SCHOLARS-OF THE PAST

Sir A. Campbell⁵, B. H. Hodgson⁶ and H. H.

Linguistic Survey of India: Vol. III pt. I. p. 180.

Tbid p. 181. *Robert Shafer: Classification of some languages of the Himalayas'-Journal of the Bihar Bestarch Society,

^{*}Campbell A: Note on the Lepshas of Sikkim with a vocabulary of their language—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Vol. IX. pt. I (1840).

^{*}Hodgson, B. H.: On the Aborigines of the Sub-Himslayss -Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Vol. XVI pt. II (1847).

Risley are some of the important personalities who have worked on Lepcha language and people. Colonel G. B. Mainwaring of Bengal Staff Corps brought out a grammar of this language in 1876. His preface and Introductory remarks to this book throw light on the history of the people.

Hodgson classified the entire Himalayan languages into two groups viz., Pronominalized and Non-Pronominalized. Lepcha falls within the later category and its exact position as drawn out by Prof. Konow is as follows:

Tibeto-Chinese Family

↓
Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family

↓
Tibeto-Himalayan Branch

Tibetan Pronominalized
Group Himalayan Group

Non-Pronominalized Himalayan Group

1

Gurung Murmi Sunwär Mägarī Newarī Rōng or Lepcha Kāmī Mānjhi Toţō

FIGURES-SURVEY AND CENSUS

Of the entire population of Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family, only one fifth was covered by the Linguistic Survey of India. Among them 34,894 Lepchas were accounted. Of these nearly 25,000 were reported from Sikkim and the rest from Darjeeling. Talking of all the Tibeto-Himalayan languages and Nepali in Bengal it may be noted that these languages are confined to Darjeeling district and to some extent to According to the Census 1931. Jalpaiguri district. 54 persons out of 10,000 in Bengal spoke these languages. It was only in the then Rajshahi Division that as much as 24 persons out of 1,000 spoke these languages. In 1891, there were only 50 persons out of 10,000 speaking these languages. The prevalence of Tibeto-Himalayan and Nepali languages has slowly increased since then.

In every 10,000

26 spoke in 1881 45 ,, 1901 49 ,, 1911

50

It was in Darjeeling district that we find a steep rise.

,, 1921

In every 10,000

107 spoke in 1881 192 ,, 1901 208 ,, 1911 216 ,, 1921

The total number of Tibeto-Burman population in the whole of Bengal in 1931 was 532,294 of which North Bengal alone accounted for 153,270. Of this, Darjeeling district accounted for 134,531 (Chittagong Hill Tracts district of the Chittagong Division in East Bengal returned as much as 108,704). A further break-up shows that there were 56,714 persons of Pronominalized Himalayan Group while 72,651 persons spoke Non-Pronominalized languages. 42 per cent of the Darjeeling district population spoke Lepcha. Of these 58 per cent were accounted from Kalimpong subdivision and 48 per cent from Kurseong. While there were only 0.23 persons per 1,000 in Bengal, 120'26 persons per 1,000 in Sikkim returned their mother tongue as Rong or Lepoha. It is beyond any doubt that Sikkim is the homeland of Lepchas. It should also be noticed here that Bhotia of Sikkim which belongs to the Tibetan Group is the major language of Sikkim.

During 1951 Census 27,068 persons returned Lepcha as their mother tongue while only one speaker cared to call his mother tongue by name Rong. The Himalayan West Bengal Division accounted for 13,417 persons and Sikkim for 13,625. Darjeeling district alone returned 13,394 persons. Of these total speakers of 27,068, a record number of 22,864 persons returned another language as their subsidiary language which turned out to be Nepali (by 22,353 speakers). Hindi and Bengali took the rest which is by all means negligible. In Sikkim out of the 13,625, a vast number of people totalling 10,278 returned Nepali as their subsidiary language. It is really amazing to see that almost every Lepcha is a bilingual. With the spread of education by the Christian Missionaries the knowledge of English has also become very wide, besides Hindustani and the regional language, Bengali. A thorough study on this line might bring to light some more interesting information but we can safely estimate that at least 50 per cent of the Lepchas are trilinguals.

1961 Census, on the other hand, shows a reversal of trend. Of the total number of speakers of 23,706 only 8,529 returned another language as their subsidiary language. A large number of them, (7,699) returned Nepali as the second language as expected. People returning other languages as their subsidiary tongue number only 830. In any case, a broad-based survey on bilingualism in these areas would be more interesting and is likely to throw more light.

INFLUENCE-FOREIGN SOURCE

It has been observed, so far, that the area where Lepcha is spoken is a meeting place of various cultures and is strategically very important serving as a gateway to Tibet on the Eastern region. It has also been noticed that Nepali, an Aryan language should have influenced

[.] Risley, H. H.: Gazetteer of Sikkim, Calcutta, 1849.

^{*}Mainwaring, G. B. Col.: A Grammar of the Rong (Lepcha) Language, Calcutta, 1876.

^{*}Linguistic Survey of India: Vol. I. pt. I. pp. 389-410.

this Himalayan language to a large extent, that a Tibetan language Sikkim Bhotia should be the major language of the home of Lepchas, and that another Tibetan language, Bhotia of Bhutan is influencing from another side. It has also come to light that Bengali as the regional language and English as a language of education have also influenced this language, Lepcha.

It is remarkable to find that the Lepchas have preserved their language from all sorts of outside influences, in the face of so many languages surrounding them. To a large extent the language is the same to day as it was during the days of Hodgson and Mainwaring. Only one form of speech is found throughout the area. No positive evidence of the existence of important dialect variations could be gathered. The only thing that may be dying out is the practive of using their original orthography which is of course quite defective even though very easy to pick up.

ORTHOGRAPHY-ITS UTILITY

Sikkim Raja Chakdor Namgye (born 1686) is supposed to have designed the Lepoha alphabet. 10 There are separate letters for all the voiced stop aspirates even though the occurences of those stops are very rare in the actual speech. As these are no voiced aspirates, we do not find any symbols for them. The Raja must have clearly studied the distributional pattern of the sounds before evolving the scripts. He has noticed that only certain consonants occur in the word final position and so he has evolved certain compound letters with subscripts for the final consonants. He has failed only in vowels. For example, the words 'be' (carry on), 'bī' (snake) and 'bī' (bundle) are all written in the same way as 'bu' which is quite misleading. Since central vowels occur more frequently in the language, the confusion is all the more.

Adequate alterations with some sub-scripts could develop the indigeneous writing system of Lepohas to a great extent.

INFORMANTS-ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

As has been already stated, this investigation was carried out mainly in the Kalimpong area with the help of many teachers and other officials. In this connection this writer wishes to express his deep gratitude to Rev. P. S. Targain of Kalimpong who was from the beginning very helpful by way of discussing the linguistic problems, history of people and finding out suitable informants. He was also of the opinion that there was only one dialect of Lepcha locally known as Rong. He further added that the nomenclature need not be changed now as the term 'Lepcha' has come to stay and has become popular among others. He suggested that the language could be mentioned as Rong/Lepcha as has been done in the Linguistic Survey of India. This investigator found the same views prevalent among many other knowledgeable speakers also.

Mr. A. J. Bongong who was requested by Bev. Targain, gladly acted as the informant. Mr. Rongong.

who is in his sixties, was very co-operative and had been in Government Service for a long time. The keen interest shown by him is worth praising.

Conclusion

This investigation has proved some of the observations made by Prof. Kenow to be correct. He has pointed out the following interesting features.

- (1) The tendency to distinguish between such nouns as denote animate beings and such as are the names of inanimate things.
- (2) The agreement of numerals very closely with those in use in Kuki-Chin group.
- (3) The wide-spread use of prefix/a-/as in Kuki-Chin, and that of/ka-/in Naga and Bodo group.
- (4) Preservation of prefixes as independent syllables.
 - (5) The counting of higher number in twenties.
 - (6) Use of double negative as in Gurung and Murmi
 - (7) Non-pronominalization of verbs.

All these features are prevalent even to day and Hodgson was correct to say that Lepoha is a typical dialect of the Non-Pronominalized type. The recent reclassification done by Robert Shafer has been discussed in another work of this author on Kanauri 18, to be published by this office. As far as Lepoha is concerned, Shafer has put it under Naga languages. Unless and until all those Naga languages are studied thoroughly one will not be in a position to confirm his view. In the absence of any such work it would be unscientific at present to comment upon his remarks.

We might close this discussion with the following points:

- (1) There are no dialectal variations in this language and the language to day is the same as it was before when Col. Mainwaring prepared his grammar. As such, the analysis presented in the following pages does not differ from his work.
- (2) Shaffer's classification could not be verified at present for the circumstances explained above.
- (3) Tibeto-Burman characters are still preserved in this language, as the morphological section in the following pages will show.
- (4) Almost every Lepcha is a bilingual and he has preserved his language in spite of so many languages surrounding it and it should be called Lepcha as they themselves prefer this term to Rong.

¹⁰Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. III pt. I. p. 238.

¹¹ Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. III. pt. I. p. 180,

¹ºSee the introduction and conclusion.

(A) PHONOLOGY

Phonemic Inventory

Vospals

All these vowels have their long units also. Exception is made regarding the back vowel o which occurs always with the length.

Phonetic Descriptions:

i.e. and a are the front vowels and i and o are the central vowels while the rest are the back vowels. i i and u are the high vowels; e e o and 5 are mid vowels; and a are the low vowels.

Some examples showing the contrasting distribution of these vowels:

(1) i contrasting with ī

li 'house'

bi 'snake'

(2) i contrasting with

bī 'snake' be 'carry'

i contrasting with e

oīt 'strength'

'stab' cet

e constrasting with e

'song' **v**om

'tremble' ven

o contrasting with u and o

'boy' СC

'juice' uŋ

foŋ green'

Consonant Phonemes:

Stops: p(p') b t (t') d t d k g

Affricates : c i

Fricatives: fvsszzh

Nasals: munn Laterals: 1 1

Trill: r

Semivowel: y

It may be interesting to note that there are no aspirated stops with the exception of t' and p' which occur rarely. The frequency of these phonemes are much limited. Even though the traditional orthography provides scripts for k' and c', we do not get them in the actual speech.

All these phonemes occur in the initial and medial positions of the words except | which occurs in the other two positions. p, t, t, k, g, c, m, n, n, n, l, land r occur in the final position also.

The following chart explains the distribution of the phonemes as well as their contrastive nature :

Phon- eme Initia	.1	Media	1	Fir	al
p po	'bamboo'	api	'bark'	zup	'do'
-		nimp' et	'noon'		
	•	abon	'm outh		
t ton	'drink'	atun	'skin'	alīt	heart'
t		at'yak	'head'		
d demik	'key'	adā	'bed stead		
t tit	'comb'	kanţōŋ	'foot'	lit 'ov	erflow'
d dom	'box'	kandan	'mustard'		
k kirgī	'chest'	akī	'arm'	amik	'eye'
g get	'vulture'	kirgī	chest'	bög	'dip'
c calam	'orange'	acom	'hair'	maric	'black
			'easy'		paper'
j jok	'wide'	ajyom affo	'tooth'		
f fo	'bird'	_	'bachelor'		
v vi	'blood'	aven	, pod A,		
s sini	'day'	mīssī	•		
ș șyoŋ	_				
z zu	'boiled rice'	kize	spinning wheel'		
z zer	'gold'	kuzi	'dog'		
•	'he'	sohār	'star'		
	'fire'	amik	'eye'	abam	'bud'
	'two'			gyō <u>n</u>	'tease'
		Iņā	'child'	boŋ	'stem'
		alīt	'heart'	\mathbf{mil}	'down'
	, 23002	talu	'mat'	a <u>d</u> uļ	
=	'wait'	•	'horn'	gōr	'shed'
•				of	
		_	body		
z zu	'gold' 'he' 'fire' 'two' 'fish' 'moon' 'wait' 'serva	sohār amik Iŋā alīt taļu aroŋ	'dog' 'star' 'eye' 'child' 'heart' 'mat' 'horn'	abam gyō <u>n</u> boŋ mil a <u>d</u> uļ ' gōr	'stem' 'down'

(B) MORPHOLOGY

Number

There are two numbers viz., singular and plural. The suffix generally used to denote plurality is 'son'

'Irnita' : pot son 'fruit' pot 'men' : more son 'man' moro 'dogs' : kusyu son 'dog' kuşyu

In case of certain personal nouns, the suffix 'pon' is used.

Pl. Bg. vou' : ayupoŋ you' ayu 'these' : arepon 'this' are 'those' : ore pop 'that' ore

There is no dual form in this language. If necessary it is denoted by postpositioning the form 'nyet' which means 'two'.

ayu nyet 'you-two'

Sometimes the plural suffix is not used and the meaning is understood by the context.

e. g. 39 stet 'How many boy (s)'

Gender

There is a two-fold distinction viz. animate and inanimate. Different words meaning male or female are used to indicate the sex.

'tegri' is used for human masculine beings while 'ti yi' is used for feminine beings. The postposition 'bi' is used for non-human masculine beings and 'mot' for opposite sex.

hik bi 'cock' hik mot 'hen'

Personal Pronouns

Person	Singular	Plur	n.l
I	go	каупрод	(both inclu sive and ex- clusive)
11	ho (Inf.) ayu (Hon.)	ayupoŋ ayu nyet	
III Masc.	hi	hayu hayu nye	et (dual)
Fem.	hī	-do-	
Neu. (Demons)	are (prox.) ore (remote)	arepon orepon	

It may be noted that there are no separate forms for the dual number like some other pronominalized languages. The most important feature of the Munda influence among the Himalayan languages, i.e. the existence of two forms for the first person plural, one including and the other excluding the addressee, is also absent in Lepcha.

When these pronouns take accusative and genetive suffixes they undergo the following changes.

Person	Genetive		Accus	Accusative	
	Singular		Plural	Singular	Plural
7	kosisa		kayusa	kasam	kayum
II	ayusa	adosr	ayusa	ayum	ayum
III					
M. F.	hadosā -do-		hayusa -d o -	hadom -do-	huyum -do-
N.	-d o -		-d o -	-do-	-d o -

Demonstrative

As has been already given 'are' and 'ore' are the two demonstrative pronouns meaning 'this' and 'that' respectively. One more from 'pere', which is rarely used, means 'very far way' 'a' and 'o' are also used sometimes as abriviated forms.

Interrogatives :

Following is the list of interrogatives of Lepoha.

șu	'what'
tu	'who'
sata	'when'
sabā	'where'
sare	'which'
sa tom	,pom,
sumatno	'why'

The interrogative tu 'who' is conjugated in the same manner in which other personal pronouns are also conjugated.

tu	'₩bo'
tu-m	'whom'
tu-no	by whom'

Case suffixes

Accusative

Generally no suffix is used for the accusative case. From the context the object is understood.

Example

hi apot gat 'she wants fruit'

Otherwise, the suffix/-re/ is used.

Example

zure hinan zuk 'the rice was coocked by her'

Dative

/lem/ is the suffix.

alyu 1em 'to the cat' gurun 1em 'to Gurung'

In case of pronouns, the accusative form is used.

Example

ho hadom bi fat 'you gave her'

Instrumental

The postposition dep 'with' is used as a form of associative instrumental case suffix.

hi kosi dep di 'he came with me'

The suffix sa is used as a form of agentive instrumental case suffix.

pan ting sa 'with the stick' losga 'with the stone'

Ablative

There are two forms

1. /-no/ 'from' 'by'
2. /-nan/ 'by'

Example

hayu lino dyam 'they come from the house'

are gurunnan sī 'this was seen by Gurung'

Agentive Nominative:

The suffix /-no/ is used as the agentive nominative case suffix.

Example

adom gono bak him I-by beat 'he is beaten by me'

Genetive :

The suffix is /-sa/

Example

hadosa co
'his book'
cerinsa co
'Cherring's book'

Adjectives :

Adjectives are formed by adding the prefix /a-/ to the base forms.

Example

dum 'to be white'
adum 'white (adj.)
hru 'to be hot'
ahrum 'hot'

The prefix /a=/ is again dropped when the adjective is preceded by a noun.

a hrum 'hot' un hrum 'hot water'

When a noun acts as an adjective the prefix /a-/ is dropped if it is followed by another noun.

amik 'eye'
mik lop 'eye lid'
mik myun 'eye brow'

Verbal Nouns:

The suffix /-bo/ is added to the verbal base to make the verbal nouns.

māt 'to do'
mātbo 'doer'
stīk 'to work'
zūkbo 'worker'

Numerals:

The higher numbers are counted in twenties as in other Himalayan languages.

ka 'twenty'
ka Ryek 'forty'
twenty two

Ordinals are formed by adding the suffix /bu/

kat bu 'first'
nyet bu 'second'
sam bu 'third'

Multiplications are formed by prefixing /po-/

po kat 'once'
po nyet 'twice'
pa sam 'thrice'

Numeral adverbs are formed by adding the suffix /sa/ to the ordinals.

kat bu sa 'firstly'
nyet bu sa 'secondly'

Distributions are formed by infixing /-sa-/

katsakat 'one by one' nyetsanyet 'two by two'

Verbs:

There is no pronominalization of verbs according to the person and gender.

Example 'I am' go gum 'he is' hī gum 'vou are' avu gum 'I go' noŋ go 'he goes' hī non 'vou go' noŋ ayu

There is no distinction between present and past tenses. The same forms could be used for past tense also.

go non 'I went' hi non 'he went', etc.

/so/ is used for future tense.

go non so 'I shall go' hī non so 'he will go', etc.

/det/ is added to the present continuous tense.

go non det 'I am going' hi non det 'he was going'

/ba/ is used for past continuous tense.

go non det ba 'I was going' hi non det ba 'he was going'

/pu/ is added for the future continuous.

go non so pu 'I shall be going' hī non so pu 'he will be going'

/fat/ is also used for past tense.

bi fat 'I gave' si fat 'he saw' li fat 'told' In many occasions/fat/is not used and the base forms alone are used as 'bi' 'si' 'li' etc.

The final /-m/ of the base gum 'to be' is also used with verbal forms to denote the present tense.

baka > bakam 'beats'
cina > cinam 'think'
dya > dyam 'come'
ula > ulam 'wants'

Adverbs :

The affix/la/is added to the verbal root.

zen 'to be bad'
zenla 'worse'
tim 'to be strong'
timla 'strongly'
nok 'to be black'
nokla 'blackly'

Some are formed by reduplication of the noun form.

nam 'year'
nam nam 'yearly'
tōk 'drop'

tok tok 'drop by drop'

Conjunction:

/sa/is used in the meaning of 'and'

Example

hī sa go 'he and I'

Conjunctions are generally effected by way of using the conjunctive particles as in Dravidian languages.

hī non ban zuk
he having gone did
'he went and did it'

Causative :

/kon/is added to the verb base.

hadom dit kon him come-allow 'Let him come in'

• The infix/-y-/ is also sometimes used.

non 'to go'
nyom 'to cause to go'

Negative :

Double negatives are used in Lepcha. While/ma-/is prefixed,/-ne/is suffixed.

ubi manul ne
there not go not
'Do not go there'
go ubi manonne
'I do not go there'

In the negative imperative forms 'ne' becomes nun.

mali nun 'do not speak'

(C) SYNTEX

The usual order of the sentence is as the following: Subject + Object + Predicate

Example

go hadom bak I him beat 'I beat him'

The subject is followed by the attributes. This is an important distinction that is made in Lepcha from Kanauri, a prominent member of pronominalized group. In Kanauri attributes always precede the nouns which they qualify. In Lepcha it is quite reverse.

Example

1. log sam
stone three
'three stones'

2. moro agyan men many 'many men'

However, pronouns with genetive suffix and the demonstrative pronouns precede the nouns they qualify, whenever there is such an occasion.

Example

1. kosisa co 'my book'

2. cerinsa co 'Cherring's book'

3. are centière 'this table'

4. ore 50 that boy'

Articles follow the nouns they qualify, even though the occurence of an article is not always common.

Example

1. hi soton kat sot he tiger-one killed 'he killed one tiger'

2. zure hīnan zuk rice-the she-by cooked 'she cooked the rice'

The genetive case suffix need not always be used. By putting two nouns together without any case suffix, the meaning of possession is understood from the context.

Example

s-til 'egg' fo 'bird' foti 'bird's egg'

Multipliers	are not	used in this language in counting	(śś)	Body Parts
igher number	s; additi	ives are used instead.	arm	aki
Example			back	acyan
1. ka	•	'twenty'	belly	tepek
ny	ret	'two'	body	mīssī
ka	nyet .	'forty'	brain	aiyoŋ
2. ks	nyet	'forty'	cheeck	tīgryu
ka	ti	'ten'	chest	kirgī
ka	nyet sa k	a <u>t</u> i	ear	anīyur
for	ty and t	en	өуө	a mik
	'fifty'		eye brow	mik myuŋ
The subject	nt is no	t conjugated to the governing	eye lid	mik lop
tribute.			face	am lém
Example			finger	kī ş yom
	r g	'boy'	flesh	mīn
5 1) 50	•	'boys'	foot "	kanton
ე-ე/ე⊲ 57ე∋i		'three boy (s)'	guts	<u>tīklī</u>
- •		,	hair	acom.
Passive vo	ioe is e	xpressed by agentive nominative	hand	akī
se suffix.			head	at'yak
Example	• -		heart	alīt
	ure hir		heel	dyan tīŋ
		by cooked	hair of body	amyal
		was cooked by her' or	le g	koŋdyāŋ
		ed the rice'	lip	a <u>d</u> ul
Interrogat	ives folk	ow the subject and precede the	liver	abet
redicate.			moustache	boymat
Example			mouth	$\mathbf{a}\mathbf{b}ar{o}\mathbf{\eta}$
1.	ho tū	go	nail	pī nci
	you wh	no are	neck	tīk tok
	who ar	e you'	nose	tīknom
2.	hī şu	liyengo	rib	apro
	he who	at said	skin	atup
	'what d	id he say'	thigh	p atlā m
Me alian	l sames f	irst when the subject is absent in	tongue	ali
The object forms like cau	ısative.	TING ATTOR OTTO PERILOGE TO MUSCEL 12	tooth	affo
Example			(iii) Natura	l Objects & Phenomen
•	hadom	dit kon	(***) 11000010	_
		o-come allow	air	sik mit
	Let him	come in'	/ Ca ve	log hap
MIL	liba sh	e predicate always comes last in a	cloud	kam byon
The verb sentence.	' TIKO SIT	A broggosso minals comes mas a	cold	ahyeŋ
ACTIAGITOR.			ourrant	oīt.

poa

child

girl

man

WOMAN

tīyi

him to	-come allow	air	Olf mix
'Let him come in'		/ cave	lon hap
e verb, like the predicate always comes last in a ce. A SELECT VOCABULARY OF LEPCHA		cloud	kam byon
		cold	ahyeŋ
		current	oīt
		day .	signi
(i) Human Beings		dust	pīr d ī
_	50	earth	fat
,,	iŋā	evening	nammun
ld	tīyio ņ	field	nyot
Ĭ	nam şimyu	fire	mi
n	tīvi	flood	naenw
	MIVI		

March Marc	forest	panök	mouse ·	glok
hill kīū sheep lak land līyāŋ tiger saboŋ moses lavvo morning lukhroṇ (vi) Articles of moterial cultures night sumap building ll rein so country lyāŋ river uŋ door sapveṇ sky tiljāŋ floor aub star sohār house ll sun sioik key demik bard akūŋ room bo branch akūŋ sped lipot branch akūŋ spel lipot flower rip black pepper mario	heat	ahrum		-
India	ьш	kīŋ	· -	•
Incompanie Inchine I	land	līyāŋ	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Name	moeta	lavvo	·	4 430 0
night sump building li rain so country lyāu river un door sayren sky tityāu house li star sohār house li sun sīcīk key demik sun sīcīk key demik sun sīcīk key demik sun sōcīk key demik sun roof li oyap bark api roof bo branch akōŋ shed gor bud abam window rape bud apyum apple lipot flower rip black peper mario grass muk bolied rice zu stem boŋ acham mario stem boŋ acham mario tree kuŋ acham mario	morning	lukhron	(vi) Articles of motorial culture	
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	noon	nimp-et	-	
sky tilyäŋ floor aub star sohär house ll sun sioik key demik sun sioik key demik sun sioik key demik sun dampu demik demik bul api roof li opp buk aköŋ shed gor bud abam window rapse bud apyum shed gor budoh apyum spple lipot flower rip black pepper marc grass muk boiled rice xu grass muk butter mör seed tambli cabage kop! stem bog cardamom llend trunk kuŋ grapes kaoï twig agrl grapes kaoï twig agrl milk <t< th=""><th></th><th>80</th><th></th><th></th></t<>		80		
star sohār house ll sun siotk key demik (iv) Plants and Plant parts roof ll cysp bark api room bo branch akōṇ shed gor bud abam window rapse bunch apyum apple lipot flower rip black papper mario grass muk boiled rice zu leaf anyom butter mor root afiya butter mor seed tambli cabage kopl stem boq cardamom ilenci trunk kuŋlen grapes kaoaŋ twig agri honey hit-i twig agri honey hit-i twig hu potato alubi twig hu potato alubi uom bird				
sun sioik key demik champu (iv) Plants and Plant parts roof li cyap bark ahi pranch akoū shed gor bud abam window rapse bunch apyum apple lipot flower rip black pepper maric grass muk boiled rice zu leaf anyom botter mör seed tambil cabbage kopl stem boū cardamom illend tree kuū curd kacū trunk kuūlen graf agri grapse kacaū agri honey hīt-ī tampūt tak fil potato alibi ant tak fil potato hu salb uom bird fo mahi bee hu salb uom salb uom bafalco mahi book alīyu daughter tuy uū cook hīk bī cook hik bī brother nam nī cook bik gu daughter tiyi mukaņ cook hik bī father's father abo daughter tiyi mukaņ deer sakī father's father tikum dog kuzī father's father tikum daughelelphant temyoū lather's father in law aifyat elephant father's mother in likum dege sakī father's father tikum dog kuzī father's father in law aifyat elephant father's mother in likum degel aligum father				
pillar dampu loop li cyap loop loop li cyap loop lipot loop lipot lipo	star			
bark api room bo branch akou shed gor bud abam window rapec bunch apyum apple lipot flower rip grass muk bolled rice zu leaf auyom botter mar root dafya butter mar seed tambli oabbage kopi stem bou cardamom ilend tree kuu ourd kaoï trunk kuulen fruit tampot trunk kuulen grapes kaoau twig agri honey hit-ī (v) Animals, Birds and Insects lemon sambar animal tamcyou milk nin ant tak fil oil nam bee hu potato alubi bee hu potato alubi bull lon water uu bull lon water ook hik bi oow bik gu daughter nin nin oow ulak father's father tikum dog kuzi father-in-law afyat elephant father's father tikum dog kuzi father-in-law afyat elephant inkum	sun	sīoik		
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branch aköŋ shed go' bud abam window rapee bunch apyum apple lipot flower rip black pepper maric grass muk boiled rice zu leaf anyom butter mör root afiya butter mör seed tambil cardamom ilenel stem bo0 cardamom ilenel true kuŋlen grapes koaŋ twig agrl fruit tampot twig agrl honey hīt-ī (v) Animals, Birds and Insects lemon sambar animal tameyoŋ milk nin nam animal tak fil oil nam bee hu potato alubl bird fo water uo bull lo (vii) Kinship terms </th <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>· ·</th>				· ·
bud abam window rape bunch apyum apple lipot flower rip black pepper maric grass muk boiled rice zu leaf anyom butter mör seed tambli cabage kopi stem boo cardamom lienel tree kun curd kacī trunk kunlen fruit tampot twig agri fruit tampot twig agri fruit nin ant tak fil oil nam ant tak fil oil nam bee hu potato alubi bird fo water un bull lon water un bull lon water un bull lon water un bird fo water un bird fo water un bull lon (vii) Kinship terms cat alīyu cook hik bi cow bik gu daughter tiyi mukaj crow ulak father abo deer sakī takin father's father tikum dog kunī father's mother likum		·		
				••
flower rip muk bolled rice zu mario grass muk bolled rice zu mor root aflya boutter mor seed tambli oabbage kopi stem bog oardamom illend tree kuŋ curd kaoī trunk kuŋlen fruit tampōt kaoaŋ trunk kuŋlen fruit tampōt kaoaŋ honey hīt-ī (v) Animals, Birds and Insects lemon sambar animal tamcyoŋ milk nin nam bee hu tak fil oil nam bout hu potato alubi bird fo mahi bull lon (vii) Kinship terms cook hik bī brother unam nī oow bik gu daughter tiyi mukap orow ulak father abo deer sakī teŋmu father's father tikum dog kuzī father's father tikum aiyat elephant teŋmu father's mother inikum				-
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ant tak fil oil nam bee hu potato alubi bird fo salt uom baffaloo mahi bull lon (vii) Kinship terms cot alīyu cock hik bī brother nam nī cow bik gu daughter tiyi mukaj deer sakī father abo deer sakī father's father tikum dog kuzī father-in-law āfyat elephant teņmu father's mother nikum	(v) Animals, Bi	rds and Insects	lemon	sambar
bee hu potato àlubi bird fo water un baffaloo mahi bull lon (vii) Kinship terms cot alīyu cock hik bī brother nam nī cow bik gu daughter tiyi mukaj crow ulak father abo deer sakī father's father tikum dog kuzī father-in-law āfyat elephant tenmu father's mother nikum	animal	tamoyon		nin
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bird fo water up baffaloo mahi bull lon (vii) Kinship terms cat alīyu cock hik bī brother nam nī cow bik gu daughter tiyi mukap crow ulak father abo deer sakī father's father tikum dog kuzī father-in-law āfyat elephant tenmu father's mother nikum	bee	hu		
baffaloo mahi bull lon (vii) Kinship terms cat alīyu cock hik bī brother nam nī cow bik gu daughter tiyi mukaj crow ulak father abo deer sakī father's father tikum dog kuzī father-in-law āfyat elephant teņmu father's mother nikum	bird	fo		
cat alīyu cock hik bī brother nam nī cow bik gu daughter tiyi mukar crow ulak father abo deer sakī father's father tikum dog kuzī father-in-law āfyat elephant teņmu father's mother nikum	baffaloo	m ahi	water	uŋ
cat aliyu cock hik bi brother nam ni cow bik gu daughter tiyi mukaji crow ulak father abo deer saki father's father tikum dog kuzi father-in-law äfyat elephant tenmu father's mother nikum	bull	lon	(mil) Wind	1. July 4
bik gu daughter tiyi mukap crow ulak father abo deer sakī father's father tikum dog kuzī father-in-law āfyat elephant tenmu father's mother nikum	cat		(941) A444	sip corns
crow ulak father abo deer saki father's father tikum dog kuzi father-in-law āfyat elephant tenmu father's mother nikum	oook		brother	nam nī
deer saki father's father tikum dog kuzi father-in-law afyat elephant tenmu father's mother nikum			daughter	tiyi mukap
dog kuzi father-in-law afyat elephant tenmu father's mother nikum			father	
elephant tenmu father's mother nikum				
	_	•		=
	_	·		nikum
1 400000	fish	ŋa	husband	anom
goat soar mother amu	_			
goose karpok mother's father tiku, ajo				
hen hik mother-in-law anyu		hik		
horse un mother's mother niku	horse			
lamb lak kap sister anom				
lion dal saton son tegri kap	lion			
monkey sehi wife syi	monkey	so hi	WILE	-71

	(viii) Interrogatives	nine ten	kekyot kati
ha-	satōm	eleven	katap
how what	sugō, su	twelve	netap
When	satā	nine tee n	kekyot tap
where	saba	twenty	ka
	sare	forty	ka nyet
which	ta	fifty	ka nyet sa kati
who	ţum	hundred	gyo
whom	ţu s ā	thousand	tanşrok
whose	sumatno	(giv) Size	and Shapes
why			atim
	(ix) Colours	big	atu
black	anok faŋ fiŋ	high	hraten
blue	a for	long	apit
green	a hir	narrow	apok
red	a dum	short	acem
white	g, Qum	small	atu
	(x) Correlatives	tall	apak
after	alon	thick	asāp
and	anni	thin	-
because	sumat negon	(ωv)	Descriptives
but	senla	active	amyam
if	alogon	afraid	ro
or	magan gon	anger	sagīlī y ā
	(wi) Personal	angry	sagīlīyaknon
		attractive	ān
h e	hi	bad	azen
I	go	beautiful	ajem
it	are hī	better	len aryum
she	ore		(than-good)
that		brave	alat atimbu
they	hayu kayu poh		(strong heart)
₩6		olean	asom
you	ay u	cool	ah yōŋ
	(wii) Directions	oreed	amo
east	cak lat	difficult	acok
north	gyoŋ	dry	a.sōn
south	o ye l	ersy	ajyōm
west	cakyer	empty	agun
	() Alemanala	fat	asum a lim
*	(wiii) Numerals	heavy	a hun
one	kat .	hot	
two	nyet	(wvi) Pe	esition and Movement
three	86. DD	come	₫i
four	fii	fall	glu
five	faggu	flow	уī
six	terok	fly	līm
BOYON	kekyok	get	tup
eight	kekī	Po4	

grow jump live run say see shout sit sleep smell stop walk	nu līn tyek su doŋ li yok lik mak mik ra ari to lōm	trink try understand vomit	ye i-en go saknon vem iëŋ ten yup ki dak tup dan ciŋ cet mat ko möt
ask hear kiss	(xvii) Sensation and Activet vet nyen tokeuk	want whisper wink	luk gat tam ṣyap mat mik oyām nen

B-NOTE ON INVESTIGATIONS ON LIMBU SPEECH

by

SM. KRISHNA CHOWDHURY

Investigations on Limbu, a speech of the Pronominalized sub-group of speeches of the Himalayan Group of the Tibeto-Burman Sub-family of languages were done in the District of Darjeeling by Sm. Krishna Chowdhury, a Senior Technical Assistant of the Language Division of the Office of the Registrar General. By this note it is intended to acquaint the reader with the linguistic situation of one of the structurally significant Himalayan speeches which under the increasing pressure of the surrounding Indo-Aryan Nepali speech have of late been showing signs of a switch over. Limbu ferences are for the most part limited to lexical items only, while the language use within the family to be Bilinguals of the 'co-ordinate Bilingual' level and the investigator has reasons to forecast an eventual total switch over to Nepali within not too distant feature. The note here deals with broad data collected by the investigator and in the final analysis of which she is still busy. Shri B. Ray considered it useful to include such a brief note on Darjeeling Limbu speech in his Darjeeling District Census Handbook and we are thankful to him for giving us the opportunity of publishing this note from our unit.

B. C. Nigam, Linguist to the Registrar General, India

Mongoloid) people. The meaning or the derivation of the word 'Limbu' has been known as: 'Limbu(=bow), c.f. libong (=archer)'.

The Position of the Limbu Language:

Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India locates the position of Limbu in the language world in the following terms. Limbu belongs to the Eastern Sub-Group of Pronominalized Group of Himslayan languages/dialects of the Tibeto-Burman Family of languages. This classification of Limbu is due to B.H. Hodgson who divided Himalayan languages/ dialects into two groups namely complex Pronominalized' and simple or Non-Pronominalized' which will be explained presently. The same classification was supported by Prof. Sten Konow and later on accented by Grierson in his Linguistic Survey of India (L.S.i.). Other member dialects of the Himalayan group are Dhimal, Thami, Yakha, Khambu (with 16 dialects). Rai Vayu, Chepang, Kusunda, Bhramu and Thaksya. Since the Eastern group is confined to Eastern Nepal and its neighbourhood, figures are available for only a few of them and these refer only to settlers in Darjeeling and theresbouts. Census enumeration therefore gives incomplete figures of number of speakers. This difficulty is not present with respect to the Western group of Pronominalised languages. Pronominalized Himalayan dialects are much more complex than Non-Pronominalized Himalayan dialets. Eastern Nepal, the home of the Eastern group Pronominalized languages of complex comprises Khambuwan, or the country of the Khambus, and Limbuwan, or the country of the Limbus. Limbuwan is

The purpose of the present note is to provide a brief grammatical sketch of the Limbu dialect as it is spoken in Darjeeling district. A long series of languages (119 in number according to 1961 Census1) representing all the families of Indian languages are spoken in the district. Among them the numerically most important languages are Nepali (369,130), Bengali (115, 172) and Hindi (47,842) belonging to the Indo-Aryan Family, Tibetan (7,679) and Lepcha (8,171) of the Tibeto-Burman Family, Santali (7.993) and Munda (5.633) of the Austric Family, and Kurukh/Oraon (17,593) of the Dravidian Family. In comparison with these languages Limbu (260 speakers according to last Census) is numerically insignificant today. (According to the Census of India, 1961, only 0.78 per cent of the total population of India are speakers of the Tibeto-Chinese languages"). Nonetheless, as the present attempt will show, Limbuspeech representing a significant section of the well known Himalayan group of languages of the Great Tibeto-Chinese Family has interesting points of consideration in respect of the current linguistic situation of its speakers.

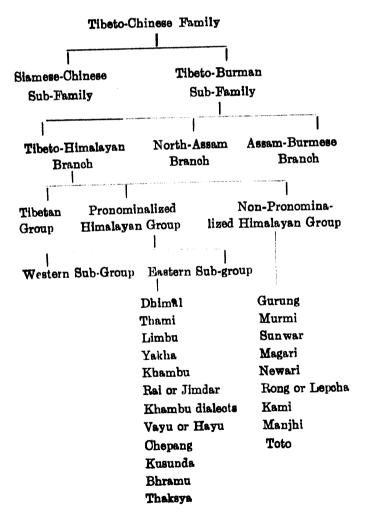
According to Limbu tradition, their original homeland, called the Limbuwan or the country of the Limbus was in Eastern Nepal from which Darjeeling district received settlers. The Limbus feel that they belong to the bigger world of the Kirāta (Indo-

²Census of India 1961 (Vol. XVI) West Bengal & Sikkim, Pt. II-c(i)

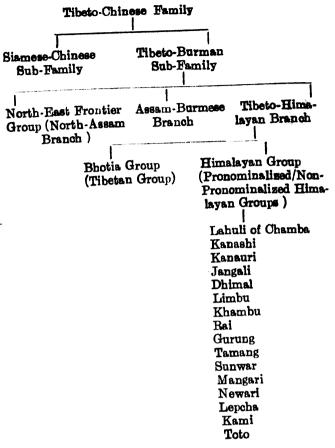
^{*}Census of India 1961, Vol. I. Pt. II-C(ii)-Language Tables.

nearer to Darjeeling district, which received an overflow of Limbus from Limbuwan. Dhimal, Bahing (a Khambu dislect) and Vayu have been described by Hodgson at considerable length. Limbu has a grammar written by Colonel Senior, but unfortunately it is no longer available. Dhimal and Thami are comparatively simple languages. Limbu is a dialect of much more complex character than Dhimal and Thami. And Yakha is in many respects closely related to Limbu. The remaining dialects are too unsatisfactorily known. In fact there are no returns of the speakers of the remaining dialects of the Eastern group of Pronominalized languages in the 1961 Census.

Classification of Himalayan Group of languages according to L. S. I. is as follows:



Classification of Himalayan Group of languages done in Census of India, 1961, Language Tables, is mainly based on the classification in L. S. I. The following table will represent this classification.



Gist of Grierson's principal observations on the characteristics of Limbu:

- 1. Pronominalization: the use of short forms of the personal pronouns as prefixes—the use of these prefixes is extensive and includes use before verbs, in order to distinguish between the subject and the object. This characteristic is of greater interest than the others. In this respect Limbu agrees with Bodo and still more with the Kuki-Chin languages. That is how "Limbu forms a link in the chain connecting the Tibetar and Himalayan dialects with the Tibeto-Burmar Languages of Assam and Burma."*
- 2. When the subject of a verb is of the first person it is often indicated by suffixing '—ang', an abbreviate form of the pronoun 'anga' (=1).
- 3. Use of the double forms of the dual and the plural of the first personal pronoun.
- 4. The higher numbers are counted in tens as i Tibetan.

^{*} Grierson sums up his view of the position of Limbu withe observation quoted.

Our study of the Limbu dialect has some justification which is obvious from the above description.

In the 1961 Census 5,418 speakers returned Limbu as their mother tongue. The main concentration of them is in Sikkim where 4,955 speakers were enumerated. Only 335 (260 from Darjeeling district and 75 from Jalpaiguri district) and 128 speakers were returned from West Bengal and Assam respectively. Hence Darjeeling and in that district Pulbazar-Bijanbari area known to have some concentration of Limbu speakers proved natural choice for field investigation.

Proceeding to Darjeeling town the first Limbu gentleman to be made acquaintance of was Shri Mahananda Subba, Advocate. But Shri Subba had adopted Nepali language and declared himself not to be a Limbu speaker. This was seen later to be just an instance of a general trend among Limbu people, especially among the vounger generations of them. However through Shri Subba's courtesy a Limbu informant named Shri Jashang Limbu was contacted. Shri Jashang Limbu aged about 45 years is an ex-service man, now employed as a plumber of Darjeeling Municipality. He is bilingual, speaking both Limbu and Nepali, Nonethe less he was said to be quite a reliable source of information on the Limbu language. He was the principal informant throughout both of my investigational tripsthe first in 1965 and the second in 1967.

The second place of field work, Bijanbari, a valley is 46 Km. from Darjeeling town. Shri C. T. Bhutia, B. D. O, Bijanbari and some members of his staff were very co-operative and helpful. Special mention may be made here of Smt. Maya Thapa, Smt. Shanta Subba and Smt. Afong Chettri. Shri Mohan Subba (aged 25 years, Secretary, Bijanbari Anchal Panchayat. was the first informant to be contacted at Bijanbari-Pulbazar locality. He had read upto class IX. He was co-operative and courteous. But having fallen in with the common tendency to adopt Nepali as the general medium of communication except with old parents and relations his Limbu vocabulary was rather limited.

Then the following informants were available: Shri Amar Subba (25), a local teacher, non-Matriculate, some Limbu persons (of various ages) of Bijanbari-Pulbasar bustees. Most of them were butchers by profession and the rest were either labourers of teagardens or cultivators. Some persons of the Limbu bustee on the outskirts of Darjeeling town and one man of Ghoom were met. During the second tour of investigation besides the above mentioned places Sukhiapokri locality was visited.

Educated Limbu speakers are rare. This makes an especially difficult job of the collection of extra-linguistic materials. Fortunately towards the end of the second trip acquaintance was made of a bright Limbu youngman from Sikkim, Shri Sukraj Subba, a senior student of

Jalpaiguri Polyteohnio. His valuable services were however available only for the few days of his sojourn at Darjeeling.*

As mentioned earlier our field experience of the actual situation in respect of Limbus is that they tend to either adopt Nepali as their mother tongue—at least declare so during census enumeration-or continue to be in a state of high level of bilingualism by maintaining their verbal communication in Nepali outside their families and preserving Limbu as a medium of conversation within their homes. Further, even this phenomenon appears to be a transitional stage of the process of complete conversion of the younger or the more urbanized and sophisticated sections of the Limbus to Nepali. The figures of 1951 and 1961 Censuses provide evidence of this tendency. The increasing trend of Limbu speakers in Darjeeling district between 1901 and 1951 precipitously collapses to the surprisingly low 1961 figure of 260. (Similar trend is observable with respect to other languages such as Lepoha, Mangari, Newari, Rai and Tamang). And while the number of Limbu speakers in India drastically fell from 35,583 in 1951 to 5.418 in 1961, that of Nepali speakers rose from 421,688 to 1'021,102 between the same Censuses. As will be evident from the census figures given below. similar changes occurred in Sikkim between Limbu and Nepali speakers.

No. of Speakers in

Year	Mother tongue	India	West Bengal	Sikkim	Darjee- ling	
1951	Limbu	85,583	20,092	15,491	20,092	
1961	Limbu	5,418	835	4,955	260	
1951	Nepali	421,688	174,020	88,542	88,958	
1961	Nepali	1,021,102	282,877	74,359	369,180	

Census Returns of Limbu Speakers in Darjeeling District:

Year	No. of Speakers
1901	14,805
1911	18,804
1921	14,191
19 8 1	16,288
1941	17,808
1951	20,092
1961	260

It may be found interesting to have a look at some Bilingualism figures obtained from census reports in respect of Darjeeling District.

The writer is morally beholden to these affectionate ladies for their personal care of her.

^{*}I am thankful to all my informants, and officials and other gentlemen and ladies who co-operated with or helped me in my field work.

* Bilingualism Chart: (Darjeeling District)

Mother tongue	Total No. of speakers		speakers subsidiary language shown in col. I i		
Lepcha Mangari Newari Rai Tamang Limbu	1951 18,894 19,874 14,818 64,784 49,780 20,092	1961 8,171 58 19 238 761 260	1951 12,075 17,428 13,412 58,875 44,929 17,838	1961 4,893 48 10 161 592 (Subsidiary languages Bengali—(179) Hindi—(1) Nepali—Nil	

From the table above it may be noted that whereas nearly 89 per cent of Limbu speakers returned Nepali as their subsidiary language in the 1951 census, the same subsidiary language has not been returned by any one of the small number of Limbu speakers in the last Census. Although the figures are much too negligible for any comment yet it is conceivable that the small number of Limbus conversant with Nepali, considered it useful to name only languages other than Nepali as their subsidiary language.

However Nepali is considered as the prestige language in Darjeeling and is given some official recognition. It is adopted by non-Nepali speakers for the sake of getting advantages in employment, education and in other spheres of life. The relatively minor languages have thus been overwhelmed by Nepali. But these minor languages taken together are still numerically not insignificant, although they may be so in tuture should the present trend continue.

relation between Limbu and Nepali is reflected in the examples of Nepali loan words obtaining in Limbu. These loan words include, among other things, the objects found in the plains or having their origin in the plains. We shall give some illustratious of them in the list of material at the end of this note.

PHONEMIC INVENTORY:

Limbu language consists of the following vowel and consonant phonemes:

Vowels:

Consonants:

Conson		ts: Bi-labial				Alveolar	Palatal		Velar		Glottal
	Voice-	Voiced	Voice-	Voiced	Voiced	Voice-	Voiced	Voice- less		Voiced	
Stop	b	b	t	d		С	j	k	g		
Aspirat Sto	_		th			ch		kh		h	
Fricati	ve		В			ś			ŋ		
Nasal		m			n				-5		
Lateral	l				1						
Trill					r						
Bemi-v	owel	W					y				

Vowels:

There are seven vowels of which three are front and three, back, one is central vowel. The front vowels are distinguished by differences in height as high, mid and low. Similar is the case with the back vowels. The central vowel is low. Thus there are

*Census of India 1961, Vol. I. Pt. II-C (ii)—Language

Census of India Paper No. 1 of 1954—Language Tables. Census of India 1961 (Vol. XVI), West Bengal and Sikkim, (Pt. II-O (ii).

District Handbook (Darjeeling), Census 1951, West Bengal.

seven contrastive types of vowel phonemes according to height and position.

Description:

The front unrounded short vowels, /i/, /e/, and /ss/ are high, mid and low respectively. /a/ is a low central unrounded vowel. The back rounded short vowels, /u/, /o/ and /ɔ/ are high, mid and low respectively.

Distribution:

All vowels occur freely, except /m/ which does not

occur in the final position. Frequency of occurrance of /æ/ is very low. An illustrative table of the distribution of vowels is given below:

Vowels	Initial	Medial	Final
/ i /	/inma/	/khini/ 'you' (pl).	/ani/
/e/	/eŋmal/ 'to break'	/kesemba/	/nine/
/æ/	/æpma/ 'to fan'	/tælok/ 'field'	
/ a /	/attaŋ/ 'where'	/kham/ 'earth'	/mona/
/ u/	/ukma/ 'to scratch'	/cukpa/ 'little'	/pu/ 'bird'
/o/	/ośikpa/ 'serpant'	/sokma/ 'to show'	/makho/ 'garlio'
/2/	/okma/ 'to shout'	/tokat/ 'stick'	/samlo/ 'song'

Contrastive Pairs:

/i/÷/e/÷/æ/
/imma/ 'to sleep'÷/emma/ 'to bake'÷/æŋma/ 'to
/e/÷/æ/
/epma/ 'to laugh'÷/æpma/ 'to fan'
/æ/÷/a/
/æŋma/ 'to split'÷/aŋ/ 'also'
/u/÷/o/
/upma/ 'to call'÷/opma/ 'to bite'
/o/÷/ɔ/
/oŋma/ 'to split bamboo'÷/ɔŋma/ 'to peel skin'.

Examples of vowel sequences commonly used in Limbu are given below:

/kujai/	'bad
/coit/	'creation'
/kouli/	'verandah'

/khiu/	'ghee'
/iepma/	'to stand'
/ispamma/	'to pity'
/iopse/	net
/iuppa/	'ailver'
/iomba/	big', 'large'
/thean/	'why'
/keopa/	'light'
/ain/	'today'
/wa-a/	'I waa'
/lao/	'street'
/nuet/	'liver'
/oesma/	'other'

Consonants:

There are twenty two consonants in Limbu. According to places of articulation they can be classified as Bi-labial, Dental, Alveolar, Palatal, Velar and Glottal and, according to manner of articulation, Stop, Fricative, Nasal, Lateral and Trill. The Limbu stops again can be divided into aspirated and unaspirated consonants. /w/ and /y/ are semi-vowels.

Description :

The voiced aspirated stope are /bh/, /dh/ and /gh/ of which /bh/ and /dh/ are found to occur in 'free variation' with the voiceless aspirated stops /ph/ and /th/ in a few instances. These phonemes may be described as marginal phonemes. It is to be noted that the voiced aspirated stops are used very infrequently. The description of other consonant phenemes is provided in the consonant chart (P. 136).

Distribution:

Consonants in the final position occur very rarely. Only /p/, /t/, /k/, /m/, /n/, /n/ and /r/ occur in the final position, but with a low frequency. /bh/, /dh/ and /gh/ are found in the medial position only. Distribution of the consonant phonemes according to their position is given in the following chart:

Conso- nants	Initial	Medial		Final
/p/ /b/ /ph/	/poma/ 'to grow' /boma/ 'error' /pha/ 'bamboo'	/thanben/ 'y	oook' oung boy' ank'	/hop/ 'empty, no'
/t/ /d/	/tiŋ/ 'nail' /daŋwa/ 'master'	/attan/	vhere' proom'	/tet/ 'cloth'
/ t h/ /c/	/thik/ 'one' /cigek/ 'tight'	/thiathoma/ 't		
/s/ /j/ /ob/	/jon/ 'summit' /chen/ 'large'	/tajeŋma/ 't	o speek' roof'	
/k/ /g/	/kapoba/ 'old man' /godumba/ 'brave'	/thakpa/ 'r	ope' elore'	:/kerek/ 'all'
/kh/ /s/	/khopbe/ 'boat' /sendik/ 'night'	/mekhim/ 'n	narriage' cotton'	
/s/ /b/	/śe/ 'fruit' /haŋ/ 'king'		sky' nest' (birds')	

Conso- nants	Initial	Medial	Final
/m/	/miak/ 'little'	/kume/ 'tail'	/kem/ 'height'
/n/	/ninwa/ 'knowledge'	/khene/ 'you'	/men/ 'not'
/b/	/ŋssi/ 'five'	ounla/ 'winter'	/laŋ/ 'leg'
/1/	/lisi/ 'four'	/tella/ 'leaf'	
/r/ /r/	/rak/ 'heat'	/toron/ 'bridge'	/ter/ 'butter'
/*/ /\\	/wa/ 'is'	/sukwa/ 'bag'	
/ v /	/yuma/ 'grand moth	•	
/ b b/	, juine, games	/kumbhak/ 'potter'	
/ DI /		$/nebhak/\sim/nephak/'nose'$	
/dh/		/kidhirupa/ 'fox'	
/ 424/		$/lamdhet/\sim/lamthet/$	
		'door'	
/gh/		/kighumba/ 'thigh'	
Contras	tive Pairs:		
/n/	÷ /b/ — /poma/	'to grow' ÷ /boma/	'error'
	\div /ph/ — /pa/	$\textbf{`father'} \div / \mathbf{pha} /$	'bamboo'
	$\div /d/ - /tanba/$	'short' \div /daŋwa/	'master'
, .,	÷ /th/ — /takpha/	$rank' \div /thakpa/$	'squirrel'
	\div /j/ — /condho/	'upon' ÷ /joŋ/	'summit'
	÷ /cb/ — /cen/	'saw' (noun) ÷ /chen/	'large'
	÷ /g/ — /ko/-	'warm' ÷ /go/	'even'
	+ /kh/ - /kap/	'couple' ÷ /khapu/	'ash'
/ 45 /	· , ——,	4 4 14 1	

'cool'

'name'

'spade'

'heat'

'fiftytwo'

MORPHOLOGY

Number:

There are two numbers in Limbu, viz, singular and plural. The plural marker is generally /-ha/ suffix. Suffix /-si/ is sometimes used as a plural marker, s.g.

 $/s/ \div /s/ - /sem/$ $/m/ \div /n/ - /min/$

 $/\eta/ \div /n/ - /ka\eta/$

 $/r/ \div /1/ - /rak/$

/nanet/

Giogulan	Plural	
Singular /hinja/ 'boy' /koco/ 'dog' /menchma/ 'gire' /mans/ 'man'	/hinjaha/ 'boys' /kocoha/ 'dogs' /menchmaha/ 'girls' /monaha/} 'men'	
/mons/ man	/monasi/ J	

Gender:

/-pa/ and /-ba/ are markers used for Masculine gender, and /-ma/ is used for Feminine gender, e.g.

Masculine	Feminine
/nusapa/ 'Younger brother' /kapoba/ 'old man' /koco/ 'dog' /hinja/ 'boy'	/nusama/ 'Younger sister' /kamuma/ 'old woman' /kocoma/ 'bitch' /hinjama/ 'girl'

Case-Suffixes:

÷ /namget/

÷ /sema/

÷ /nine/

÷ /kan/

→ /lak/

Accusative---/-an/ and /-n/:

/-an/ occurs after a consonant while /-n/ occurs after a vowel in a word, e.g.

```
/kulap an/ 'to the wing'
/mona-n/ 'to a man'
/sinbun-an/ 'to a tree'
/menchma-n/ 'to a girl'
```

'to scatter'

'(I) get hurt'

'oil'

'east'

'spear'

Instrumental-/-nu/:

/toti-nu/ 'with/by the axe'
/aŋa-nu/ 'by me'

Ablative--/-mo/ and /-lam/:

When /-mo/ is suffixed to a noun the use of an unreleased /p/ is found in between the noun and the suffix, e.g.

/monapmo/ 'from a man'

/humepmo/ 'from him'
/manalam/ 'from a man'

Genetice: -/-in/, /-le/~/-len/, /-re/~/-ren/, /-ille/:

/-in/--/hinjain/ 'of the boy'

/-le/~/-len/—/pule/~/pulen/ 'of the bird'

/-re/~/-ren/--/monare/~/monaren/ 'of the man'

/-ille/--/himille/ 'of the house'

/-ille/ suffix is less frequently used.

Locative--/-u/ and /-o/:

/-u/--/himmu/ 'in the house'

/-o/--/panbheo/ 'in the village'

There is no distinction in number in case-suffixes.

Post-positions:

Noun stems are sometimes followed by post-positions, e.g.

/khammo condho/ 'on the ground' (lit. in the ground on)

/lunille pesan/ 'near the stone' (lit. of the stone near)

/cuwa sigan/ 'in the water' (lit. the water in)

Pronouns:

	Singular	Plural
I	/aŋa/~/iŋa/"I'	$/anige/\sim/ani/$,
		/anchi/ 'we'
II	$/\text{khene}/\sim/\text{hene}/'\text{You'}$	$/$ kheni $/\sim/$ heni $/$,
		/khenchi/~/henchi/ 'you'
Ш	$/khune/\sim/hune/'he'$	/khunchi/~/hunchi/,
	,	$/khenha/\sim/henha/$ 'they'

Pronominal case-suffixes are the same as those used in Nouns. It is interesting to note that the use of pronominal prefixes, genetival in character, for all the persons is a special characteristic of Limbu. Likewise, Limbu is characterised by the special feature of Pronominalization in the nominal (specially in kinship terms) and verbal forms. Hence, it belongs to the Pronominalized group of Himalayan languages.

Prefixes /a-/, /ke-/ /and /ku-/ /are used to indicate 'my', 'your' and 'his' respectively. These prefixes are used in compound words. Some illustrations are given below:

/ahuk/	'my hand'
/amba/	'my father'
/amphu/	'my elder brother'
/kemik/	'your eye'
/kemma/	'your mother'
/kesors/	'your spear'
/kulaŋ/	'his foot'
/kutet/	'his cloth'
/hanne /	'his child'

Sometimes pronominal prefixes are used with the post-positions also, e.g.

/kebesan/

'near you' (lit. of your near)

/kujondho/

'on it' (lit. of it on)

/kuegan/

'behind him' (lit. of his behind)

Demonstratives :

Demonstrative pronouns are of two types; proximate and remote, e.g.

Singular

Plural

Proximate—/kon/ 'this'

/konha/ 'these'

Remote-/khen/ 'that'

/khenha/ 'those'

The plural marker is not generally used in demonstrative pronouns when they are followed by nouns which indicate plurality.

Example:

/kon saplaha/ 'this book'
/kon saplaha/ 'these books'
/khen him/ 'that house'
/khen himha/ 'those bouses'

Interogrative :

Some interogative words in Limbu are given below:

/thems/	'what'
/hallen/	'whose'
/hat/	'who'
/atille/	'whose'
/attin/	'which'
/atti/	'where'
/attan/	'where'

Particles:

Particles in Limbu are of two kinds:

- (1) affirmative and (2) negative
- (1) Affirmative particle /-in/ is a bound form which is suffixed to the demonstratives or nouns for the sake of emphasis or definiteness.

Example:

/kon-in hinja/ the boy (lit. the particular boy)
/khen pitma-in/ the cow (lit. the cow-particular)

(2) Negative particle is /men/~/me/. This is used independently or as bound forms.

Example:

/mona men/ 'no man'

Adjective :

Adjectives in Limbu can be divided into two classes:

(1) Attributive Adjective

(2) Predicative Adjective

(1) Syntactically, attributives are used before the nouns.

> 'all fish' /kerek na/ 'had man' /taphemba mona/ 'beautiful girl' /nuba hinjama/ 'many stones' /iollik lun/

(2) Predicative adjectives are a class of adjectives which take a verb form in order to complete meaning.

Ewample

/khen himmin cukpa cok/ 'The house is small'. /khen hinjamen carik nuba wa/ 'The girl is very beautiful'.

Comparatives :

Comparative adjectives are formed by words which are prefixed to the nouns. The degree of comparison from positive to superlative is indicated by those words. /cubet/~/chenna/ is used for comparative degree and /kaknule / ~ / kereknule / is used for superlative degree. The following are the examples:

Positive /nubs/ 'good'	Comparative /cubet ~ chenna nuba/	Superlative /kak-—kerek- nule nuba/
/thumba/ strong	/oubet-chenna thumbs/	/kak-—kerek- nule thumba/

Numerals:

Numerals in Limbu are used as adjectives. They are commonly followed by nouns. When nouns precede numerals usually they do not take any plural marker as suffix. Numerals can take both (1) cardinal and (2) ordinal forms.

(1) Cardinals:

```
/lathik/~/thik/ 'one': /neochi/ 'two';
/sumsi/ 'three'; /lisi/ 'four'; /nasi/ 'five':
/tuksi/ 'six' : /nusi/ 'seven': /ietochi/ 'eight' ;
/phansi/ 'nine'; /thibon/ 'ten'; /thik thik/ 'eleven';
/nebn/ 'twenty'; /sumbon/ 'thirty'; /ligip/ 'forty';
/nagip/ 'fifty'; /kipthik/ 'one hundred';
```

(2) Ordinals:

Ordinals are formed by suffixing /-sigek/ to the base form, such as

/thik sigek/ 'first'; /lisigek/ 'fourth' and so on.

Multiplicatives are formed by the suffix /-len/ added to the base form.

Example

/thiklen/ 'once'; /sumlen/ 'thrice.' Zero is expressed by /hop/ meaning 'nil or nothing'.

For fractionals sufficient information is not available. However, /Kobhren/ means 'half.' Thus;

/lothik an kobbren/ one and a half.

Varb:

Limbu are very much The verbal forms in complicated in character. The pronominal affixes which occur as person markers play the major role in Limbu verbal pattern. A complete verb form consists of the following elements: Verb root+affixed personmarker+tense and/or aspect marker. Prefixes and suffixes are used more extensively in verbs than in nouns. Verb roots are of two types namely transitive and intransitive. Tense makers are formed with affixes which indicate the temporal categories such as (1) Present (2) Past and (3) Future.

Example

Verb form = verb root + affixed person marker + tense and/or aspect marker.

 \sqrt{ko} -/'to have'/kegottu/=ke-+ko+ttu)(ko-> -go-morpho-phonemically)

(=You have)

Here ke-= II person (Sg.) prefix

-ka-= verb root

-ttu-=pr, tense marker.

Verbal Inflexions:

III /oogu/

Transitive Verb: Jook-'do'

Present Tense

/mecogu/

	Singular	Plural
I	/coguŋ/	/cogumbe/
II	/kecogu/	$/\mathbf{cogamme}/$
III	/cogu/	/mecogu/
		Past Tense
I	/ooguŋ/	/cogumbe/
II	/kecogu/	/kecogum/

Future Tense

I	/coguŋro/	/cogumbero/
II	/kecoguro/	/kecogumro/
TTT	/ooguro/	/mecoguro/

Present Continuous

I	/cogunro potta/	/cogumbero pocchige/
II	/kecoguro kebot/	/kecogumro kebocchi/
Ш	/coguro pot/	/mecoguro mebot/

Past Continuous

I	/coguoro pocchan/	/cogumbero pochige/
II	/kecoguro kebocche/	/kecogumro kebocchi/
TTT	/commo monhe/	/mecogning mehacohe/

Future Continuous

In Future Continuous the forms will be the same as in present continuous tense. Future indicative words may be used or, alternatively, the context of the speech as a whole will indicate future tense.

/ko-'have': hase /kottu-/

	V	. Desc Fassifi-
	Singular	Plural
I	/k ottuŋ/	/kɔttumbe/
II	/kegottu/	/kegottum/
III	/kottu/	/megattn/

When the object is plural the different plural markers are used as follows:

	Singular	Plural
I	/kottunsin/	/kottumsige/
II	/kegottusi/	/kegottumsim/
III	/kottusi/	/megattusi/

The use of these forms in the sentence-order is illustrated below:

/ana saplaha kottunsin/	'I have books'
	'We have horses'
/khene koccha kegottusi/	'You (eg.) have dogs'
/kheni tetha kegottumsim/	'You (pl.) have clothes'
/khune saha kottusi/	'He has children'
/khunchi saplaha megottusi/	'They have books'

Past Tense

In the past tense the verb /wa-/ 'be' is used in the sense of 'possession' in place of the verb /kɔ-/ 'have'. The verbal forms /wɔe/ (when the object is singular) and /mewɔe/ (when the object is plural) are used for all the three persons in singular and plural numbers. The subject takes possessive suffix. Illustrations are given below:

	Sing u lar	Plural
I	(Sg. Obj.) /aŋain woe/	/anigen woe/
	(Pl. Obj.) /aŋain mewoe/	/anigen mewce/
II	(Sg. Obj.) /khene-in woe/	/kneni-in woe/
	(Pl. Obj.) /khene-in mewoe/	/kheni-in mewoe/
Ш	(Sg. Obj.) /hune-in woe/	/khunchi-in woe/
•	(Pl. Obj.) /hune-in mew se/	/khunchi-in mew >e/

Intransitive Verb: \(\sqrt{pek-'go'} \)

Present Tense

Singular	Plural
I /peka/	/pegige/
II /pege/	/pegimme/
III /pek/	/mebek/
Past Tens	6
I /pegan/	/pegine/
II /kebe/	/kebegi/
III /pe/	/mebe/

Future Tense

I	/pekaro/	/pegigero/
II	/kebero/	/kebegero/
III	/paro/	/mebero/

Present Continuous

I	/pekaro potta/	/pegigero poochige/
II	/kebero kebat/	/kebegiro keboochi/
III	/pekro pot/	/mebakro mebat/

Past Continuous

I /pegapro poochan/	/pegigero pachine/
II /kebero kebooche/	/kebegiro keboochi/
III /pero pocobe/	/mebero mebocche/

Future Continuous

In future continuous the forms will be the same as in Present continuous tense. Future indicative words may be used, or, alternatively, the context of the speech as a Whole will indicate future tense.

Jwa-'be'

Present Tense

	Singular	Plural
I	/wa-a/	/woige/
II	/kewa/	/icwesi/
III	/wa/	/mewae/

Past Tense

I	/wɔaŋ/	/woige/
II	/kewoe/	/kewoi/
III	/woe/	/mewse/

Future Tense

I	/wa-abaro/	/woigebaro/
II	/kewabaro/	/kewoibaro/
III	/wabaro/	/mawaharo/

Present & Past Continuous

I /pokhan-an/	/pokhine-an/
II /kebokhe-aŋ/	/kebokhi-an/
III /pokhe-aŋ/	/mebokhe-an/

Adverbs :

Examples of Adverbs commonly used in Limbu are given below:

/allo/	'now'
/aphelie/	'wben'
/egaŋ/	'after'
/togan/	'ago, early'
/susera/	'late'
/sapma/	'a little while
/hara/	'fast'
/alek/	'quickly'
/ldik thellik/	long time

Sentence or Word Order

A Sentence generally consists of a subject and a predicate. A subject is usually a noun or a pronoun with or without attributes. A predicate is formed with a verb which may be transitive or intransitive. Transitive verbs occur with object whereas intransitive verbs occur without object. Some examples of sentence-order in Limbu are as follows:

- (1) Subject + Object + Verb, e.g., sapla kottun/ lothik /aŋ3 book have one T (=I have a book). kegottumsim/ iollik saplaha /kheni have pooks You (pl.) many (=You have many books). hekelo/ cunsikma /khene feel cold You
- (2) Subject + Verb e.g. /ana peka/ 'I go'.

Word-sentences: In response to question asked in conversation the answer in a word or words satisfy the complete sense of a sentence in Limbu. e.g.

- Q. /khene limbu pama kesukpi ?/ (=Can you speak Limbu ?)
- A. Obe. (= Yes).
- Q. /kon-in atille cogu ?/ (= Who did this ?)

(= You feel cold).

- A. $/a\eta a/(=1)$
- Q. /khen kujai-bi?/ (=Is that true?)
- A. men. (No.)

To command or give order word-sentence is used.

Example

/pege/ 'Go' 'Give'

SELECTED VOCABULARY

Nepali Loan-Words

12 dobi

1	elaici	cardamom
2	kukku	cukoo
8	kusum	bud
4	kouli	verandah
5	kocobu	tortoise
6	khiu	ghee
7	goru gari	bullock cart
8	jhal	window
9	cula	oven
10	gana	gram
11	tittiri	tamarind

ourd

18	aince	coriandar
14	neruel	coconut
15	śakci	weeds
16	piyaje	onion
17	per wa	pigeon
18	pakha	outside
19	lagi	for
20	pap	sin
21	phophora	flute
22	bodam	ground-nut
28	bokula	stork
24	bhit r i	inside
25	maki	maize
26	mora	pecock
27	supari	betelnut
28	daru	ladle
29	harandi	tumeric
80	hara hara	fastly

Human beings

31	mona	111911
3 2	menchia	woman
33	hinja	poa
34	hinjama	girl
	himtokpa	married man
	himtokma	married woman
87	kapoba	old man
38	kamuma	old woman
U	VOITT CITT	

man

Body parts

56 ek

eksi

nara

57

3 9	thegek	head
40	thegeki	hair
41	towaba	forehead
42	mik	eye
48	mik-phuŋ	eyebrow
44	nebo	nose
45	nekhoba	ears
46	nedenba	cheeks
47	lessopa	tongue
48	hebo	teetb
49	oegokma.	throat
50	phokthan	shoulder
51	huk	hand
5 2	huktappe	palm
5 3	hukooha	fingers
54	sendi	nail
55	войре	chest, breast

back

face

backbone

59	lan	foot	102	pekma	to speak
60	boba	skin	103	igsigma	to move
Days &	directions		104	imsiyma	to sleep
61	deneba	Sunday	105	bimpa	to beat
62	phoraba	Monday	106	hekma	to begin
63	mikhapba	Tuesday	107	hepma	to break
64	kheksuba	Wednesday	108	biyma	to live
65	kuruppa	Thursday	109	នព្យាយទ	to cough
66	phosuppa	Friday	110	sekma	to pluck
67	sencherenba	Saturday	111	cokma	to do
68	nampin, namget	East	112	khoma	to find, to worship
69	nampek, namdha	West	113	lepma	to change
70	thanet	North	114	lapma	to dance
71	temen	South	115	takma	to freeze
Colour			116	tama	to appear
		_	117	tumma	to visit, to see
72	kroba	colour	118	tokma	to stop
78	kumakla, makroba		119	yuŋma	to sit
74	kukhinla	Blue	120	thokma	to earn
75	kukhamia	Gray	121	nima	to see
76 	hekroba, kuhela	Red	122	pima	to give
77	hikroba, kuhitla	Yellow	128	กบบุณล	to return
78 70	phokroba, phodayba		124	nipma	to read
7 9	sorekiapa	Green			
Kinship	terms		Time P	eriods & Months	
80	pa, ba	father	125	tanchodin	morning
81	theba	grand father	126	iunohik	evening
82	ma	mother	127	lendik	noon
88	yuma	grand mother	128	tandik	tomorrow
84	88.	children	129	sin	today
85	mencha	grand son	180	mipma	yesterday
86	menchama	grand daughter	181	tonia, tanbe	year
87	tumba	parent's elder brother	132	la	m onth
88	tumma	parent's elder brother's wife	133	cerenam	month of 'onitra'
89	phona	parent's younger brother			(March—April)
90	sima	parent's younger brother's wife	134	therenam	., ,, 'baiśäkhe (Aprii—May)
91	nia	aunt	135	kopmeba	" "'jaistha'
92	nuppa	father-in-law		•	(May_June)
98	nupma	mother-in-law	136	thokmeba	., aṣārha'
94	paŋli	daughter-in-law			(June - July)
95	paŋmi	son-in-law	137	sisek pr	., ,, 'árāvaņa' (JulyAugust)
96	phu	elder brother	138	thesekps	'hhad-a'
97	nusa	younger brother	100	enomonim	(August—September)
98	nusama	younger sister	139	sisekro	" 'āsvina'
99	snne	elder sister			(September—October)
_		A1771 A1771	140	thesekro	" 'kārtika'
	nts & activities	4			(October - November)
	cama	to eat	141	sencchrenia	" 'agrahāyana' (November—December)
101	pama	to speak			(TIOAGITHAL TOGGITHAL)

142	sisekla Mo:	nth of 'pausa'	187	paybhe	village	
		(December—January)	18 8	uohit	rain	
148	kokphekwa ,	, 'māgha'	189	cunjikma	cold	
		(January — February)	190	tet	cloth	
144	saphekwa	,, ,, 'phālguna' (February — March)	191	coit	creation	_
		(3000)	192	mundhum	scripture	Section 1997 and 199
Animals	& Plants	_	193	sam	soul	
145	on	horse	194	śok-śok	script	
146	ośikpa	snake	195	kheda	story garden	
147	bhenluk	sheep	196	iktap	country	
148	adca	monkey	197	laje uncchum	at first	
149	muia	kite	198 19 9	thok	body	
150	khyaba, koco	dog	200	keba	tiger	
151	phak	pig	200		_	
152	suba	mouse		EXAMPLE	is of si	entences
158	phota	hare	1	I have a book.	1	aya lothik sapla kottuy.
154	mionba	cat	2	Whose dog is t	his?	kon khyaba hallen go?
155	pitma	cow	8	They have gr		khunchi theba
156	hondigekpa	lizard	_	father.		megottu.
157	kidhirupa	fox	4	You feel cold.		khene cunsikma
158	pu	bird				hekelo. kokman kemba cok.
159	śikooba	ant	5	The hill is		kon phun-in phokroba
160	segomba	bull	6	This flower is v	white.	Ma' bund-in bunktang
161	Ded me	deer	7	He is the wors	t hov	khen hinjan kereknule
162	na	fish	•	of all.	0 003	carik taphemba cok.
168	pedokpa	frog	8	Are you con	ming	khene tandik ketabi ?
164	kiŋirukpa	mongoose		tomorrow?		
165	p ha	bamboo	9	She will be in	the	hune himmu wabaro.
166	tellaś e	banyan tree		house.	-	khen monan sinille
167	tambhuŋ	bush	10	The man is st		
169	phuŋ	flower		ing on a log.		kujoniho ieplo.
169	$oldsymbol{g}$ isəd $oldsymbol{mc}$	mango tree	11	Birds flew up.		puha tho mepære.
170		sugar cane	12	The squirrel 1	1708	thakpa siŋbuŋ-o yuŋ.
171	gig	tree	- 0	in a tree.		
Miscella	neous		18	He was my fat		hune amba woe.
172	nam	sun	14	She is your mo		hune kemma wa.
178	laba	moon	15	You and I	are	anchi śelakte-aŋ awasi.
174	surit	air, wind		hungry.		ana alama matta
175	kham	earth	16	I am shouting.	•	ana okaro potta. khune attan wa?
176	mi	fire	17	Where is he?		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
177	mikhu	smoke	18	My baby is ill		asa tuk-lo.
178	khese	star	19	The girl has go	one.	hinjaman pe.
179	ioŋkh oŋ	river	20	Come here.		kopmo phere.
180	luh	stone	21	Stand up.		lebe.
181	kokman	hill, mountain	22	Sit down.		yuhe.
189	ouws.	water	23	•	our	kemin thema?
188		house	_,	name?		1.1 111-11
184		road, street	24			khene illek ook-men.
185		pilgri mage	25	-		ana mipma himmo
T86		god/goddens		home yesterd	lay.	hoptan.
	.					

Connected Text :

ŚRIJAŊA IAKTHUŊ-HAŊ KHEDA SHRIJANGA KIRATA- KING STORY

unochun iakthun lajeo Once upon a time Kirāta in the land/country mukeguba han thik woe. Kumin progressive minded was. his-name king one śrijana woe. helle iakathun laje Shrijanga Was. of that Kirata land country nuba cokma ittm. Koro-samie iakthun aood to make commenced. Bu-that time Kirāta śok-śok hopte. script (there) was not (no)

Śrijana-hanle kuninwa tukean khen Shrijanga-King in his mind sorrow-was. That śrijana-hanle han-oumlun oogu, hen Shrijanga-King-the great-men-assembly made. ho cumlunle mettu śok-śok menne. thean the assembly-to toldscript to make. none mebonnen. unchunba moron-hanle śok-śok At first (earlier) can-make. Morong-king-of script kopma aŋ husinapon to find out andwas to be learnt.

Śrijana-hanle kuninwaphumo
Shrjanga-king-the his-mind-inside
man-sewa cogu an iakthun
god/goddess-worship did and (for) the Kirütas
śok-śok moktu.
script (he) wanted.

tagera-ninwaphumale lunma
Omnipotent-knowledge-goddess-the by the stone
tuktuan śrijana-han-nu iakthun śok-śok
blessed Shrijanga-king-and the Kirütas script

piruro	lag	-eapla			nipma
gave.	Stor	no-wri	ling (inscri	ption)	to read
śikum-nit (and) to u)wa Inderstand	l by hi	imself,	piru (havi	ng) given
usuro retraed down.		nisam-maŋ sohool-goddess		keray incan	-legšigag Rate
śrijaga Shrijanga-king-to		hanwa blessing		thasu-p	
hekea: After	-		a-baylo anga-king-ti	ho	éok-éok soript
iuru-aŋ-ia (after) tak	•		people-to	áok-áok soripi	nipma to read
sapma to write			apa-hapron ijanga-king		
kumiŋ his-nams	ionjon <i>Yongj</i> o		wos.		u-togan an-defore
ionjonale Yongjonga		kthuns irāta-s	apla priting (boo	niru. k) re ad.	

English Translation:

The Story of Shrijanga, the Kirāta King

Once upon a time there was a progressive-minded king named Shrijanga in the land of the Kirātas. His reign augured well. Until then there had been no Kirāta alphabet or script. Shrijanga felt sorry for this state of affairs. He summoned a conference of the chieftains. The assembly was called upon to invent Kirāta alphabet. But none succeeded in doing the same. The old script of king Morong was searched out, and proposed to be learnt.

King Shrijanga prayed for God's blessing for the sake of Kirata script he wanted. The omnipotent goddess of knowledge blessed Shrijanga, the king and oradined that inscriptions in Kirata script would be understandable to him. Having bestowed the gift upon Shrijanga the goddess of learning retired.

Thereafter the king took the script to his people and taught them to read and write the same. His minister Yongjonga by name was then first to learn how to read the Kirāta writing.

A. CENSUS TABLES AND B. OFFICIAL STATISTICS

A. CENSUS TABLES

Explanatory Notes

This part contains 44 tables presenting the 1961 Census data for the district. Most of the tables present materials for each police station and some tables present data for each town. The figures for the district as a whole have been given first followed by the figures for a subdivision and the police stations under a subdivision. The police stations in a subdivision have been arranged according to the location code number assigned to a police station for the purpose of the 1961 Census.

The tables presented in this part do not however cover the whole range of census statistics partaining to the district. The tables on migration and certain other topics have not been included in this volume for want of space. Those will be found in

the West Bengal Census Table Volumes.

The following paragraphs will give a brief account of the tables included in this volume. A detailed note on each of the tables has been given in respective census publications containing 1961 Census Tables. Definitions adopted for certain terms often used in census parlance have been given in Appendix I to this note.

A-Series

General Population Tables

There are, in all, four General Population Tables and three Appendices in this series. But only two Tables i.e., A-I and A-III have been selected for presentation in the District Census Handbook.

Table A-I

This table presents area, density, number of villages inhabited and uninhabited separately, number of towns, occupied residential house and total population with sex break-up. These data have been shown down to police station and each town separately under each police station having such town.

The Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal was unable to furnish the revised area figures of the tegritorial units for the 1961 Census. In absence of the figures furnished the State Survey Department, area figures for different territorial units had to be computed for the purpose of Census from the various available sources. Area figures mostly were taken from the last published Jurisdiction List for the manger. The case of the area figures of the territory transferred from the Purnea District of Bihar is interesting.

Shri V. Viswanathan, I.C.S. who was appointed Special Commissioner for Bihar-West Bengal boundary, did not give in his report a full list of the villages which were transferred to West Bengal from the Purnea District of Bihar. Instead, he listed the villages abutting on either side of the new border. His original report, as published under Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.R.O. 2473, dated the 25th October, 1956 (Gasettee of India, Extra Ordinary, Part II—Section 3 of the 25th October 1956) contained a statement showing area and population transferred to West Bengal as a result of the demarcation. According to this statement 913 villages with a total area of 759 Sq. miles were transferred to West Bengal. The statement was subsequently modified by notification No. S.O. 1728, dated the 11th July, 1960. According to the modified statement the area transferred to West Bengal was as follows:

Name of Police Station						Area (in Sq. miles) as per Bihar records		
Thakurganj Chopra Islampur	}	•	•	•	•	336-40		
Kishanganj Goalpokhar Karandighi	}	•	•	•	•	246-79		
Total	•	•	•		•	149-69 7 32-66		

The Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal, who was looked upon as the appropriate authority to furnish area figures for use in the State Tables of West Bengal, stated that he was not in a position to furnish the figures for the territory transferred from the Purnea District of Bihar till his own survey operation in the area was completed. In the meantime he could neither accept nor challenge the figure (732.88 Sq. miles as per Bihar records) quoted in Shri Viswanathan's modified report.

As figures according to the Survey Directorate of the State were not yet available, reliance had necessarily to be placed on other sources from which the police station area figures could be computed, even if provisionally, for the purposes of the census. But figures collected from different sources gave different results. The Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal, obtained villagewise area figures of the transferred territory from the Director of Land Records, Bihar. The figures were added up in the Census Office and the following result obtained:

AREA TRAMSFERRED FROM BORAR

1	Thakurgani P.S.	•				204-47	Sq. 1	miles
3	Chopra P.S. Islampur P.S.	· June			•	133-66	21	,
5	Kishangani P.S.) Goalpokhar P.S.)	•	•	•	•	247-09		,
6	Karandighi P.S.	• • •	٠	•	•	151-77	. 44)
	Total .		٠		•	736-90	Sq. s	وملك

According to a computation made at the office of the Registrar General from the records of the 1951

Census of Bihar, the area figures of the transferred territory were;

AREA TRANSFERRED FROM BISEAR

1	Thekurgani	P.S.					60-5	Sq. miles
2	Chopra P.S.					•	139.7	**
8	Islampur P.	S	1.40	.w.		•	131-4	
4	Kishanganj	P.S.	200	**** •	•	•	186-7	**
	Goalpokhar		~ •	•	•	•	73-0	, 99
6	Karandighi	P.S.	•	•	•	•	150-7	**
	Total						742-0	Sq. miles

According to the figures compiled by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar, for the purposes of his own tables for the 1961 Census, these area figures were as follows:

AREA TRANSFERRED FROM BIHAR

1	Thakurganj P.S.						Sq. miles
2	Chopra P.S	•	•		•	146-11	**
3	Islampur P.S.	•	•	• "	•	133·26 180·51	**
7	Kishanganj P.S.	•	•	•	•	66.30	**
ĕ	Goalpokhar P.S. Karandighi P.S.	:	:	•	÷	150.24	"
	Total .					733-38	Sa. miles

The matter was referred to the Registrar General for decision. He suggested that the figure worked out by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar, might be adopted. Accordingly, these figures, rounded up to one place of decimal, have been used in computing the area figures of the new police stations comprised in the transferred territory. It is perhaps needless to emphasise that the figures are provisional and subject to revision on the result of the survey conducted by the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal.

Another contentious matter was introduced by that portion of the ceded territory which was transferred from Chopra Police Station of West Dinapur District to Phansidewa Police Station of Darjeeling District under notification No. 1177 G.A. dated the 20th March, 1959. The notification did not describe the villages which were involved in the jurisdictional change and the river Mahananda, the northern bank of which now constituted the boundary between two police stations and, for that matter, between two districts, was found to cut through one or two revenue mauzas. It was observed, however, that this portion of the transferred territory roughly coincided with the 12 villages of the old Thakurganj Police Station of Purnea District which were transferred to West Bengal. The area figure of 56.96 Sq. miles, furnished for these villages by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar, was therefore taken to be the area of this tract.

The area of a town administered by the Municipal Commissioners was obtained from the civic authority concerned. For non-municipal towns, the area figures were obtained by adding up the area figures of the constituent manzas. The density figures in the Table A-1 have been calculated on the computed area figures,

Occupied Residential House meant the occupied Census-house. All Census-houses used wholly or partly as dwellings including a parlour or sitting room, a kitchen, which were located in structures auxiliary to the main house were counted as occupied Census-houses, but cow-sheds, grain-gollas etc., though auxiliary to the main house; were excluded.

Table A-III

This table gives an account of the distribution of inhabited villages for the district and each police station in accordance with the size of population which has been broadly classified by seven groups i.e., less than 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1,000-1,999, 2,000-4,999, 5,000-9,999 and 10,000 and above.

B-Series

(i) General Economic Tables

The B-Series tables show the distribution of population by economic activity co-related with sex, age and educational level. The classification by economic activity has been made first by workers and non-workers and then the workers have been further classified into nine broad Industrial Categories.

In the 1941 and earlier Censuses, religion was adopted as the basis on which primary sorting and tabulations were done. The population classified by religion and sex, thus obtained, was given in the village statistics. In the 1951 Census Economic Classification substituted the classification based on religion. For this purpose population was divided into eight Livelihood Classes and in each livelihood class the self-supporting persons and their dependents were included. At the 1961 Census the concept of dependency was abandoned for Economic Classification of population and the concept of work was adopted.

The workers in the nine Industrial Categories shown in the Primary Census Abstract conform to the industry divisions as given in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:

Category

I Cultivator
II Agricultural Labourer
III In Mining, Quarrying,
Livestock, Forestry,
Fishing, Hunting and
Plantations, Orchards
and allied activities
IV At Household Industry

V In Manufacturing
Other than Household Industry

VI In Construction
VII In Trade & Commerce
VIII In Transport, Storage
and Communications

Division 4 nmerce Division 6 torage Division 7

IX In Other Services 12 3. Divisions 5, 8 and 9

Definitions of Workers and Non-workers have been given in Appendix I,

Industry Division

Minor Groups 000, 001, 002, 003 and 004 from Division 0 Division 0 except Minor Groups 000 to 004 and Division I (unless carried on in household level)

Division 0 except Minor Groups 000 to 004, Divisions 1, 2 and 3 (it carried on in household

level)
Division 2 and 3
(unless carried on in house-hold level)

Table B-I is the basic economic table of 1961 Census. It shows the distribution of persons into nine broad Industrial Categories of workers and non-workers, with see break-up under each category. This table also shows the distribution of the population into four broad age-groups under each category. The data have been presented for the district and each police station with rural-urban break-up. Table B-II which shows similar figures for the towns has been combined with Table B-I and entries for each town have been shown under the police station where it is situated.

Table B-III

This table has been prepared in two parts i.e., B-III Part A and B-III Part B, of which the former relates to urban areas and the latter to rural areas. In both the parts each of the nine categories of workers and non-workers have been cross-tabulated by literacy and educational levels with sex break-up. The figures have been presented down to police station and town.

Table B-IV

This table shows the distribution of workers engaged in household industry and non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service by sex, industrial divisions, major groups (Appendix II) and by status of employment i.e., "Employer", "Employee", "Single Worker" and "Family Worker" (Appendix I). In the case of workers engaged in household industry the status of their employment has been classified into two i.e., "Employee" and "Others".

The figures have been presented for the working population except cultivators and agricultural labourers of rural and urban areas separately down to police station.

Table B-V

This table gives the Occupational Classification (Appendix IV to this note) of persons who are working in non-agricultural sector. In this table data have been shown for rural and urban working population engaged in non-agricultural sector separately with sex break-up, by occupational group. The figures have been presented down to police station.

Table B-VI

This table presents the distribution of workers except those engaged in agricultural sector into occupational division and further they have been classified by four broad age-groups and age not stated, and by educational levels. This table shows the figures of urban areas only for the district as a whole.

This table presents workers engaged as cultivators, agricultural labourers and at household industry classified by the nature of their secandary work as cultivators, agricultural labourers and at household industry by sex. The figures have been shown for rural and urban working population separately down to police station. Figures have been presented by major groups of industries in the case of the district and in the case of police stations figures have been shown only against the divisions of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Table B-VII Part B

This table furnishes the distribution of workers engaged principally in non-agricultural and non-household industry in accordance with their secondary work at household industry only. These workers have further been classified by sex, industrial divisions and major groups. These figures have been presented down to police station.

Table B-VIII Part A

This table accounts for the distribution of unemployed persons of age 15 and above who are seeking employment for the first time and who were employed before but now out of employment by broad age-groups. They have further been classified by sex and educational levels. This part relates to only the urban population and has been shown for the total urban population of the district as a whole.

Table B-VIII Part B

This part of the table contains the same material as that contained in Part A. The difference is that this part shows the figures for the rural population only down to police station. Further classification of the educational levels beyond matriculation has not been shown for the rural unemployed persons and the classification by age-groups has also not been done.

Table B-IX

This table shows the distribution of all the non-working population by broad age-groups as in Table B-I. They have further been classified by sex and eight different types of activity of non-workers (for definition of different types of activity see the Appendix I). The figures have separately been shown for rural and urban population and down to police station.

(ii) Household Economic Tables

Tables B-X to B-XVIII account for the economic activity of a household as unit. The related figures have been compiled and tabulated from the data extracted from the entries of the Household Schedules on the basis of 20 per cent Sample. These tables have been prepared in the Mechanical Tabulation

Unit of the office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi. The figures of different tables relate to the number of households engaged in cultivation or household industry or both, size of land or interest in land cultivated and/or the household industry conducted by the household and the number of family workers and/or hired workers engaged in either of the two activities separately or together.

C-Series

Social and Cultural Tables

Table C-I

This table gives the composition of the members in a household. Sample Households have been classified by size, composition by family and nonfamily members, and by economic activity. The households engaged in cultivation have been further classified by size of land holding. This table is of sociological interest indicating, as it does, the strength of the joint family system. The material of this table has been collected from the Household Schedules on the basis of 20 per cent Sample and the table has been prepared in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi. The figures have been presented for total, rural and urban households for the district only.

Table C-II

This is a very important demographic table. This table gives an account of distribution of rural and urban population separately by sex, age-groups and marital status. The entire population in 0-9 years age-group has been treated as never married and as such no other classifications have been shown against them. This table will give the readers an idea about the trend of variations in the proportions in the various marital status conditions over the last ten years. The figures have been presented down to police station.

Table G-III Part A

This part of the Table C-III relates to the total population of both the rural and urban areas. This table shows the distribution of the population by sex, age-groups and educational levels. The figures have been presented down to district only.

Tables C-III Part B and Part C

These two parts contain the same data as contained in Part A. Only difference is this that Part B deals with the urban population, while Part C deals with rural population. Again in regard to educational levels more detailed educational classifications have been adopted in the case of urban area than those in rural area. In Part B figures have been presented for the total urban population of the district as a whole. Part C represents the population down to police station.

Table C-V

This table presents the distribution of population by sex and mother-tongues. There are as many as 69 mother-tongues spoken in this district. The figures have been shown for rural and urban areas separately down to police station.

Table C-VII

This table shows the distribution of population for rural and urban areas separately by sex and religions. The population has been classified into six main religions arranged alphabetically and the population belonging to other religions have been shown together under "Other Religions". There is another classification which describes "Religion not stated". The figures have been presented down to police station.

Table C-VIII Part A

This table presents the distribution of the scheduled caste population by sex, industrial categories of workers and non-workers and by literacy. The figures for the rural and urban scheduled caste population have been shown separately down to police station. This table is considered important from the view point of the classification of scheduled caste population into various economic activities.

Table C-VIII Part B

This table contains the same distribution and presentation of data as in C-VIII Part A. This part relates to only scheduled tribes.

SCT-Series

Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Table SCT-I Part A

This table gives an account of the distribution of the scheduled caste population by sex and industrial categories of workers and non-workers. The entire scheduled caste population belong to as many as 55 castes arranged alphabetically. Persons who returned themselves as belonging to scheduled castes with out specifying the names of the castes have been shown under "Unclassifiable". There is another interesting classification of special occupations i.e., "Tanning and currying of hides and skins" and "Scavenging". The figures have been presented for rural and urban areas separately down to police station.

Table SCT-I Part B

This table contains the same distribution and presentation as in Part A. This table relates to scheduled tribes which are as many as 22 in numbers in this district and arranged alphabetically. There is no column for the special occupations in this part,

Tables SCT-III Part A(i) to Part B(ii)

These tables show the distribution of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe population by name of caste or tribe, sex and educational leavels for rural and urban areas separately down to district only.

Tables SCT-V Part A & Part B

These tables show the distribution of the households belonging to scheduled castes and tribes engaged in cultivation showing their interest in land and size of land. The figures have been collected from the household schedule on the basis of 20 per cent Sample. These tables have also been prepared in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi. The figures have been presented for rural areas only for the district level. Part A of the table relates to the scheduled castes and Part B to the scheduled tribes.

Table SC-I

This table shows the distribution of the scheduled caste population by sex, by 3 main types of activities non-working and educational levels. Other types of activity have been clubbed together and shown

under "Others". The figures have been presented for rural and urban areas separately only for the district.

Table ST-I

This table gives an account of the distribution of the scheduled tribe population by name of tribe, mother-tongue, bilingualism and by sex. The figures have been presented only for the district.

Table ST-II

This table corresponds to SG-I in respect of the manner of distribution and presentation except in that distribution by educational levels has not been shown. It relates to scheduled tribes.

Industrial Establishments

This table accounts for the distribution of different industrial establishments returned in the Housing Census of October, 1960 as carried on in Census, house(s) by villages and towns under each police station separately. The nature of industry has been indicated by the minor groups of the Standard Industrial Classification (Appendix II). Number of such industrial establishments has been put within brackets against each minor group. The data have been collected from the Houselists prepared during the house-numbering operation.

Definitions

Consus House: A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop or a place or business workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

Consus Household: A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

Literacy: A person who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language was treated as illiterate. A literate is a person who can both read and write with understanding. The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript with felicity. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter.

If the person can both read and write and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained the highest examination passed to denote the educational level attained by him was recorded.

Mother-tongue: Mother-tongue is language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood was taken as mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the language usually spoken by the mother was written.

Worker: The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, pro-fession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which the household was visited for enumeration. Persons temporarily incapacitated from work at the time of Census enumeration due to illness or other causes are also treated as Workers. An under-trial prisoner in prison during the Census enumeration is also treated as worker if he did some productive work before he was apprehended. Convicts in a prison or long term inmates of hospitals or mental institutions, are not however treated as Workers. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working. An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working. Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural, royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working. A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as

Status of Employment: (i) An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work. That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business. But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed

by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

- (ii) An Employes is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.
- (iii) A Single Worker is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a Single Worker will include a persons who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' Co-operatives should be recorded as "Single Worker".
- (iv) A Family Worker is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work every day during the working season. Such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker thay not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

Household Industry: A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, prepairing or making and selling of goods. If does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer.

Non-workers: All persons who are not workers are non-workers. They should fall under any one of the following categories:

- Full time student or child attending school who does no other works.
- A person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female).
- Any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age.
- 4. A retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other persons of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work.
- 5. Beggars, vegrants or independent women without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of
- A convict in jail or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution.
- A person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time.
- A person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment.

APPENDING TO

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

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STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION ---------

Major Group (Code)	Description	Mino Grou (Clodi
Division	m 2 & 3—Manufacturing—conid.	
20	Foodstuffs—contd.	
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar cane or palm juice and production of candy Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil) Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati) Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, coecchocolate, toffee, lozenge	202 203 204 203 203 205 207 207 208
21	Beverages	
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewer Production of country liquor Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice Production of other liquors not covered above Production of acrated and mineral water Production of ice Production of ice cream Processing of tea in factories Processing of coffee in curing works Production of other beverages	210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218
22	Tobacco Products	
	Manufacture of bidi Manufacture of cigars and cheroots Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco Manufacture of hookah tobacco Manufacture of snuff Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco Manufacture of other tobacco products	. 220 . 221 . 222 . 223 . 224 . 225
23	Textile—Cotton	
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling Cotton spinning (other than in mills) Cotton spinning and weaving in mills Cotton dyeing, bleaching Cotton weaving in power looms Cotton weaving in handlooms Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms Printing of cotton textile Manufacturing of cotton nets Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	. 230 . 231 . 232 . 233 . 234 . 235 . 236 . 237 . 238 . 239
24	Tentilo-Jule	
	Jute pressing and baling	. 240 . 241 . 242 . 243 . 244
25	Textile—Wool	
	Wool baling and pressing	. 250 . 251 . 252 . 253 . 254 . 255
26	Textile—Silk	
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill Dyeing and bleaching of silk Spinning of silk other than in mills Weaving of silk textile by power loom Weaving of silk textile by handloom Printing of silk textile Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	. 260 . 261 . 262 . 263 . 264 . 265

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION ------

200		
4	2 & 3—Manufacturing—cont.	
	Tartilo-Missellaneas	
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products	
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	
	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	
	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding	
	materials, mattress, textile bags	
	Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin	
	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling	
	Manufacture of coir and coir products	
	Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above	
	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	
	Sawing and planting of wood	
	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	
	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows. Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar	
	equipment and fixtures	
	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys artwares	
	Manufacture of veneer and plywood	
	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest	
	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	
	Paper and Paper Products	
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste-paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into	
	any kind of paper and paper board in mill	
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste-paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade	
	Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from	
	paper, paper board and pulp	
	paper, paper board and pulp	
	paper, paper board and pulp	
	Printing and Publishing Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	
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STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—smil.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Mis Geo (Co
Divisio	na 2 & 3—Manufacturing—concid.	
34	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	
	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	34: 34:
	Manufacture of lime . Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing .	94 94
	Manufacture of stone wares, other than images	34
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products	34: 34:
	Manufacture of asbestos products	34: 34:
35	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	35(35)
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products	352
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	35 5
		355
	Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by code No. 355 Manufacture of class and place are except those covered by code No. 355	356
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenser and glass products covered above Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	357 359
36	Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	333
50	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as	
	billets, blooms, tubes, rods Manufacture including smelting, refining of nonferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	360 361
	Manufacture of armaments	362 363
	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	364
	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	365 366
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	367
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	368 369
37	Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment	309
J	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	370
	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	371
	Manufacture of machine tools	372
	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers	379 374
	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	375
	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	376 377
	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	378
	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above	379
38	Transport Equipment	
	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363	380 381
	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines)	382
	Manufacture of motor vehicles engines parts and accessories Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	* 383 38 4
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear	385
	Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines Repairing of bleycles and tricycles	386 387
	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and handdrawn vehicles	388
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	389
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, opthalmic goods and photographic equipment and samples	390
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	391 392
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	999
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountainpen	394 395
	Manufacture of sports goods Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	396 399

 - SAMMERSON CO.	STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—MAL	
		Minor Group
		(Code)
34 Jul		
. 10	Construction	
	Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, elec- trical and sanitary installations	400
	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels	401
	Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines	402
	Construction and maintenance of water ways and water reservoirs such as bunds, embankments, dam, canal, tank, tubewells, wells	403
Division	5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	
50	Electricity and Gas	
	Generation and transmission of electric energy	500 501
	Distribution of electric energy Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution to domestic and industrial consumers	502
51 ·	Water Supply and Sanitary Services	
	Collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic and industrial consumers	510
	Garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation	511
Division	6—Trade and Commerce	
60	Wholesale Trade	
	Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses	600
	Wholesale trading in vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry and other food stuff (not covered elsewhere)	601
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of fabrics, and textiles products such as garments, hessian, gunny bag, silk	
	and woollen yarn, shirtings, suitings, hosiery products Wholesale trading in beverages, such as tea (leaf) coffee (Seed and powder), aerated water	602 603
	Wholesale trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	604
	Wholesale trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc	605
	Wholesale trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	606 607
	Wholesale trading in straw and fodder	608
61	Wholesale trading in medicines and chemicals	610
	Wholesale trading in fuel and lighting products such as coke, coal, kerosene, candle Wholesale trading in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics	611 612
	Wholesale trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery, chinaware	613
	Wholesale trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings Wholesale trading in footwear	614 615
	Wholesale trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	616
	Wholesale trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products Wholesale trading in other household equipment not covered above	617 618
62	Wholesale trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	
02	Wholesale trading in wood, bamboo, cane, thatches and similar products	620 621
63	Wholesale trading in paper and other stationery goods	630
	Wholesale trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment and tools and appliances other	
	than electrical Wholesale trading in electrical machinery and equipment like motor, battery, electric fan, bulb	631 632
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of transport and storage equipment	633
	Wholesale trading in skins, leather and fur	634 635
	Wholesale trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	636
	Wholesale trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments Wholesale trading in precious metals and stones, gold and silverwares and jewellery	637 638
	Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above	639
64	Retail Trade	
	Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, species, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry .	640
	Retail trading in beverages such as tea (leaf), coffee (Seed and powder), acrated water Retail trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	641 642
	Retail trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	643
	Retail trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene	644
	Retail trading in foodstuffs like sweetmest condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc.	645 646
	Retail trading in animals	647
	Retail trading in straw and fodder	646
65	Retail trading in fibres, yarms, dhoti, sarce, readymade garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products: (this includes retail trading in piece-goods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles)	650
	Retail trading in toilet goods, perfumes and commetics	651
	Retail trading in medicines and chemicals Retail trading in footwear, head-gear such as hat, umbrella, shoes and chappals	652 653
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STANDARD DIDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION --------

iode)	
	6—Trade and Commerce—contd.
	Retail trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products
	Retail trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products
66	Retail trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings
	Retail trading in stationery goods and paper
	Retail trading in earthenware and earthen toys
	Retail trading in other household equipment not covered above
67	Retail trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials
	Retail trading in hardware and sanitary equipment
	Retail trading in other building materials
68	Retail trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment, tools and appliances
00	Retail trading in transport and storage equipments
	Retail trading in transport and storage equipments Retail trading in electrical goods like electric fan, bulb, etc.
	Retail trading in skins, leather and furs and their products excluding footwear and head-gear
	Retail trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments
	Retail trading in precious stones and jewellery
	Retail trading in musical instruments, gramophone record, pictures and paintings including curio dealing
	Book-selling
69	Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous
	Importing and exporting of goods and commodities
	Real estate and properties
	Providents and insurances
	Providents and insurances
	Banking and similar type of financial operation
	Auctioneering
	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc.
	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc
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ro 1	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc. 7—Transport, Storage and Communication Transporting by railways Transporting by tramway and bus service Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus) Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean Transporting by other means not covered above Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency
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70 1 2	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc. 7—Transport, Storage and Communication Transporting by railways Transporting by tramway and bus service Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus) Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, came! Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean Transporting by air Transporting by other means not covered above Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency Storage and Ware Housing Operation of storage such as ware-houses Operation of storage of other type
70 1 2	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc. 7—Transport, Storage and Communication Transporting by railways Transporting by tramway and bus service Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus) Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean Transporting by air Transporting by other means not covered above Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency Storage and Ware Housing Operation of storage such as ware-houses Operation of storage such as cold storage Operation of storage of other type Communication
70	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc. 7—Transport, Storage and Communication Transporting by railways Transporting by tramway and bus service Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus) Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, came! Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean Transporting by air Transporting by other means not covered above Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency Storage and Ware Housing Operation of storage such as ware-houses Operation of storage of other type
70 1 2	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc. 7—Transport, Storage and Communication Transporting by railways Transporting by tramway and bus service Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus) Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka Animal transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean Transporting by other means not covered above Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency Storage and Ware Housing Operation of storage such as ware-houses Operation of storage such as cold storage Operation of storage of other type Communication Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications Telephone communication
70 71 72 3	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc. 7—Transport, Storage and Communication Transporting by railways Transporting by trailways Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus) Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean Transporting by air Transporting by other means not covered above Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency Storage and Ware Housing Operation of storage such as ware-houses Operation of storage such as cold storage Operation of storage of other type Communication Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications Telephone communication Information and broadcasting
71 72 73	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc. 7—Transport, Storage and Communication Transporting by railways Transporting by tramway and bus service Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus) Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka Animal transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean Transporting by air Transporting by other means not covered above Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency Storage and Ware Housing Operation of storage such as ware-houses Operation of storage such as cold storage Operation of storage such as cold storage Operation of storage of other type Communication Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications Telephone communication Information and broadcasting
70 71 72 3	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc. 7—Transport, Storage and Communication Transporting by railways Transporting by tramway and bus service Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus) Transporting by and through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean Transporting by air Transporting by other means not covered above Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency Storage and Ware Housing Operation of storage such as ware-houses Operation of storage such as cold storage Operation of storage such as cold storage Operation of storage such as cold storage Operation of storage of other type Communication Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications Telephone communication Information and broadcasting Services (This does not include Govt., Quasi-Govt. or local body activities, other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health,
70 2 3	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc. 7—Transport, Storage and Communication Transport Transporting by railways Transporting by tramway and bus service Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus) Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus) Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean Transporting by other means not covered above Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency Storage and Ware Housing Operation of storage such as ware-houses Operation of storage of other type Communication Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications Telephone communication. Information and broadcasting —Services (This does not include Govt., Quasi-Govt. or local body activities, other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, marketing and operation of financial institution each of which industries, production, construction, marketing and operation of financial institution each of which
71 72 73	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc. 7—Transport, Storage and Communication Transporting by railways Transporting by tramway and bus service Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus) Transporting by and through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean Transporting by air Transporting by other means not covered above Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency Storage and Ware Housing Operation of storage such as ware-houses Operation of storage such as cold storage Operation of storage such as cold storage Operation of storage such as cold storage Operation of storage of other type Communication Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications Telephone communication Information and broadcasting Services (This does not include Govt., Quasi-Govt. or local body activities, other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health,

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION --------

		Mino Grou (Code
	S-Gordoon-conti.	
150 PH	Public service in administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisation, municipalities, local boards, etc. Public services in administrative departments and offices of State Governments.	805 809
8 1	Educational and Scientific Services	
	Educational services such as those rendered by technical colleges, technical schools and similar technical and vocational institutions Educational services such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type Scientific services and research institutions not capable of classification under any individual group	810 811 812
82	Medical and Health Services	*
	Public health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as by hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinic as also by hakimi, unani, ayurvedic, altopathic and homepathic practitioners Veterinary services rendered by organisation and individuals	820 821
83	Religious and Welfare Services	
	Religious services rendered by religious organisations and their establishments maintained for workship or promotion of religious activities, this includes missions, ashrams and other allied organisations. Religious and allied services rendered by pandit, priest, preceptor, fakir, monk. Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community such as relief societies, red-cross organisation for the collection and allocation of contributions for charity	850 831 832
84	Legal Services Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, muhuric, munshi. Matrimonial services rendered by organisations and individuals	840 841
85	Business Services	04,
	Engineering services rendered by professional organisations or individuals. Business services rendered by organisations of accountants, auditors, book-keeper or like individuals Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as those of advertising and publicity agencies Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as of those rendered by news- agency, newspaper correspondent, columnst, journalists, editors, authors	850 851 852 853
86	Community Services and Trade and Labour Associations	
	Services rendered by trade associations, chambers of commerce, trade unions and similar other organisations. Services rendered by civic, social, cultural, political and fraternal organisations such as rate payers association, club, library Community services such as those rendered by public libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, etc.	860 961 862
87	Recreation Services	
	Production of motion picture and allied services such as processing editing, etc. Recreation services rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures. Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivals. Recreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor aports by organisations and individuals including house, motor, etc., racing	870 871 872 873
88	Personal Services	
	Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks Services rendered to households such as those by governess, tutor, private secretary Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities Laundry services rendered by organisations and individuals, this includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching, dry cleaning services Hair dressing, other services rendered by organisation and individuals such as those by barber, hair-dressing	880 881 882 863
	saloon and beauty shops . Services rendered by portrait and commercial photographic studios .	884
89	Services (not elsewhere classified)	885
	Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified	890
Division 1	-Activities not adequately described	
90	Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities of such individuals who full to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified. Fresh cutrants to the Labour Market	900

APPENDER III

LET OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR INDUSTRIAL CODE NUMBER

Industrial Code Number	Household Industry	Industrial Code Number	Household Industry
Major		Major	
Group 00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops	Group 04	Livestock and Hunting-countd.
005-1 005-2 006-1	Production of Vegetables Production of roots etc., not included above Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines	043-2	Rearing and production of ducks, hens etc. and other small birds s.g. pigeons, parrots, peacock, mains etc.
7.	and orchards	044-1	Bee keeping for production of honey and wax
006-2 007-1 007-2	Production of copra (from coconuts) Production of thatching grass Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, etc.	044·2 045	Collection of wax and honey Rearing of tassar/eri/mulberry and other silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk
008-1	(excluding thatching gram) Production of juice (neera) by tapping coconut trees	046·1 046·2	Dog breeding, rearing of rabbits and guinea-pigs Rearing of other small animals and insects n.e.c.
008-2	Production of juice by tapping other palms like date, palmyra n.e.c.	048-1 648-2	Collection of bones Manufacture of glue from animal carcasses
009	Production of other agricultural produce (including	048-3	Manufacture of gut
	fruits and nuts not covered by 006 and flowers) not covered above	048-4	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, ivory, teeth and hair etc.
Major	•	Major	•
Group 01	Plantation Crops	Group	Mining and Overming
	•	10	Mining and Quarrying
013 015-1	Production of tobacco in plantation Pan Cultivation	107-1	Extraction of chalk
015-2	Plantation Crops except tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco,	107·2 107·3	Quarrying of lime-stone Stone and slate quarrying
	ganja, cinchona, opium and pan	107-4	Quarrying of sand, clay, gravel etc, n.e.c.
Major		Major	
Group 02	Forestry and Logging	Group	Foodstuffs
023-1	Production of charcoal		_
023·2 024	Production of other fuels by exploitation of forests Production of fodder by exploitation of forests	200-1	Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc.
025-1	Production of Kathha	200.2	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal
025-2	Production of Lac	200.3	Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill
025·3 025·4	Production of gum Production of resins, barks, herbs, wild fruits, berries	200-4	Grinding of chillies, turmeric etc.
	and leaves etc., n.e.c.	200·5 200·6	Production of pulses
026	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above	200.7	Parching of grains Production and processing of other crops and food
Major	in coreita abore	202-1	grains n.e.c. Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and
Group		202-2	palm Production of bhoora and candy
03	Fishing	202.3	Production of bloom and candy Production of jaggery from coconut and palmyra juice (necra)
030 031	Production of fish by fishing in sea Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and	202-4	Production of other indigenous products from sugar
	ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries	203-1	and jaggery n.e.c. Manufacture of achar, pickles, chutney and murabba
032	Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges, sea herbs, corals etc., by gathering or lifting from sea, river,	203.2	Production of sauce, jam and jelly
	pond	203·3 203· 4	Processing of cashew nut Manufacture of kokam products
	•	203.5	Fruit preservation (canning of fruits)
Major	•	203-6	Making dried vegetables
Group 04	Livestock and Hunting	203.7	Production of other fruit products and preservation
		204-1	of fruits n.e.c. Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and can-
040-1 040-2	Rearing of goat for milk and animal power Rearing of buffalo for milk and animal power	204-2	ning of fish
040-3	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	201.7	Fish currying or curing and salting (currying applies more to skin and hide)
040-4	Rearing of camels and other big domestic animals	205	Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery
040-5	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n.e.c.		products Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana,
041-1	Sheep breeding and rearing		knows and other dairy products
041-2	Production of wool	207	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines
	Rearing and production of pigs and goats (mainly for slaughter)	209·1 209·2	Confectionery Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa
042-2	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) n.e.c.		ctc.
043-1	Poultry keeping and production of eggs	203.3	Sattu, bhunja, paper, barri, danauri, tilauri, sewai, apalam etc.

DAT OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD	DEPUTERING WITH THEM BUDGETHA	L CODE NUMBER

	COT OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD DESCRIPTION	ASTER COMMUNICATION	SCHOOLISTER COLOR MONTHS.
Industrial Code President	Household Industry	Industrial Code Number	Howehold Industry
Major		Major	
Group 20	Posity/5 - contd.	Group	Tartile-Jule-contd.
209-4	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi	244-1	Making of rope and cordage, out of hemp
209-5 209-6	Making of chat Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc.	244-2 244-3	Making of rope and cordage, out of jute Making of rope by palm fibre
209-7	Making of other food products for residuary snacks	244-4	Making of rope by date palm fibre
209-8	Production of other food products like cocoa, choos-	244-5 244-6	Making of fibre, sunn-homp fibre Making of other products from jute and similar fibres such as homp, mesta
Major			
Group 21	Beverages	Major Group	
210-1	Manufacture of vicence from account helps (nearly	25	Tentile-Weel
210-2	Manufacture of vinegar from coconut juice (necra)* Manufacture of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from	250	Wool baling and pressing
	alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and	251	Cleaning, sorting, carding, scouring and processing
211	Production of country liquor from material obtained	253	of wool Spinning of wool by charkha or takali
	from sources other than trees and shrubs	254	Weaving of woollen cloth in powerloom such as
212-1	Production of indigenous liquor such as liquor, toddy, necra from mahua and palm trees	255	blankets, asanis etc. Weaving of woollen cloth in handloom such as
212.2	Production of other indigenous liquors from other		blankets, rugs, pashmina, thulma, gudma, etc.
214-1	materials from trees and shrubs Production of mineral water	256-1	Embroidery with various colours, combinations of various threads and art work in woollen textile
214-2	Production of aerated water such as soda water, lemo- nade etc.	256-2	Shawis (with traditional borders)
215 216	Production of ice cream, ice-candy or kulphimalai,	Major	
	milk-shake etc.	Group 26	Textile—Silk
218 21 9 -1	Grinding of Coffee Preparation of sharbats and squashes		
219-2	Preparation of jeerapani	261 262·1	Dyeing and bleaching of silk Spinning of tumar, other than in mills
219-5	Production of other beverages n.e.c.	262.2	Spinning of eri, other than in mills
Major		262·3 263·1	Spinning of silk, other than in mills n.e.c. Weaving of Traditional silk (Atlas) by powerloom
Group	The Baker	263-2	Weaving of tumar by powerloom
22	Tobacco Products	263·3 263·4	Weaving of eri by powerloom Weaving of silk and artificial silk in powerloom n.e.c.
220	Manufacture of bidi	264-1	Weaving of mashru, himroo, brocade, kinkhab by
221 223	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots Manufacture of hookah tobacco	964.0	handloom
224	Manufacture of snuff	2 64 ·2 265	Weaving of silk and artificial silk in handloom n.e.c. Printing of silk textile
225	Manufacture of jerda, kimam, khaini and other chewing tohacco	266-1	Goaf making
226	Manufacture of other tobacco products n.e.c.	266-2	Making of all cordage, rope and twine n.e.c.
Major		Major	
Group		Group	Totallo Advertionary
23	Textile—Cotton	27	Tentilo-Missellaneous
290	Cotton ginning, cleaning, carding, pressing and baling	270-1	Making of durries
231 233-1	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali) Dyeing of cloth (cotton) and yarn	270·2 270·3	Making of carpets and druggets Manufacture of other similar textile products n.e.c.
233-2	Bleaching of cloth (cotton) and yarn	271-1	Making of hosiery goods such as banyans, socks,
233·3 234	Tie and dye (bandhani) of cloth and yarn Cotton cloth weaving in powerlooms	271-2	sweaters, muffiers etc. Making of nalas and asarbands
235	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	271-3	Making of parandas and chootelas
236 237	Manufacture of khadi textile in handlooms Printing of cloth (cotton)	271-4	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments n.e.c.
238-1	Making of fishing net	272-1	Embroidery and making of phulkari
238-2 238-3	Making of mosquito net Making of other nets	272-2	Making of jari thread, sardoshi
239-1	Making of sacred thread	272·3 272·4	Traditional embroidery Patchwork embroidery
239-2	Making of thread, rope, cordage and twine (cotton)	272-5	Lace garland making
Major		272-6 272-7	Making of fringes and crepe laces Making of kargota, main garlands, shell garlands etc.
Group		272-8	Making of other embroidery products n.e.c.
\$4	Testile—Jule	273-1 273-2	Making of cap, hat, and other head-gene Traditional garments
249	Just preming and baling	273-8	Chrochet work (bors caps)
241 242	Jute spinning and weaving of mate, sensis etc. Dyoing and bleaching of jute	278-4	Making of textile gazments including rain-coast and
Part II			
	en per en la companya de la company La companya de la co		

LET OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR INDUSTRIAL CODE MINISER.

Major Grep Testile—Missilonesus—contd. Making of such bac except of light control testile goods like matters, quilt, recal éct., n.e.d. Testile—Missilonesus—contd testile products such as oldebt, tarpanin etc. Making of susuals pather for uphostery Testile articles made of flax and fibre Quiposes of padding, wadding and uphostery Testile articles made of flax and fibre Quiposes of padding, wadding and uphostery Handicrath articles made of flax and fibre Quiposes of padding, wadding and uphostery Testile and rope making from cocount fibre and rope making from cocount fibre Coir spinning Coir spinning Coir spinning Coir spinning Coir spinning Coir spinning Consult curing Coir spinning Coir spinni		Household Industry	Industrial Code Number	witry	Household Industry	Industrial Code Number
Twesting of lithes, bed covers, curtains, pillow cases and table-cloth, cloth hasp etc. 274-1 274-2 274-2 274-3 275-3 275-3 276-5 276-5 276-5 277-6 277-6 277-7 278-5 277-1 278-7 278-5 279-1 2						
And table-doth, cloth bags etc. 274-22 Making of newers Making o	-contd.	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products-			Textile-Miscellaneous-contd.	
Making of autwheels mattress, quilt, real etc., n.c., c., Manufacture of water proof textile products such as of cloth, tarpamin etc. Making of manufa lelt Group Tree Tree Tree Tree Tree Tree Tree Tre	her wooden	Making of wooden kharaus and oth			and table-cloth, cloth bags etc.	
Maintifecture of water proof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpapulin etc. 276-1 Making of named felt 276-2 Making of susani (padded guilts) 276-3 Processing of eccount fiber for upholstery 276-4 Handicraft articles made of fists and fibre 277-5 Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for pulling n.d. and recovery of all types of fibres for pulling n.d. and recovery of all types of fibres for pulling n.d. and recovery of all types of fibres for pulling n.d. and recovery of all types of fibres for pulling n.d. and recovery of all types of fibres for pulling n.d. and recovery of all types of fibres for pulling n.d. and recovery of all types of fibres for pulling n.d. and recovery of all types of fibres for pulling n.d. and recovery of all types of fibres for pulling n.d. and recovery of all types of fibres for pulling n.d. and recovery of all types of fibres for Manufacture of coir matting, cactus fibre for ropes and rope making from occoonut fibre 277-2 Manufacture of coir matting, cactus fibre for ropes Manufacture and repair of umbredlass 278-1 Manufacture and repair of umbredlass 279-2 Manufacture of other textile products not elsewhere classified Major Croup 28-1 Manufacture of other textile products not elsewhere classified Major Croup 28-2 Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures Manufacture of wooden with repairs of agri- cultural implements (wood) Manufacture of wooden with repairs of agri- cultural implements (wood) Manufacture of wooden wood and other wood carving 28-1 Manufacture of wooden with repairs of agri- cultural implements (wood) Manufacture of wooden wood and other wood carving 28-1 Manufacture of wooden wood and other wood carving 28-1 Manufacture of wooden wood and other wood carving 28-2 Manufacture of wooden wood and other wood carving 28-3 Manufacture of other wood and other wood carving 28-4 Manufacture of other wood and other wood carving 28-5 Manufacture of other wood and oth	ed producti	Making of artwheels			Manufacture of other made-up texti	
276-5 Processing of coordinating count fibre for upholstery 276-6 Handiscraft articles made of flax and fibre 277-6 Handiscraft articles made of flax and fibre 277-1 Manufacture art covery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery 277-1 Manufacture of our matting, cactua fibre for ropes 277-2 Manufacture and cocount fibre 277-2 Coir spinning 277-3 Cother allied products of coir industry n.e.c. 278-6 Manufacture of delts and toys (rags and cotton) 278-7 Manufacture of delts and toys (rags and cotton) 279-7 Manufacture of delts and toys (rags and cotton) 279-8 Manufacture of other textile products not elsewhere 280-1 Carpentary works concerned with repairs of agri- 281-1 Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures 281-1 Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures 282-1 Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures 282-1 Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures 283-1 Lacquerware (if on wood) 284-1 Manufacture of wooden with repairs of agri- 284-2 Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than 284-1 Lacquerware (if on wood) 284-2 Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than 284-3 Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other 284-5 Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other 284-6 Manufacture of wooden with repairs of agri- 284-1 Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other 284-7 Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other 284-9 Manufacture of wooden with repairs of agri- 284-1 Manufacture of wooden with repairs of agri- 284-1 Manufacture of wooden with repairs of agri- 284-1 Manufacture of wooden with repairs of agri- 284-2 Manufacture of wooden with repairs of agri- 284-3 Manufacture of wooden with repairs of agri- 284-3 Manufacture of wooden with repairs of agri- 284-3 Manufacture of wooden with repairs of agri- 284-5 Manufac					Manufacture of water proof textile proof cloth, tarpaulin etc.	
276-4 Handicraft articles made of flax and fibre 276-5 Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling n.c 277-1 Manufacture of coir matting, cactus fibre for ropes and rope making from ecconut fibre 277-2 Coordinates 277-3 Coordinates 277-3 Coordinates 277-4 Coordinates 277-5 Coordinates 277-6 Manufacture and repair of umbrellas 277-6 Manufacture of coir industry n.c 278-7 Making of braids, broom est from ecconut fibre 278-7 Manufacture of coir industry n.c 279-1 Making of card-board boxes and cards 279-1 Making of card-board boxes and cards 279-2 Manufacture of other textile products not elsewhere 280-1 Manufacture of other textile products not elsewhere 281 Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures 282 Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures 283-1 Carquatry work concerned with repairs of agri- 284-1 Lacquarware (if on wood) 284-2 Manufacture (wood) 285-2 Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than 286-1 Lacquarware (if on wood) 286-2 Sandal wood and other wood carving 286-3 Manufacture of other wooden products n.c 287-9 Manufacture of match splinters, pipwood 288-1 Manufacture of other wooden products n.c 288-1 Manufacture of other wooden products n.c 289-1 Manufacture of pole frames and fixtures 290-1 Manufacture of pole of familiang of pole to 291 Manufacture of pole of familiang of pole 292-1 Making of paper by hand 292-1 Making of paper by Manufacture of pole of match 292-1 Manufacture of pole of familiang of pole 292-1 Manufacture of pole paper by Making of paper by Manufacture of pole paper by Manufacture of pole paper by Manufacture of pole paper by Making of paper by Manufacture of pole paper by Making of paper by Manufacture of pole paper by Making of paper by Manufacture of pole paper by Making of paper by Manufacture of paper by Manufacture of our matches 292-1 Manufacture of pader of umbrellas 292-2 Manufacture of other textile products 293-1 Manufacture of pole paper by Manufacture of paper by Manufacture of pole p				٥		
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288-4 Making of mats, handlans and umbrellas from plam leaves 288-4 Making of sirki, moora and chhaj 288-5 Making of baskets and broomsticks 288-6 Making of donas (drone) and pattals (patravali) from leaves 280-7 Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products 32 Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products 32 Vulcanising tyres and tubes	except foot-		315			
288-3 Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from plam leaves 288-4 Making of sirki, moora and chhaj 288-5 Making of baskets and broomsticks 288-6 Making of donas (drone) and pattals (patravali) from leaves 280-7 Making of donas (drone) and pattals (patravali) 280-8 Vulcanising tyres and tubes			-	m moons and sawas	Making of rope mats etc. from mod	288-2
288-4 Making of sirki, moora and chhaj Group 288-5 Making of baskets and broomsticks 32 Ruster, Petroleum and Coal Products 288-6 Making of donas (drone) and pattals (patravali) from leaves 320 Vulcanising tyres and tubes			Major	nd umbrellas from	Making of mats, handlans and un	288-3
288-5 Making of baskets and broomsticks 288-6 Making of donas (drone) and pattals (patravali) from leaves 32 Rubber, Potroleum and Coal Products 320 Vulcanising tyres and tubes		and the second of the second of the second		lai		288-4
288-6 Making of donas (drone) and pattals (patravali) from leaves 320 Vulcanising tyres and tubes		Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products		icks	Making of baskets and broomsticks	
				pattals (patravali)	Making of dones (drone) and patta from leaves	
288-7 Caning of chairs 288-8 Making of chicks, concus-tatti and fans, sticks and 288-7 Caning of chairs 288-8 Manufacture of chappals from torm tyres a 288-8 Manufacture of chappals from torm tyres a		rubber footwear	-	and fans, sticks and	Caning of chairs Making of chicks, curcus-tatti and fa-	288·7 286·8
poles from bambos	natural and eli cloths	synthetic rubber including rain-coats,	322	n leaf, cane, bamboo,	poles from bambos Manufacture of other articles from leaf,	

LIST OF COMMON ENGINEERAL DESCRIPTIONS WITH THEM REDUSTRIAL COOR NUMBER.

	Household Industry	Industrial Code Number	Household Industry
Majer Group		Major	
33	Chatricals and Chamical Products	Group 34-33	Mon-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum Cost-contcl.
331-1	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours, abir, sindoor, varnish etc.	354	Manufacture of Laboratory glass apparatus
331-2	Manufacture of indigo Manufacture of fertiliner (including from bones)	355	Making of clay models, earther images, busts
332 193	Manufacture of ferences and other explosive such as	356-1	Making of earthen toys and artware
	palaha opc.	356-2	Decorative ceramics
334 335-1	Manufacture of matches Manufacture of income and perfumes	357	Manufacture of glass and glass products on optical and photographic leases
\$\$5·2	Manufacture of Agarbatti		obotes and brooksaless comes
335-3	Manufacture of rose water	Major	
93 5-4	Manufacture of powder, mow, cream, bindi, tikali,	Group	
33 5-5	hair oil and nail polish Manufacture of humbum and hingle	36	Basis Metals and their Products enopt Machinery Transport Equipment
335-6	Manufacture of mascara and kalal		2 tamper: adamines
335-7	Manufacture of modicines (ayurvedic, unani etc.)	360-1	Re-rolling of M. S. Rods
335-8	and pharmacoutical preparations	360-2	Manufacture of iron and steel including small
<i>433</i> 70	Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations n.e.c.		refining, rolling, etc. such as billets, blooms, tu
336·1	Manufacture of soap and washing soda	362	Manufacture of arms and weapons and their re
33 6·2	Manufacture of other washing and cleaning com-		ecrvice
337-1	pounds n.e.c. Manufacture of plastic toys	364	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture
337·2	Making of plastic buttons	365-1 365-2	Making of utensils of grass and bell metal Making of brassware
337-3	Manufacture of other plastic goods	365.3	Making of bottom part of hookab from brass and
337·4 337·5	Making of celluloid goods		metal
337.3	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resin and other materials n.e.c.	365-4 365-5	Making of bress and bell metal ornaments Making of other bress and bell metal products n.e.
38	Salt production	366-1	Making of aluminium utensils
39- I	Manufacture of ink including fountainpen ink	366-2	Making of other aluminium products n.e.c.
3 39 ·2 1 3 9·3	Making of candles Making of tooth powder	367-1	Making of tin utensils
39·4	Making of boot polish and inedible oils etc.	367·2 367·3	Making of articles from tin sheets Copper utensils
339 -5	Manufacture of other chemicals products n.e.c.	367-4	Bronse works including bronse images, medals articles of alloys
Major		3 67·5	Manufacture of other metal products (estoluting is brass, bell metal, aluminium) n.e.c.
3roup 34-35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and	* 368-1	Lacquerware (if on metal)
/···33	Coal	368-2	Nickel plating and electroplating
		368-3	Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of m products
140-1 140-2	Making of bricks Manufacture of roofing tiles	368-4	Bnamelling and galvanizing of metal products
H0·2 H0·3	Manufacture of other clay products n.e.c.	368-5	Plating and electroplating of metal n.e.c. include
Hi-i	Manufacture of cement door frames and sanitary fittings	369-1	silverplating, goldplating, E. P. N. S. etc. Manufacture of agricultural implements such
41.2	Manufacture of cement jali and tiles	900.2	ploughshare, khurpi, kudal etc. Manufacture of light engineering goods includ
41.3	Making of cement statues	369 ·2	bolts and acrews
41-4 42-1	Making of cement products n.e.c. Manufacture of lishu	369-3	Making of iron utensils (s.g. buckets etc.) and arti-
42.2	Manufacture of lime		from iron shoots
43-1	Stone carving	369·4 369·5	Making and repairing of locks and trunks Cutlery
43·2 43·3	Marble carving Granite carving	369·6	Manufacture of pins
43·4	Manufacture of other structural stone goods, stone	369-7	Manufacture of scales, weights and measures
44	dressing and stone crushing n.e.c. Making of chakki, chakla, sileut, lorha, jainta, utensils and other articles from stone	369-8 369-9	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy) Manufacture of other sundry hardwares such G. I. pipe, wire net etc., n.e.c.
45	Manufacture of stone images and toys		are an bulbat arms man arms among
46-1	Making of images from soap stone	Major	
46-2	Manufacture of images, toys and other articles of plaster of paris	Group 37	Machinery (All Kinds other than Transport) and Bloom
48-1 48-2	Mica splitting Manufacture of mica products, including mica		Equipment
	grinding	370	Manufacture of mechanical water pumps, ube w
50	Making of earthonware such as pottery, etc.		pumps, air pumps etc.
51 59-1	Manufacture of creckery Making of glass bangles	372 373	Manufacture of small machine tools and machine pa
53-2	Making of gines bends	3 75	Manufacture of sewing machine parts Repairing and servicing of fime
58-3	Manufacture of bead surfands (where making of	376	Manufacture of legislated wires
	garlands is undertaken at the place of missufacture	377 ·1	Manufacture of storage lietteries Manufacture of thoughing hotteries

LEST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR INDUSTRIAL CODE NUMBER-conf.

Industrial Code Number	Household Industry	Industrial Code Number	Household Industry
Major		Major	
Group		Group	
87	Machinery (All Kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment—contd.	39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries—countd.
		39 3-3	Manufacture of jewellery, allverware and wares
377-3	Manufacture of other batteries n.e.c.		using gold and other precious metal and precious
878	Repairing and servicing of radios		and semi-precious stones
379 ·1	Manufacture of domestic electrical appliances	393-4	Silver artware, including aliver repouse work on
379 -2	Repairing and servicing of electrical apparatus,		copper (such as in Tanjore) and silver images
	heaters, oven etc.	393 ·5	Silver filigree industry
		393-6	Manufacture of gold and silver leaves
Major		393.7	Gold covering work (fancy jewellery)
Group	and the same of th	393.8	Bidriware industry
38	Transport Equipment	393.9	Manufacture of jewellery, silverwares etc., n.e.c.
		394	Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instru-
382	Manufacture of body of trucks and buses including	. 395-1	ments such as harmonium, tabla, sitar, bansuri etc.
604	carpentry and joinery work involved	. 395·1 395·2	Manufacture of chalk pieces Making of slate and slate pencil
384	Repairing and servicing of automobiles	395·3	Making of subber stamps
385-1	Manufacture of cycle parts and accessories such as	395·4	Manufacture of fountainpen parts
905.0	saddle, seat frame and gear etc.	395·5	Manufacture of other stationery articles such as
385·2 386	Manufacture of rickshaw parts	333'3	pencils, penholders etc.
368 ·	Manufacture of boats and barges	396-1	Manufacture of deshi sports goods such as lezzim and
300 389	Repair of cycle and rickshaw Manufacture of animal drawn and hand drawn	390.1	dumbalis
909	vehicles such as bullock cart, tamtam, lagadi,	396-2	Making of rubber balls and balloons
	palaki cab, wheelbarrow, handbarrow etc.	396.3	Manufacture of other sports goods n.e.c. bats, rackets,
	panaki cao, wheelbarrow, mandibarrow etc.	330-3	balls etc.
Major		399-1	Making of tikka and cowdung cakes
Group		399.2	Making of beads from conch shells and horn goods
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	399-3	Making of traditional objects such as Orissa, Mysore
33	stronger straightening vision as	0000	and Tanjore paintings etc.
390-1	Repair of spectacles	399-4	Making of lac bangles
390.2	Manufacture of small photographic equipment	399-5	Making of buttons (bone, shell, ivory)
390.3	Manufacture of optical and photographic equip-	399-6	Making of gangavan (making of wig from human hair)
	ment n.e.c.	399.7	Making of garlands from flowers, camphor, sandal
391	Manufacture of scientific goods		wood shavings, seeds and other materials, like
392	Repairing and servicing of watches and clocks		beads etc.
393-1	Inlay work with ivory and brass	399 ·8	Repair of petromax lights etc.
893-2	Goldsmithy	399-9	Making and repairing of goods n.e.c.
	•		

Norn: n.s.c.—not elsewhere classified

APPENDEX IV

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

Divisions and Groups

Profesional, Technical and Related Workers

00 Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

01 Physicists, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists

Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists

Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

05 Teachers

06 Jurists 07 Social Scientists

Artists, Writers and Related Workers

Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.

0X Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers

1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

10 Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government

Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade

Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions

19 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, other

2 Clarical and Related Workers

20 Book-keepers and Cashiers

Stenographers and Typists

22 Office Machine Operators

28 Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous 29 Unskilled Office Workers

3 Sales Workers

50 Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

31 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers

Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents Salesmen, shop Assistants and Related Workers

34 Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers

4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Laggers and Related Workers

40 Farmers and Farm Managers

41 Farm Workers

42 Hunters and Related Workers

43 Fishermen and Related Workers

44 Loggers and Other Forestry Workers

5 Miners, Quarryman and Related Workers

50 Miners and Quarrymen

Well Drillers and Related Workers 51

Mineral Treaters

Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n.e.c.

6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

60 Deck officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, ship 61 Deck and Engine-room Ratings (ship), I Crews and Bostmen

62 Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Plight Engineers

Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine

Drivers, Road Transport

Conductors, Guards and Brakesmen (Railway)

Inspectors, supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunics-

67 tion Operators

Postmen and Mossengers

Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.

7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not elsewhere Classified

70 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Work

73 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and

Related Metal making and Treating Workers
74 Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

75 Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

76 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

77 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

Painters and Paper Hangers

79 Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.

80 Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers

81 Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers

82 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers

83 Chemical and Related Process Workers

Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers

85 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers. n.e.c.

86

Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers Stationary Engine and Escavating and Lifting Equipment operators and Related Workers 87

89 Labourers, n.e.c.

9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

90 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

Waiters Bartenders and Related Workers

Building Carctakers, Cleaners and Related Workers Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

95 Laundgress, Dry Cleaners and Pressers 96 Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers 97 Photographers and Related Camera Operators

Service, sport and Recreation Workers, n.c.c.

X Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Workers Reporting Occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable

Workers not Reporting Occupation

TABLE A-L-AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

	Total.	Ass.	-	Popula-	Number of			No. of Complete Residential		Population.	
	Treat Russi Ustan 2	<u>1</u>	**		8	•	Towns.	* Resident	Persons 9	Malu 10	Papales 11
was pakipon barasar	. 1	Some Series		, SE	N22	200	•			****	
Britmegfant Subdibelaten .	. T	100-4 170-1	1,0074		HAR	2	3		200		73.5
	. T	34-0 32-6 1-1	80-1 91-7 3-7	1,005 957 4,218	73 73	3	i	14,520 12,184 2,186	1131	12.291	7.70
Hill (N.M.)	. U . T . R	1-48 149-7 141-2	3-70 372-2 365-8	4,218 841 665 10,975	997 297	 15 15	: 1 1	2,136 44,323 38,164 6,130	6,032 120,046 98,640 26,900	\$,200 65,043 48,484 14,610	2,127
· Beharghet (M) Kumergenj	. U . T	2-5 2-46 110-8	6-4 6-37 206-9	10,975 623	 214	·· •	1	6,130 6,130 31,346 31,260	20,309 26,900 60,900 . 66,900	14,619 35,602 36,602	12,300
Gangarampur	T T	110-6	206-9 220-4 319-4	623 623	214 197		::	• •	70,305 70,305 9,671	400	1
Gangarampur (N.M.) .	υ . υ	123-3 3-5 3-47	9-0 0-99	2,787 2,787	197	::	'i	48,675 40,123 1,732 2,752	9,671	5,179	4,800
Tagen	T R	170-3 170-3	#1:1 #1:1	528 528	200	10	::	49,404	80,851 60,851	45,934 45,934	48,917
Raignaj Subdivision , ,	. T	790-0 790-3 7-6	2,671-7 2,662-1 19-6	6,170 8,170	1,300	#	*	17,647	MIL200 ML200 ML700		20.000
*Raysani (M)	. T V . U	186-4 182-3 4-1 4-11	482-8 472-2 10-6	646 7,856 7,856	219 219		i	80,836 60,350 12,486 12,486	150,072 117,762 52,290 82,290	79,373 61,801 17,574 17,374	14,71
Kalinganj	. T R U	120-5 116-8 3-5	311-6 302-6 9-0	781 680 4,172	192	::	i 'i	54,067 50,108 4,561	93,911 79,433 14,476	80,330 42,357 7,973	43,50 6,50
Kaliagani (N.M.) Hemtabad	. <i>U</i> . T R U	\$-47 74-0 74-0	899 191-6 191-6	4,172 632 632	112		;;	4,967 31,401 31,401	14,678 46,760 46,760	7,973 24,706 24,706	6,90. 22,061 22,061
itaher	. T	165-1 165-1	427-6 427-6	634 634	340 340	12 12	••	54,082 54,082	104,709 104,709	84,233 84,238	50,474 50,474
Kushawandi	. T	119-9 119-9	310-5 310-5	613 613	226 726	3	••	41,022 41,922	73,448 73,448	36,134 36,134	\$5,314 \$5,314
Dangshihari , , ,	. T R U	134-2	347-6 347-6	540 540	37 1	10 10	. **	94,609 94,609	72,414	\$7,245 \$7,245	95,100 95,100
lolampur Subdhristen .	. T	676-4 671-6 5-4	1,781-0 1,797-0 13-0	961 1,760	816 	177 177	i i	170,000			H
Managur	. T R U	135-3 127-9 5-4	345-2 381-3 19-9	660 613 1,769	118	2	1 'i	98,448 95,319 2,529	97,942 78,443 9,460	17,433 8,760	90,317 94,407 9,710
Islanjur (N.M.) Karandighi	. <i>U</i> . T . R U	5-37 150-2 150-2	73-91 380-0 300-0	1,769 501 561	227 227 227	# #	;;;	2,929 36,721 36,721	9,499 75,191 75,161	2,709 20,424 50,424	2,716 23,767 33,767
Chapes	. T	146-1 146-1	\$78-4 \$78-4	471 471	127 127	41 41	••	42,677	22	\$7,004 \$7,004	11:77
loskpolition	· T	246-8 246-8	690-2 690-2	905 505	***	53 83 	••	23,115	147,005	77:121	22.23

⁽I) The St. Res. and density figures of urban areas of Police Stades/Stades/District are worked our using the area figures corrected upto 2 pinces of designal phenical by adding the areas of terms in opposity upto got using the area figures great in the table. In addition to this the area figures relating to

⁽²⁾ Towns weated as such for the fact than in 1981 Chance which company as sound in 1981 Chance are shown with anterior (2) on their in [3] Towns weated as each for the fact than in 1981 are gelated in India.

Kin Hamilton Tons

TABLE A-HI-VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

"I...Villeen with last

					· · ·				1A	W 200 100
	Total	:				Les then 20	0		200-400	A 1 A
District /Hesh-Abelaine /	of inhabited	Total 1	Rural Populat	ion	28	Pope	detion	Number	Popu	lation
District/Subdivision/ Police Station	villages	Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	14 (Million)	Males	Fungler
	2	8	4	5	· · · · • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7	. 8	•	10	11
WEST DOLLJEUR DESTRICT	3,190	1,224,038	640,020	504,700	1,006	64,000	80,175	1,987	236,406	- 270,000
Belanghat Subdivision .	. 1,002	260,746	186,865	174,749	307	23,140	21,486	473	77,643	73,518
25.00 ·	. 75	81,213	16,272	14,941	15	745	682	42	7,311	6,870
Balurghat	. 297	93,849	48,424	45,425	124	7,217	6,751	125	20,725	19,606
Kumarganj	. 214	68,996	35,602	39,996	91	5,682	4,860	82	13,357	12,471
Gangarampur	. 197	76,835	39,771	\$7,064	60	3,679	3,486	98	16,223	15,401
Tapen	. 269	89,851	45,934	45,917、	97	5,826	5,677	126	20,027	18,970
Raignaj Subdivision	1,302	494,555	298,478	238,077	400	24,433	22,700	357	90,895	83,751
Raiganj	. 219	117,782	61,801	55,961	89	2,583	2,265	.86	15,375	13,893
Kalingani	. 192	79,433	42,357	87,076	52	3,433	3,276	81	15,463	12,252
Methtabad	. 112	46,769	24,706	22,063	28	1,884	1,607	55	9,608	8,516
Itahar	. 240	104,709	54,235	50,474	67	4,198	5,880	101	17,354	16,140
Kushmundi	. 228	73,448	38,134	35,314	89	5,401	5,074	97	16,122	14,867
Dangshihari	. 271	72,414	37,245	35,169	125	6,934	6,606	117	18,893	18,063
Islampur Subdivision	. 816	369,527	195,548	173,979	200	17,101	15,011	277	48,817	43,996
Islampur	. 118	78,443	41,836	36,6 07	36	1,887	1,667	32	5,932	5,327
Karandighi	. 227	75,191	39,424	\$5,767	91	5,287	4,413	97	16,855	15,861
Chopre	. 127	68,868	37,094	31,774	54	2,911	2,646	. 28	4,802	4,291
Goalpokhar	. 544	147,025	77,194	69,831	128	7,016	6,285	120	20,428	18,457

ш-

BY MERCILATION

	6						_Villages v	dit a papid	letion of 2	,000			LUSO AND	-
	populación			.0001,999			2,000-4,998			3,0009,90	•	10,	occ and al	
10 pt 1	900-880			Popul	-		Popul			Pepul	letion	Number		lecton
-	Popul		Number	Males	Parada	Number	Males	Freedo	Number	Males	Females	4.4 (Mindayan	Males	Females
	San	Penales				18	19	20	21	22	23	24	23	26
12	13	14	15	16	17	10	••							
954	105,003	176,252	196	100,004	97,613	\$7	51,300	46,005	1	3,496	2,730	••	••	
	51,195	47,888	34	23,364	22,385	•	30,002	9,872	••	• •	4.	••	••	•
190	36,250	#16				_		2,047				••	**	••
15	5,346	4,801	1	354	541	2	2,314	2,791				• •	• •	
30	13,032	12,280	7	5,020	4,597	2	2,430		**	•		••	• •	••
33	11,652	10,522		4,911	5,548	••	••	4.010	••		••	••	••	••
27	9,126	8,543	9	6,363	5,415	3	4,360	4,219	••	**,			• •	
36	12,057	11,746	•	6,405	6,109	t	1,330	1,415	••	••	••			
	80,367	79,461	75	30,967	46,302	3	3,206	3,675	••	••	**	••	••	
267	23,317	21,371	26	18,174	16,359	2	2,352	2,093	••	••	••	••	** *	••
66	-	14,588	11	7,670	6,960				••	••	••	••	A	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
46	17,771	6,869		5,554	5,051				••		••	· ·	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••
20	7,000	- •	_	11,963	11,135		1,634	1,582	••	••	••	• •	**	••
53	19,086	17,737		4,044	3,854				••	••		••	4 1	***
36	12,567	11,519		3,552	3,143						`••		• •	• •
24	7,966	7,357	5	عليون	5,5	•				3,496	2,720			••
157	56,521	30,871	- 46	33,783	20,00	35	36,721							••
28	10,590	9,25	3 11	7,823	6,580	11	15,60			•			••	
34	12,211		7 3	1,729	1,77	2	3,34			• •			•	••
26	9,566		1 12	9,367	7,64	6 7	10,24						•••	**
**	24,154	-		14,634	12,59	3 6	7,52	7 7,42	1	3,43	2,79	•	••	

												100 mg 100 mg 100 mg 100 mg	
		Occupied Residential Houses	40 1104	l No. of pe trated (inci tes of institu	ladio.	Sche						4) je
District/Subdivision/	Area in Sq.	No. of House-	and h	ouseless pe	mons)	Ca	oranea Intes Annonea	Tr	fisied fibes	Literat	d persons	Total (DX)
Police Station/Town	miles 2	Houses holds	Persons 5	Males 6	Females 7	Malor	Females	Maler	Females	Males	Pemales		Females
	-	· ·				8	9	10	11	12	18	14	15
WEST DENAIPUR DESTRICT	T 2061-9 R 2041-5 U 20-4	654,796 248,423 625,713 298,650 51,623 17,464	1,323,797 1,234,828 96,969	664,372 648,029 54,363	609,425 86(700 64,626	152,041 144,140 5,501	194,412 129,466 5,667	84,118 85,083 1,685	86,681 86,212 819	190,230 190,173 30,065	44,500 94,513 17,276	300,361 300,467 25,914	1,415
	T 585-6 R 578-2 U 7-4	170,170 74,289 160,123 60,914 11,047 7,360	403,448 200,746 42,762	200,010 126,003 23,007	194,438 174,743 19,665	42,728 48,225 2,505	42,484 40,437 2,217	44,315 43,540 775	48,823 43,256 565	65,019 51,062 13,967	\$1,546 13,180 0,360	115,844 165,481 10,363	17,700 17,000 700
Hau	T 54-0 R 52-6 U 1-4	14,320 6,828 12,184 5,683 2,136 1,145	37,245 31,213 6,032	19,461 16,272 3,209	17,764 14,941 2,823	2,609 2,113 496	2,475 1,981 494	3,303 3,274 29	3,291 3,261 30	6,460 4,614 1,846	2,367 1,315 1,052	10,462 8,930 1,552	1,774 1,559 215
HIN (N.M.)	U 1·43	2,136 1,145	6,032	3,209	2,823	496	191	29	30	1,016	1,052	1,552	215
	T 143-7 R 141-2 U 2-5	44,323 21,890 38,164 17,373 6,159 4,517	120,848 93,849 26,999	63,043 48,424 14,619	57,805 45,425 12,380	11,067 9,927 1,140	10,418 9,495 923	14,175 13,937 238	13,957 13,758 199	23,867 14,131 9,736	10,638 4,404 6,234	\$3,057 26,807 6,250	6,271 5,855 416
Baherghat (M)	U 2:46	6,159 4,517	26,999	14,619	12,380	1,140	923	236	199	9,736	6,234	6,250	416
Kumarganj 1	R 110-8	\$1,248 12,798	68,998	35,602	33,396	5,603	7,784	6,437	6,886	10,654	3,149	20,536	3,774
	T 126-8 R 123-3 U 3-5	42,875 15,865 40,123 14,158 2,752 1,707	86,506 76,835 9,671	44,950 59,771 5,179	41,556 37,064 4,492	11,087 10,220 867	10,483 9,683 800	8,503 7,995 508	7,885 7,549 336	13,145 10,770 2,375	3,290 2,216 1,074	25,512 22,951 2,561	1,814 1,697 117
Gangarampur (N.M.) .	U 3-47	2,752 1,707	9,671	5,179	4,492	867	800	508	336	2,575	1,076	2,561	117
Tapan 1	R 170-3	45,404 16,902	89,851	45,934	43,917	12,372	11,494	11,897	11,804	10,893	2,096	26,257	4,155
Raiganj Subdivision 7 1 1		297,607 90,136 280,560 80,973 17,047 8,163	541,323 404,555 44,760	284,025 256,478 25,547	257,298 236,077 21,221	99,165 95,915 3,230	83,554 80,856 2,666	29,110 28,816 294	32,916 32,667 249	77,657 63,536 14,119	19,693 10,592 8,441	160,192 148,178 12,014	15,124 14,367 757
Raiganj	t 182·3	80,836 27,140 68,350 21,489 12,486 5,651	150,072 117,782 32,290	79,375 61,801 17,574	70,697 55,981 14,716	25,459 23,467 1,992	22,992 21,363 1,629	6,381 6,176 205	6,099 5,929 170	23,018 12,979 10,039	9,217 3,020 6,197	42,013 34,069 7,944	3,084 2,535 549
, Rayganj (M) L	7 4·11	12,486 5,651	32,290	17,574	14,716	1,992	1,629	205	170	10,039	6,197	7,944	549
Kaliaganj 7 F L		54,667 16,463 50,106 13,951 4,561 2,512	93,911 79,433 14,478	50,330 42,357 7,973	43,581 37,076 6,505	25,798 24,480 1,258	19,083 18,014 1,069	2,586 2,497 89	3,251 3,172 79	14,492 10,412 4,080	2,883 639 2,244	28,675 24,605 4,070	2,333 2,125 208
Kallaganj (N.M.) . T	3-47	4,561 2,512	14,478	7,973	6,505	1,258	1,069	89	79	1,080	2,244	4,070	200
Hemtabad B	74-0	31,491 7,093	46,769	24,706	22,063	9,061	7,805	1,534	1,548	7,659	1,328	13,613	925
Itahar R	165-1	54,082 18,619	104,709	54,235	50,474	13,679	12,969	5,247	5,098	12,804	2,229	30,573	3,243
Kushmundi R	119-9	41,922 15,559	73,448	38,134	35,314	16,691	12,323	3,721	7,773	10,352	1,466	23,445	1,477
Bangshihari R	194-2	84,609 13,262	72,414	37,245	35,169	8,537	8,382	9,641	9,147	9,332	1,910	22,073	4,062
Islampur Subdivision T U	671-0	194,900 74,972 174,030 74,972 2,839 1,932	379,696 369,527 9,699	201,337 195,548 5,760	177,600 173,979 3,716	10,130 9,900 148	8,204 8,112 82	10,003 14,677 16	9,202 9,207 5	37,562 36,573 1,960	5,016 4,541 475	114,325 112,766 3,557	7,871 7,761 110
Islampur T R U	193-3 127-9 5-4	\$8,448 17,140 \$5,519 15,208 2,929 1,932	87,942 78,443 9,499	47,625 41,836 5,789	40,317 36,607 3,710	1,349 1,201 148	1,524 1,432 92	458 442 16	393 388 5	8,641 6,632 1,989	1,220 745 475	27,673 24,196 8,537	803 683 110
Islampur (N.M.) , U	S-37	2,929 1,932	9,499	5,789	3,710	148	92	16	5	1,509	475	3.537	110
Karandighi R	150-2	36,721 15,727	75/ 19 1	39,424	35,767	2,374	2,114	4,927	5,042	6,555	984	22,419	2,044
Chapra R	146-1	42,672 13,180	68,868	37,094	31,774	2,292	1,573	1,601	1,400	7,402	750	21,643	1,411
Goalpokhar R	246-8	63,118 29,957	147,025	77,194	69,831	4,123	2,993	3,707	2,457	14,964	2,062	44,590	s,613,

Norm:
The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town:
M.M. Municipality
N.M. Non-municipal Town

TABLES B-I AND B-II-WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

	WORKER	\$			i i w
 			 		17. 0.6.3
	I	*		II	

District/Subdivision/Police	0		To	tal Populat	ion	Total 1	Workers	As Os	itivator	۸. <u>۸.</u>	ricultural courer
Station/Town	Rural Urban	Age-Group	Persons	Males	Pemales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Penalp
1 .	2	\$	4	5	6	7	. 8	•	10	11	12
WEST DENAJPUR DESTRICT	. Reral	Total	1,224,828	640,029	504,799	366,447	39,166	240,512	17,405	76,855	13,400
		6—14 15—34 35—80 60 + Age not stated	536,123 305,546 250,505 50,605 840	273,623 194,606 144,175 27,966 471	262,560 191,871 106,429 23,630 378	26,296 178,970 138,365 21,762 114	2,802 21,423 13,469 1,376 8	17,184 118,675 95,486 14,916	1,487 9,886 8,652 545	7,140 39,680 27,166 2,560 2,560	977 7,727 4,344 4,144
	Urban	Total	20,500	54,543	44,626	25,914	1,615	1,592	47	989	**
		0—14 15—34 35—50 00 + Age not stated	40,990 33,226 30,237 4,494 10	20,965 18,668 12,446 2,301 5	20,067 14,550 7,791 2,193 5	13,184 11,142 1,122	94 965 662 54	57 665 733 114	3 29 11 4	46 885 972 96	47 31
Balarghat Subdivision .	. Rerai	Total	360,746	186,003	174,743	105,481	17,040	67,880	8,774	24,821	6,054
•		0—14 15—34 35—59 60+ Age not stated	154,992 117,657 75,548 16,419 199	76,800 57,748 42,655 8,654 67	74,003 59,909 32,803 7,765 ©3	5,847 51,870 41,676 6,679	1,007 9,642 5,763 538	3,260 32,291 27,225 5,071	5,041 2,854 240	2,140 13,225 8,522 921 4	363 3,519 2,604 168
	Ushan	Total	42,702	23,007	19,605	10,363	748	439	10	453	56
		0—14 15—34 35—50 00 + Age not stated	17,978 14,070 6,677 1,977	9,026 7,765 5,255 961	8,962 6,305 3,422 1,016	119 5,133 4,665 626	16 200 316 28	1 181 218 39	3 10 3 2	17 223 100 33	4 91 21
Hau	Rurai	Total	31,213	16,272	14,941	8,930	1,559	5,256	705	1,951	609
		014 1534 3559 60+ Age not stated	13,270 10,096 6,349 1,476 22	6,764 5,079 3,608 810 11	6,506 5,017 2,741 666 11	430 4,402 3,484 614	143 927 457 32	207 2,516 2,130 403	74 425 193 13	156 1,007 670 118	57 351 187 14
	Urban	Total	6,032	3,209	2,829	1,552	215	39	4	96	30
		014 1534 3559 60+ Age not stated	2,412 1,915 1,434 271	1,166 1,048 869 126	1,246 867 565 145	23 714 762 53	107 99 5	iż 25 4	i 2 1	7 39 42 8	3 19 8
Hill (N.M.)		Total	6,032	3,209	2,823	1,552	215	59	4	96	\$0
		0—14 15—34 25—59 60+ Age not stated	2,412 1,915 1,454 271	1,166 1,048 869 126	1,246 867 565 145	23 714 762 53	107 99 5	iż 23 4	; ; ;	7 39 42 8	3 19 8
Balurghat	Rural	Total	93,849	48,424	45,425	26,807	5,855	17,047	3,240	5,796	1,979
		014 1534 3559 60+ Age not stated	38,077 30,939 19,973 4,783 77	19,261 15,433 11,244 2,449 37	18,816 15,506 8,729 2,334 40	1,127 13,141 10,698 1,896	356 3,314 1,964 201	642 7,966 7,018 1,398 3	239 1,879 1,080 92	366 3,166 1,965 217 2	1,131 668 69
	Urban	Total	26,999	14,619	12,380	6,250	416	116	14	.	5
•		0—14 15—34 35—39 60+ Age not stated	11,405 9,132 5,244 1,218	5,757 5,093 3,165 604	5,648 4,039 2,079 614	59 3,168 2,777 246	222 169 17	55 51 10	9 1 1	6 94 24 5	; ;
*Balurghet (M)	λ.	Total	26,999	14,619	12,380	6,250	416	116	14	69	5
	·	0—14 15—94 85—59 60+ Age not stated	11,405 9,132 5,244 1,218	5,757 5,098 9,165 604	5,648 4,089 2,079 614	3,168 2,777 246	8 922 169 17	55 51 10	3 9 1 1	\$4 24 5	Š
Kumarganj	Rural	Total	68,998	35,602	33,396	20,596	8,774	18,154	1,763	5,577	1,471
	e de la companya de l	014 1594 3609 60+	29,216 22,272 14,402 3,004 14	14,906 10,897 8,102 1,683	14,310 11,375 6,300 1,411	1,376 9,958 7,830 1,345	240 2,116 1,262 136	784 6,191 5,165 1,014	1,602 1,602 500 500	2,900 1,923 1997	100 004 457 30

CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS WORKERS

- 20	O-mar-	1	Y		V	,	n	٧	711	V	भा	1	×	•	X
		At Horizon	mehold untry	other the	Acturing a House- idustry	In Cos	otruction	In Tr	rade and unarce	In The Store Company	onspert, go and unications	In Serv	Other	Nea-	westure
Males	Persola	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Pennales	Male	Francis	Males	Females	Males	Penales	Medes	Pemales
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	23	26	27	30
1,000	146 25	2,959	4,006	2,644	636	1,000	117	9,300	725	***	. 1	21,000	1,104	273,302	545,691
229 761 780 61		1430 1,430 1,437 233	2,596 1,200 1,200	1,230 1,130 1,150 145	33 371 366 36	17 523 443 23		130	17 365 486 60	363 463 13	; ;	1,200 11,234 7,742 806 10	906 610 54		
230	2	866	200	3,040	230	805	46	7,715	. 36	1,000	36	4,721	***	25,429	45,011
15 91 900 13	: · · · ·	11 419 300 66	102 77 5	1,765 1,165 01	3 130 87 1	12 542 333 38	29 17 	3,706 3,706 3,000 330	30 53 5	1,003 742 26	34 36 30 33	1,375 1,700 418	15 67 374 20	1.00 1.00 1.170	
700	26	1,666	1,196	743	219	305	10	3,345	190	201		5,671	140	00,322	187,703
164 294 311 60	13 4 8 3	32 785 609 116	#1 665 687 73	370 333 31	2 26 115 7	240 128	1 7 2 	1,006 1,406 228	71 101 46	130 64 7	••	1.71 2.222 2.222 2.222	36 300 211 22	71,000 1,570 1,570 1,500	71.000 37.130 7.130
141	••	294	82	1,174	120	279	7	2,951	30	765	4	3,001	•	12,644	10,947
11 56 65 9	••	137 135 18	43 35 1	## ## ## ##	77 43 ::	131 143 3	 1 ::	1,342 1,462 230		446 863 15	; ;	1,937 1,756 151	211 201 23	1,622 570 536	1,000 1,000 1,000
116	1	233	158	78	••	29		418	31	3	••	846	55	7,342	13,302
3 55 53 5	::	14 140 74 5	105 44 !	39 33 4	••	13 11 3	••	3 184 195 36	i 2 17 2	; ;	••	45 446 317 40	3 34 10 2	6,354 677 124 196	4,940 2,264
1	• •	21	5	351	93	21	••	536	7	68	••	419	76	1,657	2,606
:: :i	••	 16	; i	14 209 122 6	55 56	3 18	••	212 299 25	' 5 5 1	45 18 3	••	100 223 7	25 47 8	1,145 334 107 73	1,342 760 466 140
1		21	 5	351	93	21	••	536	7	••	••	419	 76	1,657	1,600
:: :i	••	• '5 16	; ;	14 209 122 6	55 36	; ;	••	2 j ż 299 25	" 3 3 1	45 i8 3	 	186 223 7	25 47 8	1,143 334 107 73	1,342 760 460 160
194	15	539	287	252	37	274	10	1,018	73	179	••	1,500	214	 21,617	 39,3 70
43 69 69 13	4 3 7 1	237 262 34	10 134 122 21	132 109 9	i8 16 3	160 107 1	1 7 1	453 477 79	31 37 5	1 i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	·· ··	\$3 820 633 82	### ### ### ###	18,134 2,298 346 613	10,400 18,193 2,183 2,183
•0	••	113	25	605	21	218	7	1,564	11	640	4	2,865	129	8,969	11,964
2 31 26	••	49 53 11	iż i3	334 246 20	iż 4	109 105 2		790 749 75		379 252 9	i	1447	3 172 136 16	5,606 1,925 556 366	2,440 1,510 1,510 507
•••	••	113	25	605	21	218	·· 7	1,564		640	•	2,865		1,500	11,964
31 35 1	••	40 53 11	i 3	334 346 20	i? 4	109 105 2	6	10 730 749 75	5 6	379 252 9	;;	34 1,447 1,371 113	172 136	5,000 1,023 304 864	1,219 1,219 1,219
112	11	306	267	••	92	••	••	500	25	•		796	95	15,000	29,022
71	• • •	10 184 164 40	178 161 19	••	13	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	226 236 230 53	20 20 4		•			13,550 935 340 13	14,970 1,973 1,973

TABLES B.I AND \$11—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

WORKERS I II

						_ 1		As Cul	سممسكما	A 15	لين
The second of th			Total	Population		Total V		Males	Females	Males	7
Natrice/Subdivision/Police Station/Town	Rural Urban	Age-Group	Persons	Males	Pemales .	Males	Females 8	9	10	11	12
	2	\$	4	5	6	7	1,007	14,897	737	5,137	563
amentament ·	Rural	Total	76,835	39,771	37,064	22,951	112	970	60		35
		014 1534	\$2,690 25,120	16,635 12,245	16,055 12,877	1,601 11,217 8,802	929 598 58	6.987	417	536 2,664 1,753	326 194
		5559 60+	25,120 15,775 3,244	9,156 1,756	6,619 1,50 8	1,331		5,934 1,086	296 24	164	•
		Age not stated	6	1	5		117	284		286	21
	Urben	Total	9,671	5,179 2,103	4,492 2,058	2,561 37	4	1	••	4	12
		014 1534	4,161 3,023	1,624 1,221	1.399	1,251 1,146	59 48	114 144	••	150 114	· , 8
		8559 60+	1,999 488	231	778 257	127	6	25	••	20	••
		Age not stated		5,17 9	4,492	2,561	117	284		288	21
Gangarangur (N.M.)		Total 014	9,671 4,161	2,103	2,058 1, 399	37	4 59	114	••	. 150	12
		15 <u>—</u> 94 85 <u>—</u> 59	3,023 1,999	1,624 1,221	778	1,251 1,146	14	144 25	•••	114 20	
		60+ Age not stated	100	231	257	127		::	••	••	• • •
		Total	89,851	45,934	43,917	26,257	4,155	17,526	2,329	6,420 574	1,432 80
'apan · · ·	. Rural	0-14	\$7,739 29,230	19,333 14,096 10,545	18,406 15,134	1,313 13,15 2	246 2,356	686 8,641	160 1,318	3.418	847 478
		15 54 3559	19,049	10,545 1,956	15,134 8,504 1,866	10,234 1,555	1,442	8,641 6,978 1,220	787 64	2,211 215 2	27
		Age not stated	3,822 11	1,500	.,j	3	••	1			4,876
	Rural	Total	404,855	256,478	236,077	140,176	14,967 962	105,004 6.722	6,546 534	28,950 2,736	314
laignaj Subdivision .	•	0-14 15-36	217,7 33 154,144	111,229 78,876	106,304 77,208 42,790	9,995 73,610 56,835	7,921 4,998	6,722 51,282 40,035 6,948	3,001 2,127	15,209	2,822 1,575
		35—50 00+	154,144 160,230 30,211	57,440 10,808 125	9,600	8,792 36	406	6,948	194	9,960 1,029 16	165
		Age not stated	238		105		757	468	18	242	25
	Urban	Total	46,768 19,413	25,547 9,944	21,221 2,460	12,014 207	16	17	iż	12 124	iś
		0—14 15—34 25—50	15,600 9,500	8,763 8,736	9,460 6,967 3,773	6,095 5,135	417 303	180 222	5 1	90 16	10
		60 +	2,106	1,164	1,022	877	21	•••			::
		Age not stuted	117,782	61,801	55,981	34,069	2,535	21,611	849	7,516	965
Raiganj	Rural	Total 014	53,138	27 802	25,836	1,905 16, 826	106 1,401	1,095 10,546	39 469	602 3,825	43 563
		1534 3559	36,178 23,492	18,209 13,557	17,969 9,935	13,193 2,140	923 105	8,395 1,574	311 30	2,777 308	322 37
		Age not stated	4,950 24	2,726	2,224 17	2,115	•••	1	• • 6	4	 3
	Urban	Total	32,290	17,574	14,716	7,944	549	103	••	74 1	
	0.5	014	13,255 10,903	6,794 6,050	6,461 4,853	86 4,039	12 290 231	\$7 57	::	49 22	·š
		15—34 35—59	6,570 1,5 62	3,905 825	2,665 737	3,436 383	16	9	::	2	••
		Age not stated	.,.	••	••		549	103		74	3
*Rayganj (M)		Total	32,290	17,574 6,794	14,716 6,461	7,944 86	12			1 49	•• ,
0		0—14 15— 34	13,255 10,903 6,570	6,050	4.853	4.039	290 251	37 57	••	22 2	. .
		35—59 60+	1,504	3,905 825	2,665 737	3,436 383	16	9	••		•••
		Age not stated		42,357	37,076	24,605	2,125	10,589	992	3,796	625
Kallagani	. Rural	Total 014	79,435 35,039	18,059	16,980 11,753	1.818	141	1,327 9,219 6,894	82 572	395 1,997	45 364 198 18
	¥	15—34 35—39	35,039 25,013 16,197	18,059 13,260 9,346 1,673	6,851	12,329 9,090 1, 364	1,159 758 67	6,894 1,145	310 28	1,277	
		Age not stated	3,101	1,673	1,478 14	•	•••	•	••		
	Urban	Total	14,478	7,973	6,505	4,070	206	965 17	18	11	
	Citato	0-14	6,158 4,757	3,150 2,658 1,651 339	3,008 2,104 1,198 285	121 2,056 1,669	127	152 165	iż S	7! 6	7
		15— 34 35—59 60+	2,939 624	1,631 339	1,108 265	194	3	*31	i		
		Age not stated	••	••	••	4,070	200	369		50.00	
Kalleganj (N.M.)		Total 0—14	14,478 6.158	7,973	6,505 3,004	121		21	,	<u>,</u> 1	iş iş
	e de la companya de l	15—34 35—39	6,158 6,757 2,839	9,150 2,651 1,451 836	2,000 2,100 2,100 205	2,636 1,699 136	137 72 5	15: 16: 31	344.		
		60+	624	336		234					
and the second of the second o		Age not stated	••		444						

ASSESTMENT SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS—could

WORKERS

二		T.	•	٧		VI		· Vn	ľ	VII	3	DX.		**	
		At Hou	mehold mitry	In Manual other than hold Is	Actoring a House- dustry	In Const	ruction	In Trad	e and	In Tr Secre Commo	enaport, go and nicestons	In O	har tes	Non-w	
	· -	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Persoles	Males	Penales	Males	Penals.
•	10	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	23	26	27	20
279	1	374	268	113	••	69	••	867	36	ı	••	1,214	92	14,830	35,367
17	i	18	126 118	68 44	••	6i	••	481	iė	••	::	51 638 439	13 45 31	13,034 1,036 354	13.043
181 124 17	••	144	20	1	••	6 2	••	337 40	19 3		• •	439 46	3,	405	1,459
••	••	162	52	218	6	40	••	851	 2	38	••	600	36	2,618	4,373
80 9	••	6	3	4	·š		••	7	'n		••	6		2,006	1,004
25 36 8	• • •	83 66 7	27 21	137 75	1	19 20	::	400 414	·i	22 13	::	301 242 31	Ìè	2,006 373 73 104	1,300
	**			2	::		::	90	.:	3	::				404
80		162	52	218	6	10	••	851	2	34	••	600	26	2,618	4,575
9 25	•••	83	3 27	137	 5 1	19 20	•••	400	ï	?;	•••	30 i 36 z	ii 10	2,006 373 78	1,000
34	••	66	2 <i>1</i> 1	75 2	• •	1	••	30	ij	' j	••	31	7	166	357
88	••	102	116	300	150	13	••	 542	15	18	••	1,248	113	19,677	30,762
10	••	4		5 131	2 64	 6	••	2 262	·š	ió		92 614	*0	18,020	18.100
53 42	::	37 55 6	62 42 12	147 147	80	4	::	238 40	8 2	1	• •	335 47	4	944 311 401	1:333
3	::	••	•••	••		•••	::	• •	••			••	**	-1	7
313	21	1,113	1,400	1,000	302 18	471	95 4	2,021 41	244	245	••	4,302 412	725	110,500	221,750
17 137	1	35 506	41 779	313	179 177	244 204	45	1,306 1,313	77 161	115 136	••	412 4,294 3,113	34 376 387	\$	2,147
145 14	18	480 81		7	18	74	Ĭ	161	20	-		300	200	12	4,967
 71	2	457	91	1,579	87	514	30	3,776	54	1,033	91	3,874	410	13,899	20,464
4	••	11	3	95	3	10 313	žž	41	ži	886	2	75 1,800	236 180	9,797	
96 87	Ė	222 200 24	37	946 555	48 35 1	162	16	1,766 1,766 162	## 1	506 423 10	7	1,000	160	E, 400	I John
	::	••		••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••		313	••	* *
208	16	279 10	204		117 6			1,240 19	70 1	92	••	2,767 163	10	27,782 25,897	55,446 25,730
10 101 84	'i 15	125 124	110 71	141	53 50	48 26	i	536 501	23 41	44 45	• • •	1,019	162 112	1,563 364	2.013
13	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	20	16			2	• •	84			::	125		300	2,110
69	2	298	62	1,087	75		38	2,629	34	727	27	2,844	508	9,830	14,167
4 95	••	9 100	27	3 12 7 66 9	40	225	23	15 1,248		413	żį	1,273	170	2,011	3.45
25 36 4	ż	i 13	30		31		15	1,255	24 1	309 5		1,160	120	460 442	* 747
••	••	••	••				38	2,629	34	727	27	2,644	206	9,690	14.167
69 4	 	256	63	2 1,087 3 12	7 7	10		15				2,644 35 1,273 1,160 176	170	9,630 6,706 2,011 460 442	14,167 0,440 1,400 1,400 1,411
25 36		100 113	27 30	12 7 669 3 370 2 36	3 40 31	225 114	23 15	15 1,248 1,255 111	9 24 1	415 308 5	21	1,160	170 120 12	440	2,44
25 36 4	••	100 113 16		. 36			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	***	.:		::	•••	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	1			1 238	3 120		.94	962 4	29	84	••	1,323 76 704 495 50	113	17,752 16,241 851 256 200 15	10.500
7 2 4 1	'i	54 1 26 25 2	- 15 57	9 7 104 3 105 3 20	3 126 3 2 60 55	150 4 74 68 4	4 45 43 2	171 173 14	15 5	90 54		704 493	31 54 3	256	10,364
	••	25 2			5 5	4	2	14	 	::	• •	50	3	200	1,411
2	••						1		20	306	•	1,290	102	1,909	6,397
	•••	3 3	25	25				1,147 26 357 513	iź 8	178	1	917	35	***	1,977
ï	**	123	2	492 21 271 185		86 46 5	ï	513 51	8	175 124 5	••	1,250 38 617 508 67		1,903 9,029 997 132 145	6,297 8,004 977 1,255
• ••	•••	219 122 67	• •	• ••	••	••	••	••	••	 305	 1	, . , ene	 102	2.000	6.980
. 2	•••	219	2:	9 491	14		.,	1,167 26	20			30	2	1.488	144
ij	•	12	į	2 27 27 10:				1,167 20 557 513 61	ij	179 120 5	***	1,210 34 617 619 617	j	1,000 1/37 1/31	
	**			77		. ,		- 51	**	•		13		7.7	7.

TABLES B-I AND B-II-WORKERS AND NON-WOMERES

					* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					, 11	
						- 4		As Cal	n Britan a statut	As Apple	يخ
A Service A Service Annual Service Annual Service A Service Annual	Rural		Total	Population			Workers	Males	The same of	Males I	
District/Subdivision/Police Station/Town	Urban	Age-Group	Persons	Malos	Females	Males	Females	9	10	11	12.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	-	10,173	467	2,525	965
Hemtabed	. Rural	Total	46,769	24,706 11,052	22,063 10,470	13,613 907	925 77	658	46	226	27
		0—14 15—34	21,522 14,336 9,135	7,312 5,350	7,024 8,785	6.779	493 328	5,021 3,871	232 154	1,280 922	230 113
		3559 60+	1,722 54	958 34	764 20	5,175 747 5	27	619		97	3
	Rural	Age not stated Total	104,709	54,235	50,474	30,373	3,243	21,449	1,387	6,547 566	1,087
Itahar		014 1534	46,429 32,567	23,587 16, 34 0	22,842 16,227	1,7 26 15,122	199 1,729 1,173	1,066 10,407	740 471	3,540	67 367 366
		35—59 60+	32,567 21,090 4,587	11,907 2,383	9,183 2,204	15,122 11,566 1,943	1,173 142	8,401 1,567	64	2,198 257 6	47
		Age not stated	36	18	18 35,314	16 29,445	1,477	18,105	529	3,648	446
Kushmundi	. Rurai	Total	73,446 31,088	38,134 15,6 8 6	15,402	2,031	115	1,568 8,758	48 277	402 1,921	33 244
		0—14 15—34 35—59	24,015	12,029 8,814	15,402 11,966 6,521	11,520 8,599	750 551	6,699 1,080	187 17	1,205 114	154 15
		60+ Age not stated	2,942 68	1,561 44	1,381 24	1,289 6	61	• • •	••	6	••
Beneshihari	. Rural	Total	72,414	37,245	35,169	22,073	4,062 514	15,077 1,008	2,342 207	4,916 545.	1, 588 99
Saldama.		014 1534	30,517 24,035	15,543 11,726	14,974 12,309 6,524	1,608 11,034	2.389	7,331 5,775	1,401 694	2,646 1,581	844 402
		35—59 60+	14,990 2,859	11,726 8,466 1,507	1,352	8,212 1,219	94	963	40	144	45
		Age not stated	18 360,52 7	195,548	173,979	112,786	7,761	75,628	2,165	23,004	2,536
Islampur Subdivision .	. Raral	Tetal 015	167,306	25.495	81,903	10,454 53,490 42,394	843 3,000 2,700	7,143	273 1,004	2,255 11,186 8,684	302 1,306 765 82
		1534 3550	167,306 112,765 74,006 14,065	44,000	54,094 36,728	42,394	2,706 342	28,436 4,897	102	8,684 953	763 82
		00 + Age not stated	14,065 601	56,071 44,000 7,623 279	4,442 212	6,361 69		- 4	3	304	1
	Urban	Total	9,499	5,700 1,953	3,710	3,5 37 140		686 39		17	'n
A		014 1534	3,590 3,500	2,220 1,455	1,066 1,208 596 155	1,994 1,322 111	45	318 293	3	178 102	
		35—59 60+	2,051 331	176	155	7111			1	7	
		Age not stated Total	10 78,443	41,836	36,607	24,136	693	18,496		3,303 267	54 4
lelempur	. Rural	0-14	35,568 23,988	18,342 12,153	17,226 11,835	2,128 11,444	359	1,752 8,724	83	1,583	33 15
•.,		15—34 35—59	15,760 2,977	9,530 1,696	11,835 6,230 1,281	9,192 1,354	246	1,137	10	1,333 118	2
		60+ Age not stated	150	115	33	16	• • •	685	11	2 304	1
	Urban	Total 014	9,499 3,599	5,789 1,953	3,710 1,666	140	2	39	· • •	17 178	ï
		1534	3,508 2,051	2,220 1,455	1,288 596	1,936 1,322	2 43	293	3	102	:
		3559 60+	351 10	176 5	155	118	, ,		_	••	••
P /9/9/\		Age not stated Total	9,199	5,789	3,716	9,55	7 110			304 17	1
Islampur (N.M.)		0—14 15—34	3,599 3,508	1,933 2,220	1,260	1.95	6	31	8 7	178 102	` <i>i</i>
		\$559 60 +	2,051 331	1,455 176	590	1,32	9 43			7	••
		Age not stated	10	5				13,132		5,318	1,037
Karandighi	. Rural	Total 014	75,191 34,800	39,424 17,698	17 105	2.02	n 212	1.11	8 79 5 83 2	566 2,678	111 608
there is a second of the second		15—34 35—59	22,910 14,593	11,961 8,256 1,486	10,949 6,33 1,35	11,20 7 7,99 8 1,18	0 1,131 8 642	2 4,75	7 156	1,881 192	608 296 22
		60+	2,844 44	1,486 23	1,35	8 1,1 9 1 1	8 56 3	. 1	2	1	• •
Chare	. Rural	Total	68,868	37,094	31.774	4 21,64	E 125	1.37	7 95	3,771 274	135 14
Aucha .		014	30,277 21,484	15,502 11,252	10,23	5 1,76 2 10,28	5 67	5 6,82 2 5,90 8 95	8 353 6 241	1,936	14 70 44 6
	. :	15—34 35—59 60+	14,559 2,483	8,873	14,77 10,23 5,68 1,05	4 8,37 2 1,20	5 677 9 542 10 6	95	0 37 6 3	151	1
	,	Age not stated	65	77,194) J	1 44.59	0 3.61	3 28,97	3 663	10,692	1,310
Geelpokhar • 🙀 •	. Rural	Total 014	147,025 66,753	23,251	32,80	0 4,54	46	5 2.66 7 13.18 8 10.91 1 1.9	6 84 5 326 3 229	1,148 4,960 4,960	173 675
		15—94 35—39	66,753 44,383 29,896 5,761	33,955 22,705 17,416 3,016	32,80 3 21,67 12,47 0 2,75 7 12	0 4,54 8 20,54 7 16,85 1 2,61	11 46 12 1,69 15 1,27 16 17	10,9	229	4,960 492	\$ 410 52
		Age not stated	5,761 232	3,010 10	D 2,75	5 3	5 ''	i	9 42	3	••
		URE NOT STREET									

Norms:

1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1951 Census which continue as towns in 1961 Census are shown with asterish(*) on their left.

2. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are printed in italics.

3. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town:

M. Municipality

N.M. Non-assatolpsi Town

CLASSIES BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS-outle.

III A

WORKERS

VI VII VIII IX

×

1				la Mass	Sectoring					in Tre	meport,				
Orchards a			merbold hetry	other thi	n House- industry	In Con	struction	Com	nde and merce	Commi	p and microtions		Ather Note	Non-W	udon .
Make	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Pemales	`Males	Females 24	Males 25	Females 26	27	38
13	34	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 129	22 17	23 36		614	26	11,003	21,130
2		66 2	61	58 2	9	30 I	• •	2	· ,	iš	•••	16	t	10,145	10,303
.	**	30 31	14 39	13	9	15		67 36	7 10	17	•••	390 248 19	11	383 173 211	1,113
	***		5	3	• •		• •		• •	• •	• •	1		29	20
51	1	354	346	194	83	36 1	. •	493 2	56 2	18	••	1,251	85 3	23,862	47,231 22,043
17	i	157	15 316	113 69	33 49	21 12	• •	218 239	13 33	iż	.,	80 637 434	36 39 3	1 31	
33		156 33	192 23	9	ï	ï		34	4		••	62	3	440	FOLE
24	••	243	324	176	49	107		285	37	8	• •	849 31	92 13	14, 469 13,455	30,837 13,367
6	• •	13 107	10 1 46	6 86	20 10	54	• •	10 155	1	6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	423 331	30 23	111	11,290
17		105 18	151 15	66 16	15 4	48 4	• •	106 14	22 3		••	48	- 5	175 186	1330
 21		117	182	134	14	71		312	35	7	• • •	1,418	96	15,172	\$1,107
4	i	63	3 84	52	4	żż		159	12	٠.	• •	46 740	44	13,933	1
10	`ż	48 3	91	70 12	10	38 1		138	18	7	• • •	550 82	48	234 288 3	1,256
				843	217	193	 12	3,423	291	130	i	7,817	200	82,700	100,830
726 60	97 11	1,174 76	191	67	33 97	1	1	145 1,613	97	318	• •	675	22 141 111	72.001	242
396 383 27	54 29	537 400 62	962 874	386 376	74 13	111	3	1,400 179	100 24	213	1	114 114	111		7
27			114	43			::	986	1 22		• •	963	 36	1,292	3,000
16		113		207 11	25	92	• •	13	·	ï	•••	55 540 546		1,700 304 130 97	122
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	96 45	10	165 167	14	50 28	• •	560 378	12	41 25	• •	翼	***	굨	- 12
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4		•	• •	6	• •	**		* *	• •		• •	•	33,914
11	2	167	7 294 15	206 5	33	87	7	370 21	4	258		1,0 38 79	23	17,700 16,214	17,102
5		95 62	164	68 126	18 11	1 i 76	6	278 241	55	160 97	• •	520 383	15	16,214 709 338	3.004
	::	10	18		14			30	10			53		340 99	35
16		113	3 19	287		92		988	22	80		963 55	34	2,252 1,793	1,000
· 6		60	10	165	iż	58		13 359 378	8	61 26	• •	548 336	20 14	264 133	553 150
7	••	• 45 • 4				28 6		3.0		- Ti		24		57	150
 16	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	113		287	23	 9.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	984	22	89		96.5	34	2,252	3,600
		61	6 2		, 5 74			. 55 . 55	, ,		<u>.</u>	.5.5 544	20	1,793 964	1,064 1,720 833 150
7	·	í.	5 5	10	, ,	20		37. 34	, ,	•	• •	356 26		139 37 8	150
• •		223				29		724		154		2,509	64	17,005	28,723
100		13	3 12		7			19 352	ió	102	• • •	300 1,478 759 52	30 30 90	15,478 761	9,818
43 46 11	6 5	13 96 98 13	3 12 9 115 8 99 3 15	67 67 12	36			352 316 37	20	51		759 52	90 1	15,676 761 256 256 10	9,003 1,200 21
		• •			• • •				• • •		,,	1,225	117	15,451	20,263
455	62 2	193	3 313 B 4	87				40	2 12 34		* *	34	5 82 29	13,757	14.453
10 221 195 9	38 21	76 91	6 115 5 173	44 38	1	3	• • •	40 424 386 43	34 3	2		1,225 54 749 364 37	25	15,451 19,787 989 406 292 27	90,363 14,653 9,359 5,148 984
9	`i	10			••	• •	• •				• •	7 444		27	25
182	22	391	1 1.294	399	106	28		1,236 83	98	4		2,363	10	29.413	32,333
34 61 60 7	9	55 26 246 23	5 160 7 568 8 505 5 61	56 177 145 21	26 7 48 27 5	. i			37 51 7	55 63 2	i	2,363 242 1,252 795 72 4	10 35 42	72,604 29,412 2,142 364 362 74	90,218 92,333 19,981 11,199 2,346 123
7	3 2	2	61	21		17 2 		61				/2		74	133

TABLE B-III PART A-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND

						er gartus er Tig			WOR	KERS		
						en de la companya de		1	1	1	III In Mining, ing, Live Forestry, I	Quarry- stack,
	W.4				pulation of and m-workers	Workers	A. C.	ltivator	As Agric	ultural	Hunting and tations, Or and allied a	
	Educational Level				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Females
	_			Persons							9	
	1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	.	10
	•										WEST DO	MITUR
Total				90,969	54,543	44,626	1,592	47	999	82	228	2
Illiterate				51,628	24,278	27,350	1,060	43	921	. 182	138	2
Literate (without ed Primary or Junior B	ucational level) .		: :	20,454 21,010	11,611 13,269	8,843 7,741	244 253	3 1	50 28	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	65 22 2	***
Matriculation or Hi Technical diploma	gher Secondary			3,567 56	3,155 51	412	26	• •	• •	••		••
Non-technical diplo	ma not equal to degree	other than	technical	1,136	965	173	4	•	• •	••	i	• •
degree	r post-graduate degree		• , •	965	881	84	4			••	••	٠
Technical degree of degree	r diploma equal to de	gree or pos	t-graduate	151	133	. 18	1					
degree Engineering Medicine		: :	: :	5 7	6 55	ż	'i	• •	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	• •
Agriculture Veterinary and	Daleving			4 2	4 2	• •	• • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• •	••
Technology .		: :	: :	1 81	ī 65	iė					••	
Teaching . Others	: : : :	: :	: :	••			::	::	••		::	•••
											10-	durghat
				42,702	23,007	19,695	439	18	453	56	141	
Total		•	•	-	9,050	11,335	245	17	415	56	80	
Illiterate (without ed	lucational level)	: :	: :	20,385 8,746	4,717	4,029	91	1	15		42	• •
Primary or Junior E Matriculation or Hi	lasic	: :	: :	10,551 1,761	6,566 1,553	3,985 208	90 8	••	23		17 1	• •
Technical diploma:	not equal to degree ma not equal to degree			12 666	591	3 75	·		• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	'i	
University degree	or post-graduate degree	other than	technical		458	54	•					
Technical degree	or diploma equal to de	gree or pos	t-graduate						••		••	• •
degree Engineering		: :		69 _3	63	6			• • •		• •	
Medicine .				27	26 2						• •	
Agriculture Veterinary and Technology	Dairying			Ĩ	Ī			• •				• •
Teaching .		: :	: :	36	зi	5		• •				
Others			•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	•••	••	• •	••		••	•••
												HILI
Total				6,032	3,209	2,823	39	4	96	30	1	
Illiterate				3,134	1,363	1,771	18		95	~ 30	1	• •
Literate (without ed Primary or Junior E	lasic	: :		1,067 1,608	621 1,042	446 566	14 6		·i		• •	
Matriculation or Hi Technical diploma	gher Secondary			153	125 3	28	1		• •	4	• •	
Non-technical diplo	ma not equal to degree or post-graduate degree	other then	tachnica	29	23	6		• •	••	• •	• •	• •
" qearee	er diploma equal to de	macruan		28	22	6			• •	• •	••	• •
degree	r cipioma equal to de	gree or por	·-gracitate	10	10						• •	
Engineering .		: :	:	; 1 3	3		•••		• •	• •		
Agriculture Veterinary and	Dairving		:		• •	• •			• •	• •		
Technology .		: :	•	6	6	• •						
Teaching . Others		: :	•			·	::					
											BALU	IRGHAT
				. 26,999	14,619	12,380	116	14	69	5		
Total	• • • •	• •	•	-			51		66	5		
Illiterate Literate (without or	lucational level)			. 11,029 7,065	4,883 3,605	6,146 3,460	43	3 1	3		18	
Primary or Junior I	Basic		•	. 6,458 . 1,358	3,968 1,194	2,490 164	17				. 1	
Technical diploma	not equal to degree		•	591	525	66	j		:	•		• •
University degree	Basic lgher Secondary not equal to degree was not equal to degree or post-graduate degree	e other than	n technica	d 201	389	•						
	or diploma equal to de			B								
degree Engineering		•	:	: 37	51 2		• •		• •	• •		
Medicine				23	22 2	1	•		••			••
Agriculture Voterinary an	d Dairying					••						
Technology			:	; šö				•	••		•	•••
Teaching Others .	• • •	• • •	i. • ,	• •	••	• • •		•	••	•	•	

NON-WELLERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

IV	Alexander September	v		V		VI	1	VI	11 ***	ix		X	
At House Indust	.	In Manual other there	lecturing a House- adustry	In Com	etruction		Trade	In Tre	maport, go and mications	In C	ther ices	Non-y	narbors
Malu I		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Penales	Males	Permales
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	**
STRICT													45.451
369	192 161	3,000	220 201	96 5 462	44	7,715	96 78	1,000 955	36 34	0,721	270	14 999	43,461
252 234 10	12 19	1,171 916 830	16 13	196 111	44 2	1,678 2,781 2,751	i3 5	374 353	7	1,614	73	14,000	
i	::	#39 77 		75 9	• •	400	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	125	.,	2,565 1,614 1,612 1,562 36 36	539 73 80 93 2 37	*	136
	••	8		19 9	••	65 36	••	36 23	••	620	46	46Î 101	38
••	••	.,		2	••	2	••	1	••	123	15	•	3
••	••	••	• •	1	••	1	• •		••	5	'i	1	i 'i
••	••	••	••	••		••	• •	• •	• •	•	• •	• • •	**
••	••	••		••				• •	••	ai ··	iė 	1	*
.bdiviales													
296	82	1,174	120	279	7	2,951	20	766	•	3,004	441,	12,004	10,967
140 73	69 3	327 344	97 11	90 79 42	7	508 875	15	347 178	3	721 747	282 33	6.177 2.273 3,367 428	10,785 1,977 8,996 163
78 4	10	460 37	12	44	• •	1,3 6 9 151	3	152 45	. i	968 833	35 33 46		5,300 16
ï		6	• •	15	• •	\$5	• •	iś	• •	210	ii	264	•
. •	• •			6		13		9	• •	336	28	94	21
. •	• •	• •	* *	2 !	• •	• • •			• •	50	· i	ł	
		• •	• •		• • •	• •	• •		• •	24	•	• •	• •
• •	• •	• •		• •		• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••	ái	· š	• •	
• •	• •		• •		••	• •		* 1	••	• •	* •	• •	• •
OWN 21	3	351	93	21		536	7	•		419	76	1,667	2,000
5	3	137	81	15		70	•	29	.,	139	58	834	1,391
6 9		• 138	6 6	3 1 1	+ S	136 317 9	3	20 11 6	• •	68 114 63	2 1 8	#54 #02 445 40	1,391 471 531 20
::	• •	•	• •	•		13	v 1	ż	• •	3	· ż	ii	
.,			• •			1			• •	17	5	•	1
				• •	.,		# L			9		:	
••	• •			1 * * * * *		••			• •	` š	• •	**	
	• •			• •	. •	r + -	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •		• •	::	, , ,
• •	• •	• •					::	::			**	••	•
TOWN					_	,	••	646	4	2,004	229	8,300	11,94
113	25				7	1,964 163	10						A 400
35 39 17 2	19		12 7 3 7 6	60 75 29 35		611 638 113	1	30X 156 136 56	1	404 830 664 629 4 182	194 33 31 34	3,696 1,761 2,240 344	
2	• •		i Š	35 12	••	113 28	**		; ;	182	i i	287	
	• •		\$,	•		11			•	203	23	81	
	•			. 1					: ::	40 21			
•	•			. 1		•					'i	••	
••	•	•					: ::	•		4.1			indinake) Paramatan
	•	•										•	

TABLE B-III PART A-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND

											WOR	KERS		
					*5	*					I	A	In Mining	
	Educational	Level					pulation of and Non-works		As Cu	drivator	As Agri	cultural course	Forestry, Hunting s tations, (and allied	Finding,
						Persons	Males	Females	Males	Fomales	Males	Females	Males	Female
	1					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
·														
Total .						0.671	4 170	4 400						RAMPUR
Illiterate .	• • •	•	•	•	•	. 9,671	5,179	4,402	204	••	206	21	***	••
Literate (without	educational level)	•	:	:	•	6,222 614	2,804 491	3,418 123	176 34	::	254 12	21	55 24	•••
Matriculation or	Basic Higher Secondary	:		:	•	2,485 250		929 16	67 4	••	22	••		* • •
Non-technical dip	a not equal to degree looms not equal to o	legree				46	43	3 3	ż	••	••	• •	••	••
degree	or post-graduate or diploma equal	angree	other	tnan	technica	47	47					••		
degree Engineering	or captoma equal	10 06	tree o	r poe	t-graduat	. 2	2	٠	1	••				•
Medicine			:	:	:	i i	'i	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	·i	••	• •	• •	::	
Agriculture Veterinary a	nd Dairying		:	:	:	i i	'i	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	••	••	• •
Technology Teaching		:	:	:	:	• • •	••	• •	••	••	::	::•	•••	•
Others .		•	•	•	•	• ••	••	• •	••	••	• •	••	••	::
														Reignej
Total .					•	46,706	25,547	21,221	468	18	242	25	71	2
Illiterate Literate (without	educational level)	•	•	•	•	24,208 10,420	11,428	12,780	236 85	15 2	214	25	43	2
Primary or Junior Matriculation or	Basic	÷	:	:	:	9,606	5,869 6,035	4,551 3,571	127	î	24 4	::	22 5	• •
Technical diplom	a not equal to degree lossa not equal to d		:	:	: :	1,595	1,406	189	17	::	• •	• •	.!	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
University degree	or post-graduate (degree	other (han	technical	424	332	92	• •	• •	• •	••	••	••
degree Technical degree	or diploma equal	to deg	rec or	post-	graduate	409	382	27	3	• •	• •	••	••	••
degree Engineering	: : : :	:	:	:	: :	73 3	62 _3	11	• • •	••		• •		• •
Medicine Agriculture Veterinary an		:	:	:	: :	24 2	23 2		• •	••	• • •	• • •		
Technology	d Dairying	:	:	:	: :	••	• •	• • •	••	• •	• •		• •	
Teaching Others	: : : :	:	:	:	: :	44	34	10	• •	• •				::
												• • •		
Total .			_			32,290	17,874	14,716	103		74	•		LAYGANJ
		•	•	•	•	16,054	7,535	8,519	64	• •		3	40	2
Illiterate Literate (without e	ducational level)	:	:	;	: :	8,369 5,914	4,677 3,683	3,692 2,231	22	• •	69 4		42 22	
Primary or Junior Matriculation or H	ligher Secondary	_ ;	:	:	: :	1,201 29	1,041	160	14 3	::			5	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Technical diploma Non-technical diplo	or post-graduate d	egroe		, h		418	29 352	86	::	• •	• • •	••	••	
degree .	or diploma equal					252	235	17					••	
degree .	or cribiotist edust	an defi	oc or	lacant.	graduate.	53	42	11		••				
Engineering Medicine		:	:	:	•	2 15	14	'i	• •	••	••	••	••	• •
Agriculture Veterinary and Technology	Dairying .	:	:	:			2	••	••	• •	••	••	••	•••
Teaching		•	:	:	•	. 34	24	iö	• •	• •	••	••	••	••
Others	• • • •	•	.•	•	•	••	••	••	••	••		••	••	
													KAL	IAGANJ
Total	• • •	•	•	•		14,478	7,973	6,505	365	18	168	22	2	
Illiterate Literate (without e	lucational level	e de		:	•	8,154 2,051	3,893 1,192	4,261 859	172 6 3	15 2	145	. 22	1	•
Primary or Junior I	Sasic	•	•	•		3,692 394	2,352 365	1,340 29	113 14	Ī	3	• •	• •	•••
Primary or Junior I Matriculation or H Technical diploma Non-technical diplo	not equal to degree		• N: 1	:	: :	6	4	·6	••	••	::	•••		• ::
CIDIVEDUIV CONTRE	OF 100-15-17-1010MARS (U	200 mag 0	ther th	an t	echnical	257	147	-	••	••	••	••	••	••
degree Technical degree of degree	r diploma equal ;	o degr	e or	post-	raduate			10	3	•• •	. ••	••,	••	••
degree . Engineering . Medicine	• • •	÷	:	:	•	20	20	•••	••	••	••	••	• •	•
Agriculture			• • 2500	:	: :			•	• •	••	••	• •		•
Agriculture Veterinary and Technology Toaching	LANTYING .	•	. •	•	: :	:1	22	• • •	•• '	••	• • •	•	•••	
Toaching Others		•	•	•	•	iò	10	••	••	••	••		•	•
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NON-VICENEERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY-round.

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	57	bold I	industry	In Cor	utruction	C	merce	Storag	cations	In Or	best .	Nem-Y	doublers
inter .	Pennie	Males	Females	Males	Pennier	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females .	Males	Franciss'
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
WN							,						
141	82	218	•	•	••	861		36	• •	000	36	2,618	rang
26 22 1	47 2 3	* 86 25 105	4 2	15		275 128 414	!	18	•••	176 29 190	30	1,987	3,510
		105	••	13	••	414 29	• •	ij		190 143		깪	***
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•••				::		•		• •		•••	• •		• •
Mulalan													
487	91	1,579	87	514	39	3,776	84	1,009	31	3,874	410	13,493	60.464
176	76	601	81	311	37	369		• •	51	•			12.341
139 139	7	480 365 34	5	105 59 26	2	1,483 1,250 230	42 10 2	583 182 170		677 687	230 57 45 45	6,948 2,672 1,239	13.34
3	••		•••	26 6	• •		••	69	• •	1,464 677 687 569 23 129		437	144
• •	••	à	• •	4		26	**	15	••		26	155	
••	••	6	••	3	• •	23	••	12	••	249	18	86	•
	• •	• •	• • •	• •	, , , , ,	2 ! !	• •	i	• •	56 Ži		į,	i i
• •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	• • •	••		••	• •	••	•	• •		• 4
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		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	•••		**	• •		• •	• •	••	.,
VN													
236	62	1,007	75	373	30	2,009	34	727	27	2,044	200	9,000	14,107
101 92	55 6	459 392	72 3	256 65	36 2	530 1,213	22 10	399 149	27	885 532	173 28	4,730 2,192	8,129 3,643 2,198 126
43	. i •			29 16	••	661 163	2	114 50		455 415 22 129	28 50 34	2,135 369	2,196
• •		· š		3	• • •	26	• •	15	••	129	22	155	64
		2	• •			15		4	• •	169	12	43	5
• •				• •	•	1	• •	!		37	9	3	2
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	•••	• •		•••	• •	::	• • •	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		**	::	
		::			::		• •		• •	23	9	1	, i
VN.													
219	29	e t	12	141	1	1,347	20	206	•	1,230	100	5,000	4,987
	21		9		1		20		4				
75 47 96	1 7	292 66 157 11	2	35 40 30 10 3		292 270 500 67	• •	184 90 56 19	••	579 145 232 174	57 9 15 11	2.218 400 1,006	4,112 945 1,316 18
	• •	• •	••	10	••	67	••	19	• •	174	11	66	18
••	• •	•• .	••		••		••		* *			41	ż
**	••	4	**	3			••	• •	••	80			•
••	• • •	::	• •	• • •	**	ì	••	**	• •	19 	***	**	••
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TABLE B-IH PART A-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND

		114														WOR	KERS	•	
											•		4	1			î	in Minis	El g, Quaery- iventock, Fishing
	Á,		Educa	tiona	l Love	d						opulation o and Non-works		As Cu	divator		icultural outer	Hunting tations, and allo	, Fishing, and Plan- Ovchards ad activities
											Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Fomales	Males	Females
				1							2	3	4	5	6	7 .	8	9	10
			1															,	Islama
Total	•					٠.					9,499	5,700	3.710	695	11	304	1	16	
Illiterate			_	_							7.035	3.800	3,235	579	11	292	1	15	
Literate	(without	educ	ational	level) ်	:		÷	:	:	1,288	1.025	263	68	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	11		ំរំ	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Primary	or Junio	Bas	ie _	• .	•					•	853	668	185	36		ì			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Matricul Technica	ation or	High	er Seco	ndar	7	•		•			211	196	15	1			••		
Technica	il diplom	POI	edam	to de	ande	•	•	•	•	•	11	.9	2	••			• •	••	
Non-tecs	mical dip ty degree	HOURS	BOL OC	Lan s	o degr	100					48	42	6		• •	• •			
degree		· OT	Dog-Ba	mous:	re cel	lies (ouser	tnen	recui	RICEL	44	41	3	1					
Technica	al deuree	ar e	dinlom		mi to	dom	· .				77	41	3	,	• •	• •	• •	• •	••
degree	incering	-									9	8	• 1						
Eng	incering						·		:	·							• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Mec	liçine		•				•		•		6	6				•			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Agri	iculture	: _	٠	•	•	•	•	•									<i>"</i>		• •
Vet	erinary as	nd D	airying	•		•	•		•		1	1							• •
Teci	haology ching	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	j	1	• •		• •	• •			
	coung ers .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	ı	• •	1	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	
Oil	•••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• •	• • •	••	••	••	••	• •	••	••
																		15	LAMPUR
Total	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		9,499	5,789	3,710	685	11	304	1	16	
Illiterate										_	7,035	3.800	3,235	579	11	292	1	15	
Literate	(without	oduc	ational	level))			÷	·	:	1,288	1,025	263	68	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-11		·ĭ	• •
Primary Matricul	or Junior	Bank	C _	•. '	•						853	668	185	36		1			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Matricul	ation or I	Light	er Seco	ndary	,		•	•	•	•	211	196	15	ı					
Technica	l diploma	toot i	edner	to det	Liet	•	•	•	•	•	11	.9	2					• •	
Non-tech Universit	michi dipi	loma	not eq	mai se	o clegi	***					48	42	6	• •	• •	• •	• •		
degree	y degree	or !	bost-Ru	IGUAT	e cef	ree c	tner	inan	techn	ical	44	41	3	1					
Technica	dogge	<u>.</u>	عصمأدة	. 00144	al to	diam		nost-	areads:		77	71	3	1	• •	• • •	••	• •	• •
degree		- u					~ .				9	8	i	١.					
Rogel	neering													• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• •
Med	icine		•					•	•		6	6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Agri	culture	• -							•		• •	.,							
Vete	rinary an	d De	urying	•	•	•	• '	•	•	•	j	į	• •	• •	• •		••		
Teck	nology hing	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		1	•;	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	
Othe		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		• •	1	• •			• •	• •	
CANO	789 .	•	•	•			•		•	•	• •								

NON-WESTERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—concid.

			• "		WORK	ERS							
	iV .	•	V	,	VI	*	VIII		VIII	2:	X		×
As He	sandjild hatry	In Mar other ti hold	nufacturing has Home- Industry	la Co	netraction		Trade and unerce	In Th Score Commo	gasport, up and inications	la O Serv	ther tem	Non-v	reithern .
Males	Penale	Males	Females	Malm	Females	Males	Founder	Malm	Females	Males	Franks	Males	Females
-11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Subdivis	lan i												
113	19	267	23	92		906	22	•		963	34	2,892	3,000
53 40 17 3	2 1	153 92 34 6	23 	61 14 10 5 2	• •	408 429 132 19 2	21 1 	25 14 31 11		400 190 157 138 5	27 2 2 2	1,814 172 250 13	3,136 259 182 13
, .	• •	• •	• •		* 1	•	. •		**	13		1	3
	* *	2	* *	• •	* • •		• •	2			* *	•	
••	* *	ж. ж. У . ж.	• •		• •	••	• •	••		ě	••	* *	• •
••	• •	• •	* N	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	ï	. • • •	* 1 * 1 * 4	i
•••					. ,	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	* *		•
TOWN													* *
113	19	287	23	92		986	22	90	• •	143	34	2,262	2,000
53 40 17 3	2 1	153 92 34 6	23	61 14 10 5 2	• •	408 423 132 19 2	21 1	25 14 31 11	• •	400 190 157 138 5	27 1 2 2 2	1,814 172 250 13	3,136 259 182 13
						•	•••	6	•••	30	• •	2	6
	.,	2			• •			2		35	••	ı	3
••	•••	• •			• •	• •		1 * · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	••	6	• •	* * * * * *	
	• •	•	• •		• •		* # * 1			1	1 • 		
			* *		• •						• •		• •

TABLE B-III PART B-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND

											WOR	CERS		
											i jaga s	1	IE In Mit Quaeryin anck, Fe Plahine, I	, Ila
Educational Level						Total P	opulation of	Workers	As Cul	tivator	As Agr	icultural rarur	end Flas Orchards g	nd allied
						Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Pennslee
1						2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
													WEST DE	HAJPUR
Teen! Illiserate Literate (without educational level Primary or Junior Basic Matriculation and above	, : :	:	:	:	:	1,224,008 1,046,342 117,655 53,764 7,047	640,029 489,856 98,393 44,962 6,798	\$64,799 556,486 19,262 8,802 249	240,512 166,882 55,916 22,173 1,541	17,495 17,132 237 116	76,656 69,354 5,950 1,551	15,406 15,406 46 14	1,630 1,630 194 44 22	142 3 1
Tensi Illiterate Literate (without educational level) Primary or Junior Basic Matriculation and above	:	:	<i>:</i>	<i>:</i> : :	:	366,746 296,504 29,141 31,529 3,572	185,863 134,941 22,463 25,188 3,411	174,743 161,563 6,678 6,341 161	67,688 43,341 11,448 12,244 847	8,774 8,626 89 59	24,821 21,508 2,207 1,106	6,054 6,022 26 6	750 711 43 32 3	28 25 2 1
Total Illiterate Liserate (without educational level) Primary of Junior Basic Matriculation and above	:	:	:	:	:	31,213 25,264 2,257 3,289 383	16,272 11,658 1,621 2,634 359	14,941 13,626 636 655 24	5,256 3,386 702 1,091 77	765 688 7 10	1,951 1,746 111 94	604 3 2	116 93 14 9	HILLI i i
													BALUI	RGHAT
Tetal Illiterate Literate (without educational level) Primary or Junior Besic Matriculation and above	:	:	:	:	:	93,849 75,314 6,968 10,160 1,407	48,424 34,293 5,052 7,748 1,331	45,425 41,021 1,916 2,412 76	17,047 11,180 2,186 3,414 267	3,249 3,195 28 17	5,796 5,045 431 260	1,979 1,977 2 	194 157 19 15 3	15 13 1
													KUMA	RGANJ
Teeal Illiterate Literate (without educational level) Primary or Junior Basic Matriculation and above	:	:	:	:	:	68,998 55,195 6,170 6,840 793	35,602 24,948 4,586 5,312 756	33,596 30,247 1,584 1,528 37	13,154 8,006 2,210 2,642 296	1,763 1,722 23 18	5,577 4,649 541 387	1,471 1,469 2 	112 112 	11 11
													GANGARA	MPUR
Teasi Illiserate Literate (without educational level) Primary or Junior Basic Matriculation and above	:	:	:	:	:	76,835 63,849 6,951 5,503 532	39,771 29,001 5,625 4,624 521	37,864 34,848 1,326 879	14,807 9,264 3,144 2,362 127	7 37 732 3 2	5,137 4,362 600 175	563 541 19 3	279 270 4 5	
·												, t	•	TAPAN
Teal Illiterate Literate (without educational level) Frimary or Junior Basic Matriculation and above	:	•	:	:	:	80,861 76,862 6,795 5,737 457	43,934 35,041 3,579 4,870 444	43,917 41,821 1,216 867 13	17,526 11,505 9,206 2,735 80	2,329 2,269 28 12	6,420 5,706 524 190	1,432 1,431	79 6 3	··· ··· ···
														laigaaj
Teen! Illiterate Literate (without educational level) Primary or Junior Basic Matriculation and above	•	:	:	:	:	494,555 420,425 56,940 14,935 2,255	258,476 194,940 48,150 13,198 2,190	236,677 225,485 8,790 1,737 65	105,004 66,932 30,783 6,863 426	6,431 76 39	28,950 26,228 2,467 255	4,876 4,870 5 1	313 285 17 6 5	21 21
-													RA	iganj
Teen! Illiterate Literate (without educational level) Frimary or Junior Basic Matriculation and above		•/**	•	:	:	117,702 101,783 13,465 1,806 628	61,801 48,822 10,819 1,564 596	86,901 52,961 2,666 522 32	21,611 15,186 5,686 659 80	830 9 10	7,516 6,760 713 43	965 963 2 	196 11	16
						•							KALLA	IGAN J
Tetal Illiterate Literate (without educational level) Primary or Junior Basic Matriculation and above	• · ·		* • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	•	78,453 68,382 6,470 4,078 503	42,367 31,945 6,049 3,865 498	37,676 36,437 421 213 5	18,560 12,149 4,097 2,234 109	902 979 8 5	2,766 3,480 245 73	625 623 2	7 5 1 2	1

MOST-WELLERS BY EQUICATIONAL LEVELS IN RUBAL AREAS ONLY

	A. 1966				WOR	CERS.		•				Section 1	
IV	21.46 (102)	e e gen	y ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	٧	n	V	rti	ΥI	171	i)X		×	
At House Endus		In Man other the hold	ufacturing on House- Endustry	En Con	antiffactions	in i	Trade and stanence	In Tre Secret Commo	Maport, praud niestions	in Or Servi	her sen	Nan-1	
Moles	Party.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Pomales	Males	Females	Males	Female	Males	Pomelo"
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	. 19	20	21	22	23	24
DISTRICT			-						_		1.004		
2,868 2,460 672 569 32	4,896 4,691 78 96	2,664 1,562 710 356 16	768 30 10	1,600 721 214 47 27	117 116 	9,369 3,831 3,263 2,110 365	725 709 9 5	908 470 291 130 94	i ::	21,000 11,900 3,419 2,961 2,730	1,416 1,416 60 65	273,562 220,966 27,664 15,041 1,571	
مأما بالأطبي													
1,646 911 262 452 21	1,195 1,149 22 24	743 376 167 193 7	210 210 6 3	206 206 48 28 21	16 9 11	3,346 1,210 635 1,324 176	182 2 4 2	45 72 39 43	 	8,671 2,199 735 1,391 1,132	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	01.358 6.016 8.179 1,139	
POLICE S													
223 117 41 72 3	198 137 14 7	78 53 15 8	••	29 29 	••	418 193 73 180 52	31 	3 : ; 2 	••	945 943 151 227 123	\$8 43 7	7,948 3,754 518 991 124	
POLICE S	TATION												
240 98 191 10	276 276 3 7	252 90 70 89 5	37 32 3 2	274 194 40 19 21	16 9 i	1,668 403 212 355 46	73 72 	179 37 69 30 43	••	1,560 503 193 446 426	214 180 5 16	21,617 16,444 1,734 2,929 510	
POLICE S	TATION												
222 71 101	367 357 3 7		32 32 	••	••	152 101 239 8	36 33 2 	•••	••	796 173 106 200 223	66 6 11 12	13,666 11,832 1,557 1,634 223	96.557 1.546 1.462 2.5
POLICE 5	TATION												
374 251 42 78 3	266 1	113 72 8 33	••	56 7 4	•••	323 132 337 55	36 31 3 2	::	••	1,214 566 122 316 160	92 83 5 4	15,805 1,566 1,295 156	
POLICE 5	TATION												
102 81 10 10	113 1 2	159 74 63 4	150 146 3 i	13 7 1 3		542 199 117 193 33	15 13 	18 8 2 6 2	**	1,346 574 163 313 198	110 110 2	19,677 16,723 1,476 1,352 126	\$7,717 1,183 649 15
Babdivisia	•												
1,113 735 313 60 5	1,488 1,436 33 7	1,000 452 208 151 8	362 367 20 5	471 379 70 17 5	96 95 	2,821 974 1,508 424 115	944 941 2	248 109 73 47 16		4,968 1,359 666 1,009	725 646 25 25 27	198,000 05,678 11,292 4,729 801	叫機
POLICE S	TATION												
279 190 94 4	204 188 14 2	270 163 63 26 3	117 101 12 4	77 59 13 1	1 ::	1,349 452 635 120 33	70	92 98 10 8	••	2,767 1,845 507 127 258	275 275 18 8 12	87,798 27,903 3,043 574 210	30,517 2,611 2,61 200 200
POLICE S													
94 39 7 13	264 151	195 195 54 47	113 113	128 128 15 2	94 94 	128 128 103 110 21	20	94 92 21 24 7	4 ¢	1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000	115 105	福	\$1,911 \$22
13	•	47	ī	15		1 10 21	i	24	••	188	\$	小器	202

TABLE B-III PART B-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND

												WOR	KERS		
					· ·							·			ining, ng, Live- orestry, Historing
Educational Lev	rel							pulation of Non-work		As Cul	tivator	As Agric	ultural	onth Plat Orchards activ	etations, and allied leies
A FAIR MOORE LEV	(CI						Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1							2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	18
												tu u		HE	MTABAD
Total							46,769 37,782	24,706	22,063	10,173	447	2,525	365 365	2 2	
Literate (without educational le Primary or Junior Basic	vel)	:	:	:	:	:	5,697 3,045	17,047 4,732 2,689	20,735 965 356	5,519 3,159 1,427	409 29 9	2, 282 204 39	 .,		•
Matriculation and above	·	•	•	•	•	•	245	238	7	68	••	•••		•••	
															ITAHAR
Total	•	:	:	:	:	:	1 04,709 89,676	54,235 41,431	50,474 48,245	21,449 14,116	1,367 1,369	6,547 5,884	1,067 1,086	51 43	1 1
Literate (without educational le- Primary or Junior Basic	vel)	:	:	:		:	9,642 5,013	8,163 4,271 370	1,479 742	5,048 2,216	14	567 96	i	4	••
Matriculation and above .	•	•	•	•	٠	•	378	370	8	69	• •	••	•	• •	••
														KUSH	IMUNDI
Total	:		:	:	:	:	73,448 61,630	38,134 27,782	35,314 33,848	1 8,105 10,582	529 517	3,648 3,371	446 446	24 21	
Literate (without educational let Primary or Junior Basic Matriculation and above	vel) ,	:	:	:	:	:	11,032 568 218	9,640 498 214	1,992 70 4	7,264 206 53	11	277	::	 	::
WIND RUBERT WIND SOUTH	•	•	•	•	•	•	210	217	•	33	• •	••	••	J	• •
															HIHARI
Total Iliterate		:	:	:	:	•	72,414 61,172	37,245 27,913	35,169 33,259	15,677 9,380	2,342 2,327	4,916 4,451	1,388 1,387	21 20 1	3 3
Literate (without educational let Primary or Junior Basic . Matriculation and above .	vei)	:	:	:	÷	:	10,614 345 283	8,747 911 274	1,867 34 9	5,529 121 47	15	461		::	•••
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	•		·	•		•						, ,,			
31 - A - 4							000 000	105 540	170 070	75.600	0.100	00.004	0 196	728	elampur 97
Total Illiterate Literate (without educational lev	ret)	:	:	:	:	:	369,527 329,413 31,574	195,548 159,975 27,780	1 73,979 169,438 3,794	75,628 58,609 13,685	2,165 2,075 72	23,084 21,618 1,276	2,536 2,514 15	634 74	96 1
Primary or Junior Basic . Matriculation and above .	:	:	:	÷	÷	:	7,320 1,2 2 0	6,596 1,197	724 23	3,066 268	18 	190	7	6 14	
													,	101	4 5 6 77 (17)
Total							78,443	41,836	36,607	18,496	173	3,303	54	15L 11	AMPUR 2
Illiterate Literate (without educational lev	el)	:	:	:	:	:	71,046 5,456	35,184 4,872	35,862 584	14,733 2,931	149 22	3,193 104	54	-9 2	
Trimary or Junior Basic Matriculation and above		:	:	:	;	:	1,703 238	1,546 234	157 4	760 72			• •	••	• •
• •														* KARA	NDIGHI
Total							75,191	39,424	35,767	13,132	580 569	5,318	1,037	160	11
Hiterate Literate (without educational lev	rel)	:	:	:	•	:	67,652 5,253 1,933	32,869 4,541 1,673	34,783 712 260	10,210 2,214 663	569 9 2	5,003 280 35	1,037	100	11
Primary or Junior Basic Matriculation and above	:	:	:		:	:	353	341	12	45			::	••	•••
★ mgs A second of the control of the con															HOPRA
Total							66,968	37,094	31,774	15,027	729 719	3,771 3,499	135 133	435 352	62 61
Illiterate Literate (without educational level Primary or Junior Basic	d) .		:	:	:	:	68,868 60,716 5,808 2,139	29,692 5,236 1,963	31,024 572 176	11,638 2,363 1,009	10	177 95	133 2	63	i
Matriculation and above	•	•	•	•	•	•	205	1,963 203	2	17	•••	•••		14	•
									-					GOALP	OKHAR
Total	•	:	:	:	:	:	147,025 129,999	77,194 62,230 13,131	69,831 67,769	28,973 22,028 6,177	638	1 0,692 9,923	1,310 1,290	182 173	22 22
Literate (without educational leve Primary or Junior Basic	el)	:	:	•	•	:	147,025 129,999 15,057 1,545	1,414	69,831 67,769 1,926 131	6,177 634 134	31 14	9,923 715 54	13	9	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Matriculation and above .	• 5,	•	•	•	•	•	424	419	5	134	• •	•••	• • •	• • •	••

REES BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—mid.

WORKERS

IV	A CONTRACTOR	V	e est	VI	i i	VII		VII	1	ix		×	
As House Indust		other the	effectuaring to House- adustry	In Constr	uction	In Ter ene Comm	t	In Tra Browng Commun	e and	fn Ouhe Stervices		Non-wor	
Malo	Pende	Males	Females	Malm	Frenches	Males	Franke	Males	Females	Males	Females	Mulos	Persons 24
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	30	21	22	23	. .
POLICE 81	TATION 61			**		129	17	-		414	**	11,003	21,136
54 12 	61	18 18 2	9 	30 11 18 1	•••	41 46 38 4	17 ::	7 14 12 3	• •	484 321 96 93 104	17 17 2	11,003 6,792 1,163 1,077 34	21,136 19,657 936 340 5
POLICE ST	TATION												
207 104 42	546 531 10 5	194 105 72 16	81 2 	36 22 14	•••	495 144 172 130 47	36 56 	16 15 3		1,291 652 167 200 212	74	23,602 24,256 2,000 1,564 40	47,851 45,047 1,462 718 4
POLICE \$1	TATION												
263 176 65 1	324 314 10	176 134 2 40	49 	99 93 13	•••	205 117 143 20 5	\$7 37	8 	• • •	949 455 234 58 102	92 86 3 2	12,633 1,634 1,634 173 49	33,887 32,399 1,368 67 3
POLICE ST	TATION			• .									
127 75 41	182 181 1	254 97 37	14 14 	71 66 5	•••	312 92 209 6 5	35 33 2	7 2 3 	•••	1,418 630 396 23 177	93 1	15,172 12,910 2,061 157 44	\$1,107 29,221 1,847 34
Subdivioles	•												
1,174 814 297 57 6	2,142 2,116 21 5	534 275 32 1	217 211 4 2	153 54 96 2 1	12 12 	3,623 1,647 1,340 362 74	291 286 5	839 316 146 44 33	1 1 1 1	7,217 4,819 1,125 764 569	284 284 15	62,760 70,990 9,466 2,133 231	161,844 161,844 3,660 691 23
POLICE ST	TATION												V ²
167 107 54 2 4	294 289 3 2	206 • 166 • 30 • 9 • 1	33 30 3	67 17 69 1		570 326 207 33 4	107 105 2	256 161 81 9 5	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,806 626 167 160 85	23 18 5	17,700 15,846 1,225 566 63	35,206 549 146
POLICE ST	TATION												
223 156 78 9	241 241	150 145 1	77 77 	29 10 18 1	**	724 244 315 138 27	34 34 	154 78 32 26 18	** ** ** ** **	2,989 1,989 264 162 174	64 64 	17,006 14,954 1,339 636 76	20,723 37,790 763 256
POLICE S	TATION										,		
193 97 83 12	313 313	87 2 78 7	: :: ::	9 6 2 1	2 2 	803 484 260 136 13	\$2 50 2		· •	1,225 902 221 220 122	117	15,451 12,952 1,968 477 34	29,631 354 176 2
POLICE ST	TATION												
901 474 62 33	1,273 1,273 18	200 221 166 12	105 105 1	26 21 7	3	1,296 593 556 55 30	96 97 1	236 77 20 8	1 1	2,365 1,542 473 162 186	86 88 7	27,178 4,914 454 56	64,235 1,854 105 3

TABLE B-IV-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE

											W	orbers i	n Non-	bouse	hold Ind	ustry,	Trade, l	Durángo	a, Prakas	don
Branch of Indu Division and M	aior					Voekers					To	tel	Empl		Emplo		Single W	orber	Family V	Vorber
Group of Indi	an trial	Rural	Total V		To	F,	Empl	oyee F	M	F		F		F	, T	F	M	F	M	F
Classification	n	Urban 2	Males F	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ggiros .		•		•	•	•	-	ST D	DAJPU	R DOO	rrjer								Á	
All Divisions		R	41,000 23,325	8,217	3,993 886	4,006 192	464 176	111 11	3,400	4,605 181	97,147 22,457	3,411 1,294	200	7	16,365 14,122	936	17,002	2,000	1,77	300
Distrion	0	R U	1,880 221	149	50	7	2	··	48	7	1 ,83 0 221	142	٠.	::	525 24	68 	1,039 153	66		
Major Group	00	R	10	6	9	6		• •	9	6	1 6	••		::	1	•••	3 4		ï	, , , , ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;
	01	RU	440 2	66	5	1		• •	5	1	435 2	65	::	••	415 2	65	. 20	• •	: ::	::
	02	R	45 16	9	::			••		<i>*</i> .	45 16	9	••		10		28 16	7		
	03	RU	998 150	35	i		::	::	1	•••	997 150	35			10 7		804 106	35	A*	•
	04	R	387	33 3	35	· ·	2		33	'i	352 47	33			89 14		187 31	24		
Division	1	U R	47	4	••	•	••	••			·;	4			· ż					••
Major Group	10	u R	7 'i	4	••	••		••	••		• 7	4			• 7		••	4		••
	? U 3	U R	6,527	 5,627	3,883	4,799	462	 111	3,421	4,688	2,644 3,040	828	26	2	246 1,061	 54 119		608 103	9 489	164 8
Major Group	20	U R	3,906 645	2,108	454	1,723	176 49	11 43	690 405	180 1,680	191	230 385	296 3		22	8	152	299 33) 14	7 7
major oroup	21	Ü R	781	131	170 14	50	44	9	126 14	41	611 20	81 	45	••	442 5	45	12	•	. 3	
	22	Ü R	1 487	136	317	112	108	48	209	 64	1 170	 24		••	1 50		117	21	3	3
		U	559	i 23 426	102 316	45 347	31	2	71 285	43 347	457 133	78 79	178		119 9	57 39	120 117	16 28	3 7	3 11
	23	R U	449 118	37	93	27	26	• • •	67	27	25	10 37	i	••	18	4	6	34	-	3
	24	R U	4ò	230	::	193	::	::	::	193	40	ĭ	::	•••	23	ì	17			
N.N.	25	R U	5	39 4	1	39 i		.:	i	39 1	4	.;	• • •	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ż	1	. 1	ı	••
	26	R U	2 4	32	1	32	· ;	::		32	1	••	::	::	i .		•			• •
	27	R U	351 3 65	27 9	218 44	11 5	23 13		195 31	10 5	133 321	16 4	i i	::	9 41	2 1	233	14	3 32	46
À.	28	R	2,009 556	1,902 34	1,242 121	1, 788 17	150 27	17	1,092 94	1,771 17	767 435	114 17	10 8	::	93 51		322 308	61		46
	29	R U	94 3	10 2	15 3	10		••	15 3	10	79 	ż	::	• •	::	·i	79 	i	i ::	::
	30	R U	7 73		1	• • •	•••	::		::	6 73	••		::	1 45	••	12	•	. 8	••
The state of the s	31	R U	222 124	5 2	104 50	3 2	7	::	97 46	3 2	118 74		ïi	::	2 8	::	91 54	•		
	32	R U	7		. 7	••		::		::	•	••	::	::	ż	••	ż	•	: ::	•••
	33	R U	26	1	17	1	·ż		1 5	1	3 19		·i	::	iż	::	3 4			::
	3 4-3 5		863 403	664 56	623 118	527 28	43	2	580 118	525 28	240 285	137 28	·;	• • •	14 39	2 8	134 224	114	92 18	21
	36	R	632 223	18	234 40	2	9 5		225 35	2	398 183	16	11 7		23 70			10		::
	37	R	32 27	1	26 2		′3 ′		23 2	::	6 25	1	Š		iż		6		i	••
	38	R	140 174	17	70	7	24 1	•••	46	7	70 166	10	2 8		7 70	3	47	•	7 14 1 18	•••
	39	R	548 420	11 19	239 104	 4 14	15 20	•	224 84	 14	309 316	7 5	iż		11		267		3 31 5 66	2
Division	•	R U	1,009 885	19 117 66			•	• • •			1,009 885	117 46	8	• •	309 350	30		7.3		13
		. <i>U</i>	805	16	• •	. • •		• • •	,	••	66 5	40	63	••	336	- 44				

Bounds of Indi	NAME OF			***		Vorkers	at Hen	امطيت	l Indus	ry .	We	erbare la	19bm-1	househ	old lade or \$	stry, T	Irada, M	minon,	Probab	
Division and N Group of Ind Standard Indu			Total V	Verbers	To		Emp		Ou	1000	T	en)	Emp	layer	Empl	_	Single W	-	W. ytheral	Verbar
Standard India Classification		Rugai Urbas	Males 1	· comales	×	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	N	F	, M	F	M	F	N	7
1 (1) 1		2	3	. •	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Major Group	40	R	1,009	117			WEST		UPUR ::		000,1 (000,1 (003	nis. 117 46	8 63	••	309 138	30	344 446	74 34	149	13
District	5	R	62 157	32 45	•	••	••	••	• •		62 137	31 43	14	• •	26 122	/9 30	16 15	13		11
Major Group	50	R U	3 42	16		••	••	••	••		3	16			42	16		.,		44
	51	R	39 95	15 45				::			59 93	15	14		21	30	16	13		11
Division	6	R U	9,5 89 7,715	725 56		::					9,589 7,715	725 96	183	5	635	/e 24	7,143 4491	6/3 57	1,500	97
Major Group	60-63	R	427 615	67		•	• •				427 613	67	6	,,	46 221	• •	321	57	34 84	10
	64-68		9,125 6,916	652 94	•	• • •	•	• •			9,125 6,916	632 94	177	5	579 1,245	10 24	6,835	339 55	1,334	84 14
	69	R	57 184	6			••		••		37	6	7	• •	10	••	27 33	3	`š	8
Drainian	,	R U	345 1,868	/ 35	••	•••					983 1.868	1 35	14		662 795	1	30.5 1,03.2	žž	18	٠,
Major Group	70-71	R	832 1,715	1 34				••			832 1,713	1 34	14		529 648	1	283 1,026	ĖĖ	18 27	.!
	72	R U	62 8	• •				••	•••		62 8				42 2	, . 	20	• •		
	73	R	91 145	.,		•	::				91 143	1		.,	91 145	·i	• •			
Division	8	R U	15,235 6,359	807 837	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	::			• •	13,235	807 837	19		12,044	513 661	2,793 2,187	230 152	347 165	64 71
Major Group	80	R	3,352 2,743	76 44	••						3,352 2,743	76 44			3,352 2,743	76 44	.,		• •	
	81	R	2,337 1,147	71 210							2,357 1,147	71 210			2,186 1,109	67 209	159	1	12	
	82	R	880 460	138					, .		880 460	136 87		, .	317 273	52 66	339 170	80 19	24 12	6
	83	R	478 177	14					• •		478 177	14 7		••	213 11	12 4	248 151	2 3	17	-Ag: • •
	84	R	194 252	4 2	••				• •	••	194 252	4 2	2 5	••	75 16	4	104 231	2	13	::
	85	R	101								101		4		4 3	, .	35 8	• •	1	• • •
	86	R	66 46	3				• •			66 46	. 3	6		46 22	3 2	12 23	'i	'i	
	87	R	1 47 185	10							147 183	10	12	::	89 125	9	99 55	'n	7	
	86	R	5,260 1,952	403 381							5,260 1,9 52	403 381	8 31	• •	3,859 1,418	256 314	1,246	113	147	32 19
	89	R	2,400 1,388	86 96				• •		··	2,400 1,306	84 96	17	9 e N 9	1,842 240	32 17	+15	31 77	126 18	25
Division	9	R U	5,793 225	756 3			• •		•••		1,793 225	736	6	••	! ,220 195	233 3	3,759	192	200	3/
Major Group	90	R	5,793 225	756 3			••		* *	••	5.793 225	756 3	6	••	1,820 195	233 3	3,750 27	492	208	51
							1	Balan	ندی دستار	h-dilv led	iano					•				
All Divisions		R	12,780	2,812 674	1,646	1,196	236 56	102	1,300 296	1,004	11,134 9,175	1,016	10t 601	3	4,987	676	5,101 3,313	**	1,194	121
Division	•	RU	798 141	20	•	::		••	, 7	::	789 141	7.0		•••	71		.986 104	21	152	
Major Group	00	R	÷	•••	••	••	* 7	••	••	::	•	••	. ** 1		· i	• • •		• •	1	::
	OI	ů		1	5	•	••			. *A	1	1	••	•••	1			**	••	••

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Branch of Indu	drv				w	orkers #	t Hou	ehold I	industry		Worl	bers in	Non-b	ouch	id lade or S	stry,	Frade, 3	سامس ,	Peole	don	
Division and M Group of Ind	ajor ias		Total W	orkers	To		Empl		Oth	, ra	Tota	1	Emple	oyer	Employ	*	Single W	orber I	والسدا	West	-
Standard Indus Classification	riai L	Rural Urban	Males F	emales	M	F	М	F '	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	y	M	P.	M		7
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	- 12 3	20
14 to - Comm	on.		97				Da	luryha		ivioles 	— <i>costd.</i> 37		.,		9		22		.6	į. Š	•
Major Group		R	37		::	••	::	::	::	::	4	••	••	· · ·	• ••	••	472		7	6	••
	03	R U	549 113		.:	::		::		::	548 113		::	::	É		86	••	2		3
	04	R U	206 17	25 		::	2 ··	::		::	203 17	25 	::	::	61		72 14	19		1	• •
Division	2 2 3	R U	2,380 1,470	1,415 202	1,637 296	1,196 82	336 58	102	1,901 238	1,094 82	743 1,174	219 120	21 237		91 341	13 92		163 27	14	19	12
Major Group	20	R	258 210	639 64	199 35	492 15	40 13	34	159 22	456 15	59 175	147 49	27		1 I 103	4 38	39 31	117 10		6 4	25 1
	21	R U	29 1		12			•••	12		17 1		::	::	4		12	••		1 *	::
	22	R	294 302	102 70	224 16	100 12	104 3	48	120 13	52 12	70 286	2 58	175		32 27	49	- 38 70	9		14	••
	23	R	36	45	30	33	12 15		18 32	33 16	6 19	12 5	·i	· •	4 15	6	2 3	6		• •	
	24	U R	66	21	47	16						٠.			8	i	Ž	• •	•		• •
	25	U R	10	1 32	• •	 32		• •	••	32	10			• • •		•		•			
	26	Ū R	4	.3	••		••		••	••				• • •						• •	
		U	3		3	::	'3 14	1	124		 48		••		2		. 44		_	 2	••
	27	R U	186 116	5	138	2	9	• •	2	2	105	3	3 5		9	1	1.40			12 51	11
	28	R U	758 204	455	552 25	422	117 10	17	435 15	405	206 179	33	3		10	:	. 116		•	5 0	
	29	R U					::	•••				::				:		:		::	
	30	R U	6 37			::	::	• •	::	••	6 37	::	4	• •	94	:			:	3	• •
	31	R	101 46	2 2	60 13	· ;			53 13	ż	41 33	. ·					91		1	9 8	1
	32	R U	2 1	·	2				. 2		`i					:			:		
	33	R	4 9	,	1 2	'i	ż		1	·i	3 7			:	~	, :	: ::		:	• •	
	94-39	5 R	250	126	187	115	9	2	178 78	113 25	63 24	11		:	 		. 4	r s	6	16 7	. 5
•	36	U R	102 199		86	25	7		79		113		11		. 15	3 .	. 4			40 1	
	37	U R	62 17		19 17			• •	19 14	••	43	1			. <u>.</u> . : i			Ż	1		
No.	38	Ü							1 15		16 31 71	10	3	· ·		7		7	7	5 10	
Vi of		R U			. 2			• •	15 2	• •		• •			. 2	_		_	• •	15 90	
·	39	R U		7 10		'ġ	3	• •	85 4 1	9		i			. 6	6			i	90 76	10
Division	•	R U	38. 27.	5 J(9)	,		::		• •	• • •	279				. 15		15 1 11		6	74	10
Major Grou	p 40	R U	38: 27:	5 10 9) 7			::	::	• •	. 279	10			. 15			56 4	6		
Division	5	R U	7	4 2. 2 1	3 7			•••	••		74	2 1	3 1· 7 .		∷ ;	Ė	16 11	•		::	:
Major Grou	ip 50	R	j ģ	. 10 6						•		1			: á	6		••	::	::	•
	. 51			4	7					•	. 14		7 1·		:: s	i 7	ii	ġ	:4	::	:
Division	. 6				o .				,		. 3,345			2	2 2.	19 17	9 2,3 2 1,5	18	155 14	696 396	2
Majer Gro	an 60-4										122			2	••	7 90		08 70	49	58 14	
and are		I ea	15 18	11	1 .			• . •	• •	• •	. 181		1 1		••	9 0	••	••	- T.		

TABLE MEV-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROPESSION OR SERVICE—conf.

Breach of Indi	4			al are	W	/orbers	at Ha	mehold	Industr	y	We	rbers to	Num-h	ousk	ad ladu	atry, "	l'eada, Bu	uluon,	Probesic)4th
Division and M Group of Luis		Rurat	Total W	orbers	,	nal		ployee		hara	7	en)	Emp	loyer	Emp		Single W	orher !	Family W	forber
Classification	=	Urten	Males Fe	males	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	3	6	7	8	9	10	41	12	13	14	15	16	17	10	19	20
Major Group	£4.64		4 .03				2	alergha a	a Bubd	ilviolog						_	*			
Author Group	04-00	บ	3,187 2,715	136 19		• • •	• •				3,187 2,715	136	110		210 619	2	2,209 1,527	103 13	261 628	22
	69	R	35 35	3	• •				• •	••	3 35		Ĭ	• •	48 48		1 2	3	. 4	
Dinision	7	R U	20 <i>1</i> 746	٠.,			·• : :	• •			707 746	.,	 \$		126 329	.,	78 403		3 9	٠,
Major Genup	70-7	I R U	132 683	3	. •						132 685	 3	Š		76 263	• •	51 403	.;	# 3 9	·i
	72	R	33				•		1.		33				14		19	•		•
E	7.3	R	36	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •		• •		• •	5 *	36				36		* *			
Division		R	61 4,440	363				• •		**	61 4.140	361	#2		16 34.9%	1: 261	447	67	100	32
Major Group	80	U R	3,754 1,129	422	* *	. •					3,754 1,129	122	• •	• •	1,124	369	679	- iy	,	Ĭò
		U	1,604	30	* *		* *		• •		1,604	30	**		1,604	30	* *			• • •
	81	R	828 621	3 /1 91	• •	• •	•		* 1	• •	82H 621	38 91			731 620	90 90	1 1 1 H	i		• •
	82	R U	261 185	60 40	* *			• •		**	261 185	60 40			136 155	29 32	100 30	28 U	17	3
	83	R U	173 75	11							173 75	11			74 6	10 4	91 69	. 1		
	##	R U	102 140								102 140	, .	2		39		33 140			,
	85	R	79			. *					79 3		4		341		17	,	į	
	86	R	29								29		6		21		2		•	
	87	U R	22 92	10		••			• •		22 92	10	12		3 60	9	19 16		 4	
	901		1,011	1 234						,	1,011	1 234	 7		59 612	160	20 450	38	• •	28
	89	,	759	242 8					•		75%	242			645	News.	114	26	42	10
		R U	736 264	14					, ,		7:46 264	14	11		386	n 6	117	á	12	9.1
Decesion	ø	• ''	1,217 58	183	* *						1,217 58	1#1		• •	540 30	101 2	664 8	79	#	,9 • *
Major Group	90	R U	1,217 5 8	183 2							1,217 50	183 2			540 50	101	ti64 8	79	11	*
								HILL	POLI	CE ST.	ATION									
All Divisions		R	1,723 1,417	245 181	233 21	158 5	83	49	150 20	100	1,490	87 176	228		416	46	700 630	379 20	79 45	2
Division	σ	R	116	,			•				116	,				,	94		12	
Major Group	01	RU	ï	1				• •				,				1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	*	. * · · ·
	03	R	116		• •			•• .			1 116					* *	94		22	• •
Discion	787		 311	 158	2,33	 158	 #3		150	109	 74	• •	٠.	• •	• •		•	• • •		**
		U	372	98	21	5	,		20	3	351	93	inn		21 83	#7	31 71	6	6 9	
Major Group	20	R	24 78	29 44	14	29		5	. 5	24	10 73	44	8	. ·	Š Š	38	7 9	å	3	**
	21	R U	'n		• •	* *			* *	• •	i	**			•			* *		
	22	- R	170 199	78 49	148	78 1	72	44	76	34	22 199	48	174		18	48	20		ź	• •
	23	R	·i				••	• •		: ·	·i	• • •		• •	• •		. 'j			••
	24	R	• •	ï	**	• • •					ė	'i		••		i	2		•	• •
		U	•	•			**	* *	• • •		, , , , , , •		**	. * *	•	1	2	**	••	

TABLE B-IV-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

_ ,,					14/-		n House	المطمط	Industry		Works	n is N	ian-hor	mehold	laduit or Ser	ry, Tri vice	ade, Du	leşa, I		•	• •
Branch of Indu Division and M Group of Ind Standard Indu Clamification	stry ajor ien		Total Wor	kers	Total		Employ		, Others	· (Total	1	Campley	er	Emple		lingle W	rier F	ر بھت	7.4	2
Standard Indus Classification	trial	Rural Urban	Males Fen		M	T '	M	v ′	MF	_	M I	7	M	F	M	F	M ·	T	,M	7	30.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	ŧ.
** .							HI	LLJ 1	POLICE ST	ATI	ON-com	id.					¥ - 1			* · · ·	
Major Group	27	Ř	12 18	::	8	::		::			18	::	••	::	Ĵ.	::	15	::	.:		•
	28	R	55 6	33	32	33		::		33	23 6	::		:: ′	1 /	::	21 5	::			•
	30	R	ż			 	::			••	. ,	•••	.,	::	·i	::	• • ,,;	••	••		• •
) • 5	31	R	1 6		••		::			 	1 6			••	'i	••	ż	••			
	33	R	3	••	••					٠.	3						3	••	••		• •
	34-35	R	 1 <u>2</u>	18	 8	18	.,			 18 3	4		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	••	••	4				• •
• :	36	U R U	7 24		7 18		••		18 .		 6	••			'i	•••	~ 5		ı	,	• •
	37	U R		••	••	••		••		••	'.	••	••	••			·i				
	38	Ü	2	••	 2	••	••	••		 	2		••			••	•	••	••		••
		Ü	5 8	::	ī 3	••	••	••		` 	8 5			• •	4 2		3	••	• • •		• •
•	39	R U	36	i	ğ	'i	'i	::	7	i	28 29	• •	4		10 14	••	10 14	••	4		• •
Division	4	R U	29 21	::	••	• • •	::	::		::	21	•••	13	••	7	••	14	••			• •
Major Group	40	R U	29 21	::	••	::	::	::			29 21	::	iż	::	14	::	'n	::	• •	•	::
Division	5	R U	· ' 5	::	::	::	::	::		::	5	::	•••	::	.5	::	::	••	• • •		::
Major Group	50	R	'ś	::	::	::	••		pa	::	· ś	::		::	· <u>;</u>	::	••	::	•	•	• •
Division	6	R U	418 536	31 7	::	::	::	::		::	418 336	31 7	6 37	::	40 76	8 2	327 3 8 9	22 5	3	į	
Major Group	60-63	R	2 22	·i	••	::	::				$\frac{2}{22}$	'i	::	::	ii	::	10	i	· i		::
	64-66	R U	416 511	31 6				::	• •	::	416 511	31 6	6 37	•••	40 64	g *	325 377	22 4	4: 3:	3	
	69	R	· ;				• •		• •	.:	'n			::	·i		· · ż	::		•	::
Division	7	R	3 68						••	::	3 68			••	30	::	36	•		· ż	::
Major Group	p 70-7		3 62						::	• •	3 62			• •	2 24	::	94	:	•	· <u>;</u>	• •
	73		6							• •	· Ġ	::	::	• •			: ::	:	:	::	::
Division		ı R		36					• •		464 397	36 76			338 266	7 9: 5: 5:	2 /20 9 /3	;	4 9	. 2	
Major Grou	p 80			•		:			••		76	'i			76	S	i :		•	::	• •
	8			1							83	4 14				1	4			::	
	8) 9 8			• •			49	9			. 2		7 2	4	2 6	••	
. •	8			11,700	8 1			•		••	27	1			. 19			7	1	::	•
		ı		•		•	· · · · ·		• ••		4	• • •				1 .		3	••		
	8	τ		•	• • • • •	•	• ••	•			2	• •	•	•	• •			2 1	**	••	
	8	, τ		:	• ••			:		••		•	•		•	•	••		••	••	
	0	1			: ::		:: ::	;		•	. 3	•	• •	• •	•	3	••	•,	••	••	•
	8	7	R 97	:		- 1		•		• •		•			•		••	1 5	••	•	•

TABLE DESCRIPTION AT SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT ENGUSEROLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD ENGUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—MAL

ough of Industry index and Mode Group of Indian author Industria Classification	B	ral Man	Total W	orhers (Tou	d	Emple		Oth			-1	Engl		The same		March W		Parky V	
1 Major Group &			Males F.					7-	~		Tot	10.0	-	-	-	-	·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Major Group 8	v ·		-	males .	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	-	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	. 3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11 -	12	13	14	: 15	16	17	18	19	20
	1	_ •					HILL	POLI	CE ST	ATTON										
• 4		R	97 11 8	16 49	••	::	••	••	•••	• • •	118	16	••	• •	113	17	52	3	1	·i
	#9	R	125 106	6	••	::	• •			• •	125 106	6		••	107		17	•	1	• • •
isian	9	R	382 17	19							382 17	19	••		201 15	5	170	/3		1
Major Group	90	R	382 17	19	••	••	••	••	• • •	••	382	19	••	••	201	5	178	13	ir ya	1
		U	17	••	••	••		••	••	••	17	••	••	••	15	••	2	*	**	• •
			4.004					RGHAT		CE ST	ATION									
l Divisions		R	4,004 6,005	397	113	25	34 14	• •	90	25		372	174	::	1416	354	1,000	178	377	3
nision	0	R U	200 60	15	•	: •		• •		•••	196 60	15	٠;	• •	15	• •	152 27	15 	27	• •
Major Group 0	00	R U	·ė	••	••	• •				• •	· .		٠,	••	·i	::	••	••	·i	• • •
C	01	R U	3		5				5			••	••		•	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		٠.,	• •
(02	R	37			••			••		37	••	••	••	9	••	22	14	6	• • •
C	03	U R	111			••	••	• •		• •	111		••	• •		• •	4 90	••	21	• • •
		U	49	••	•	• •	•••	••	••	• •	40	• •	•••		Ġ	::	22	• •	21	• •
	D4	R U	47	15		• •	::	::		٠.	46 1		• • •	::	•	• •	40 1	15	.,	•
vision 2 I	3	R U	745 718	324 46	533 113	287 25	34 14	• •	199 99	287 25	252 605	37 21	źż	::	36 214	3	197 201	29 17	/ 9	7
Major Group 2	20	R U	62 85	124 5	55 17	96 I	3	::	52 13	94	7 68	28 4	Ġ.	• •	żż		7	22 3	ii	1
2	21	R U	14								14	··	••		4		9	::		
2	22	R U	95 69	16 13	31 13	14	20		31 12	14	44 56	2	ï	••	14	'n	30	2	ż	••
2	23	ĸ	20	33	14	31	1	• •	13	31	•	2	•		23	1	30 2	9		••
;	24	U R	9	3	3	••			2	••	6	3	••	••	6	1	••	2	**	••
	25	ľ	4	32	••	32	••	••	••	••	•	••		••	4	•••	::		::	::
		K U	•••		• •		•••	::	• •	32	• • •	• •	::	::	• • •	;;	••		**	•
;	27	R	97 91	• ;	69 4	2	2 4	::	67		28 87	'3	, ż	• •	6	'i	25 66	ź	12	•
	28	R U	239 113	111	181	111	5 2	••	176 9	111	58 102	•••	'i	• •	‡		46 51	,	, 6	•
	29	R U		• •	4	• •	••	••			••		••		••	• •	• •	••		•
	30	R	35	• •			••	••			33		'n		1 23		3		**	•
	31	R	43 35	 ! 2	24 13	·· 2	::	••	24 13	2	19 22	1		••	? ?	••	12	1	*	**
	33	R	33 1 2		13 1 2			· ·	13			••	••	· ·			12			••
	4-35			'i 7		i 3	ż	••	• •	í a	* *	4	••	••	••	••	••	**	• •	
		R U	80 42	7 16	49 28	16 16	••		49 28	16	11	• •	::	::	Ś	• •	# #		· •	•
	36	R	54 51	::	29 13	••	• •	::	13	**	25 58	••	š	::	10	••	18	**	1	**
	37	R	15 13	••	15	••		••	13	::	iż	••	ï	::	ió	::	· i	••	• •	
	36	R	26 54		10		••		10	**	12	•	ï		22		13	**	ıb	**
	30	R	51 113	i	31		•		30	••	20	i	· ,	••	11	•••	Ħ		i	

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Bratch of Indus	MEV				Wa	rhers at	House	bold 1	adustry		Work	en in 1	Ven-bo	webol d	Industr or Ser	ry, Ti	nde, Bus	ines, P	refusion	i
Bratch of Indu Division and M. Group of Indi	ejor an		Total W	orkers	Tot		Emplo		Othe	E29	Tou	4	Emplo	yer	Employ		Single We	aber Fr	w.	orber
Group of Indi Standard Indus Classification	trial 1	Rurai Urban	Males Fe	males	M	F	м	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	T '	M	1	M	F
* 1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			***			BA	LURG	HAT	POLICI	E STAT		onsd.						. >	•	•
Huision	4	R U	274 218	10	• •	::	::	::	• •	::	274 218	10	26	••	81 79	.,	122 113	. 6	70	10
Major Group	40	R U	274 218	10 7	<i>::</i>		::		::	::	274 218	10 7	26	••	81 79	'i	122 113	·6	70	10
Heision	5	R U	 59	ïi	• •		••		• •	••	 59	ii	••	::	53	ïi	6	• • •	•	•
Major Group	50	R U	źi		• •	••	••		::		żi			•••	żi		••	7		:
	51	R	38	ii			•••			٠	38	ii	••		32	ii	. <u>.</u>		::	
(pision	6	R	1,018	73							1,018 1,564	73 11	14 106		31 340	1	811 849	69	162 269	
Major Group	6 0-63	U R	1,564 90	<i>11</i> 51	••	••	••	••	••	••	90	51	2	••	5	••	- 73	49	10	:
,	64-6 8	U R	78 928	19	••	••	••	••	••		78 928	19	13 12	••	33 26		19 73 8	 1 <u>7</u>	13	•
	69	Ü R	1,434	11	••	••	••	••	••	••	1,434	11 3	89	••	260	••	83 0	8 3	25 5	
,		U	52		::	::	::	::	::	••	52 179		4	••	47	••	:: 67	••	i,	:
ívisien	7	R U	179 640		::	::	::	::	••	::	640		· 5	::	281	'n	353		<i>i</i>	•
Major Group	70-71	R U	122 595	3	::	::	••	::	••	::	122 595	·;	· 5	::	73 236	::	48 353	ż	i	•
	72	R U	33	::	::	::	::	::	• •	::	33	::			14	::	19	• •	::	
	73	R	.24 45	'i		• •	• •	•••			24 45	'i	• •	• •	24 45	·i		::	::	
ipision	8	R U	1,309 2,765	134 316	::			::	::		1, 30 9 2,765	134 316			1,111 2, 4 01	106 286		27 28	! !	
Major Group	80	R U	373 1,428	2 26							373 1,428	2 26			373 1, 42 8	2 26		::	••	
	81	R	291 354	25 71	• •		••	• •			291 354	25 71			280 354	25 70	11	·i	••	
	82	R	49 170	15					•••		49 170	15 33			33 150	32	. 16	15		
	83	R	47	1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••			••	47	1	••	•••	13	1	., 34			
	84	U R	40 38		••		• •			•••	40 38		••	••	18	•	20	••	••	•
	85	υ	88 69	••	••	••	••	••	••		68 69	••	••		 55	•	14	••	••	
	86	R U R		• •	••	••	•	••	• •	••	3	••	••	••	11	•	. 2			
_		U	19		::	::	::	• •	::	::	19	•••	::	::	• •	•	. 19	::	• •	•
	87	R U	20 24	i	•••	•••	••	::	::	::	20 24	'i		::	16 14		i 10	•••		•
	88	R U	321 561	90 177	••	::		• • •	••	•••	321 561	90 177	••	::	236 447	7 15			1	
	89	R U	88 78	1	• •	::		::	••	••	88 78	1	: .	::	76 8		1 12 . 70		. :	
Division	9	R U	259 41	80 2	••		••	• •	••	••	259 41	80	::	••	125 35	4	5 134 2 6			
Major Group	90	R	259 41	80 2				••			259 41	8 0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	125 35	4	5 1 34 2 6	33		
							KUM			LICE S	TATIO									
Ali Divinions		R	1,005	540	300	367	187	48	211	319	•	17:)6 da) f		
Division Major Group	03	R R	115	11	3 1	• • •	2	••	1	••	112	11 1		••			3 21 			
weder Group	04	R	114	10		••	2	•••		••	112	10		•••			 3 21			
Division	2 8		395	399		367	185	18	210	3/9		31								• ,

TABLE DEF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WHEEK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—........

Branch of Inc	*			•		Workers	at He	- 	d lade	HTY "	Wasi	hara da	Non-b	أملحت	i India	ry, T	rada, D	arbana,	Probab	₩.
Group of in			Total 1	Workers		otal	_	ployee		<u></u>	7	etal	Em;	dayer	Empl		Single \	Verber	Pandy	Mark.
Clambicati	**	Uiten	Males	Possales	M	F	M	F	N	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
*							KUM	LARGA	NJ PO	LICE S	OPTATIO	V	١							
Major Group		R	48	224	46	213	26	25	22	180	٠.	11		i		• •	• •	9	••	. (
	21	R	6	••	6			••	, 6	• •					••		••		•	•
	22	ĸ	12	6	12	6	12	4		2			••	••						
	23	R	6	10	6	••	6	••	••		• •	10			••	3	• •	5	••	• •
	27	民	28	i	28	1	10	1	18	••			••	••				••		• •
	28	K 	144	113	144	113	91	16	53	97	••	• •	• •	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	••
	29	K	••	1	••	1	••	••	••	t	••	••	••		••	••	••	• •	• •	••
	31	R	18	••	18	••	7	• •	11		••	• •	••	••	••	• •	••	••	• •	• •
	32	R	2		2	••	• •	• •	2	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	• •	••	••	•• *	·
	34-35	R	70	33	70	33	8	2	62	31	••	• •	• •	••	• •	• •	• •	••	••	•••
	36 37	R	16	• • •	16	••	7	• •	9	••	٠.	• •	• •	••	••	••	• •	• •	••	••
	3/ 38	K R	2	l to	2	• •	1	••	i	••		1	••	••	••	••	••	1	• •	••
	39	R R	6 37	10	6 97	••	3	••	3	• •	••	10	••	• •	• •	3	1	7	••	• •
Division	5	R	31 14	16			14	• •	23	• •	• • •		••	••	• •	••	• 1	••	• •	••
Major Group		R		16	••	••	••	• •	• •	• •	14	16	14	••	••	16	• •	••	/ .,	••
Major Group	51	ĸ	14		• •	• • •	••	••	• •	• • •	• • •	16	• • •	••	• •	16	••	••	••	••
Division	6	R	500	 3.	••	. ,	• •		• •	•••	14 500	**	14		• •	• •		4.	••	••
Major Group		R	56		••	• • •	• •	٠.	••	••	56	35	••	2	15	• •	274	20	2//	13
	64-68	R	444	33				••	• •		444	35	••	2	2 13	• •	26 248	90	26	••
Division	8	R	737	67					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		737	67	 39		.506	 67	123	20	183	13
Major Group	80	R	236							•••	236			••	236			••		••
	81	R	104	9							104	9	• • •	•••	66	9	30	••		••
	82	R	67	20							67	20	• • •	• • •	52	20		•••	15	••
	83	R	52	9							52	9	• •	• • •	34	9	13	••	5	•
	84	R	36								36		2		12	•	14	••	4	•
	85	R	8	• •							8	• •	4		2		2			• • •
	86	R	11								11		6		5				••	•
	87	R	14				٠.				14		10			••		, ,	4	
	88	R	132	28			••	• • •			132	28	7		69	28	53		23	.,
	89	R	57	1	• •						57	1	10		30	;	11			
Notation	9	R	41	12	• •				••		11	12		• •	2	12	42		٠	
Major Group	90	R	44	12		• •	••				44	12	••	••	2	12	42	••	••	*•
						G	ANGA	RAMP	UR PO	LICE	STATIO	N								
M Divisions		R	2,917 1,960	397 96	374 142	200 52	34 43	5	340 110	263 62	2,843 1,827	122	112		1,110	Ħ	1,107	**	111	14
Noteien	0	R	279	1				••			279	7	••	••	21		261	10	17 _.	
Major Group	03				••	••	••	••	• •	••	80	••	••	••	2	• •	261 77	• •	,	••
warden Ganeth	03	R U	258 64		•		::		::	::	258 64	.!	::	::	• • •	• •	241 44		17	• •
	04	R	21 16	••	• •		::	• •	••		21 16		::	• •	21 2	•••	iá	•		
violeting.	283	R U	487	268	374	268 52	34 43	5	340	X J	113 218	 •	20 16	••	18 44		57 05	• • •	24 63	• • •
Majer Group	20	R U	35 47	36 117 15	162 51 13	32 117	3	4	119 44	52 113 14	2/8 2 34			••		· •				••
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	41	Ü	•	• •			• •	* 4	•		::	••	**		**	••	•••	**	••	***
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TABLE DAY DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY AND THE

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Major Group	22	R U	14 34	2 8	13	2 8	ż		13	2 8	31	••		••	i	••	20	·	ĺÔ	· .
	23	R	8		.		5	••	3			••	• •	••	- 9	•	ż	ż		•
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	26	R U	4	3	••	••	••	••	••	••	4		••	••	••	2	•		••	••
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	27	R U	7	•••	29 7		. ż	•••	133	117	41	::	5	••	 3	••	 20	••	13 39	:
J**	28	R U	196 85	118	155 14	118	20 8		6		ži.	::	••	::	2	••	3 0	•••		••
	29	R U		::		••	::	::		::	••	••	::	::	::	::	• • •	::	••	••
	31	R U	14 5	::	14	::	••	::	14	::	· 5	::	• • •	••	'i	::	· ż	••	'i	
	32	R U	'i	•	::	• • •	••	::	::	::	·i	::	::	::	::	::	'i	••	::	::
	33	R U	٠;	• • •	••			::	• •	::	Ť	::	::	••	٠;	::	::	::	••	::
	34-33		50 53	31 6	47 43	31 6	1		46 43	31 6	3 10	••	::	::	· ż	::	Ġ	::	3 4	::
	36	R	66 10		18				18 6		48 4		11		10 3	••	9 1	•••	18	
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Major Group		R U	40	::	::	• •	::	••	::	::	40	7	••		40	••		••	••	• •
Division	5	R U		7	::	::	••	::	::	::	. 8	6 7	::	::	5	••	. 3	•	••	:
Major Group	> 51	R U	'è	7 6	::	::	••	• •	••	::	8	6	-	::	.;	::	. 3	. i 30	:: 156	2
Division	6	R U	867 851	36 2	::	::	••	• • •	::	••	867 851	36 2	90 66		60 331	::	561 361	30	93	•
Major Group	60-6	S R	5 81	::	::	::		••	•••	::	81	::	٠.4	• ::	36	::	41	••	::	•
	64-6	8 R	862 770	36 2	::	•••	::	::	•••	::	862 770	36 2	90 6 2	::	60 295	::	556 \$20	3 0	156 93	1
Division	7	R	, 38		••		••				<i>i</i> 38				ï		14	••	·. 6	
Major Group	70-7		26				••		••	••	1 28		•		· .	:		••	· 6	
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Division	8	U		92 30		•		N ••	••	••	592 177			••				•	••	•
Major Grou		υ	177	ż		::	• •	•	•••	••	100	3	• • •	• •	190				•	•
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	82		51	6	• •		• •	::	::	•••	31	e i	•		••	•	• . ••	3	••	•
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ul g	Rural	·	Vachers	T	tal	Emp	layee	0	100	To	nal .	=	oyer	Bingl	27.00	Strate !	Weeker	Pauly	=
	Urlan			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	7	M	F	M	-	W.	,
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87	R U	47 50	10	• •	••	••	••	••		47 50	10	2		45	9	, 2	**	.,	
86	R	220	16				••	••	•••	220	16		1.			66		•••	
89		367	10		••	•••	••	••	• •			••	• •			10			•
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y	\tilde{v}	179		::	• •	• •	• •	• •	::	179	53	• • •	• • •	6/	29	118	24	• •	
90	R U	179	53	• •	• •	• •				179	53	••		61	29	118	24	••	•
						T	APAN				••	••	••	••	••	••	••	• •	•
	R	2,311	394	102	116			102	116	2,200	278	•		275	51	1,065	166	263	
9	R	88	• •	• •			• •			88				12		38	• •	18	•
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23	R										• •		•••	• * *				* *	•
27	R	20	1	4				4		16	1			1		13			•
28	R	124	80	40	47			40	47	84	33					53	22	91	1
29	R	1			• •					1						1		• •	
30	R	2			• •			• •	٠.	2						1		1	
31	R	, 25	i	4	••	• •		4	• •	21	1		• •		• •	16		8	
34-35	R	56	37	13	30	••		13	50	45	7				* *	32	3	15	
36	R	39	• •	5	••	••	• •	5		34	••			* *	. ,	17		17	
	R	5	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	5	• •	• •		1	• •	4	* *	••	
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	R	89.5	94		••	••	••	••	••	895	94	,	••	600	37	250	31	20	A
80	R	267			••		••	4,4		267				267	••				
81	R	162			••	••	••		• •	192			• •	101		10		1	
82	R	65	10	••		٠				45	10	• •		10	l	53		. 2	1
85	R	25	•				• •	**.;	••	25				**	••	20		•	3 • •
	86 87 99 90 8 01 03 04 2 20 21 22 23 27 28 29 30 31 34-35 36 68 69 7 10-47 75 8 80 81 82	## 2 RURURURURURURURURURURURURURURURURURUR	### Websi	### Paralle Pa	### Total Wachers The Wacher	Rural Males Funales M F	Total Wachers Total Roop	Rumin Total Wachers Total Employee	Tatal Workers		Total Worker Total Residence Total Total Residence Total Residence Total Residence Total Total Total Residence Total T	Tutal Warburn Tutal Respire Chines Total Respire Chines Total Respire Chines Total Respire Chines Respire Respire	Total Workers Total Reminer Chilbert Total Reminer Chilbert Total Reminer Re	Total Marker Total Employer Colored Employer Colored		Table Water Table Wate	Part March Part Part		

TABLE B-IV-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—conid.

Bounch of Index	etrv				We	erhors at	House	hold I	ndustry		Wor	kers in	Non-be	mochol	d Indus	try, T	rade, Bu	inus, I	rollendo.	A
Branch of Indu Division and M Group of Indi Standard Indus	lajor		Total W	orken	Tot		Emple		Othe	254	To	لع	Empl	oyer	Emplo	700	Single W	eter P	willy W	4
Standard Indus Classification	třími 1	Rural Urban	Males F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F /	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
							T	APAN	POLIC	E STA	TION-	-consd.								£)
Major Group	85	R		••	••		• •	••	••	••	1	••	••	••	1	••	••	••	••	*••
	86	R	2	••	••	••	••	• •	• •	• •	2	••	••	••	2	••	 9	•••	••	••
	87	Ř	9		••	••		••	••	• •	9 221	84	••	••	111	36	93	25	17	29
	86 89	R R	221 99	84	••	••	• • •	• •	•••	• •	99		1	••	35		58	••	5	
Distalan	9	R	353	19							353	19	2	• •	151	10	192	, 9	8	• •
Major Group	90	R	353	19	••		••				353	19	2	••	151	10	192	9	8	••
All Divisions		R	14,224	2,945	1,113	1,466	101	. N	1,012	Subdivi 1,480	13,111	1,477	62	1	5,472	276 341	6,423 5,407	900 253	1,154	207
Division	0		11,904 3/4	714	457	91	62	11	395	***	10,847 . 313	e23	361		21		202	48	90	3
		R U	64	9	••	1	••	••	••	1	64	2	• •	••	13 1	••	34	2	17	• •
Major Group	00	R U		• •	::	::	::	::		::	•:	::	::	• •	.:	::	::	::	::	- ; ;
	01	R U	·i	• •	• •	• •	: <i>:</i>		::	::	·i		• •	::	'i	• •	::	::	::	::
	02	R U	8				••	• •	••		8				1		6	• •	1	•
	03	r.	241	16	••		••				241 36	16	•		·i		1 58 19	16	83 16	• •
	04	R	36 64	5	1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• •	1	••	63	5 2			19 11		38 15	2 2	6 1	:
Division	,	Ü	27		••		••	••			27 . 7				· ;					
Major Group	10	<i>U</i> R		•	••	••	• • •		••	••	· ,	••	••			••		••		•
Division	2 0		7 2,171	1,860	1,112	1,468	101		1.011	1,460	1,059	992 97	 5 57	,	122 557	7. 7 27		283 53	243 164	10
Major Group	20	U R	2,036 220	177 662	457 148	<i>90</i> 483	62	11 8	395 144	79 475	1,579 72	<i>87</i> 179			3 3 247	4 7	62 42	127 17	7 26	41
	21	U R	454 5	56	121 2	30	21	9	100	21	3 9 3	26	18		1		•••		2	
		U	• •	• • •	••	••	• •	••				٠.	• •	••	2	••	38			•
	22	R U	58 291	10 52	15 67	6 32	9	• 2	14 58	90 30	43 164	20	· i	::	86	ė	50	ģ	25	;
	23	R U	195 48	188 16	134 42	1 66 11	16 11	• •	118 31	1 66	61 6	22 5	• •		4 3	.:	50 3	10		1
. 40	24	R U	š ö	230	• •	193			• •	193	30	37	• •		iŝ		iś	34 	::	:
	25	R	'i	3	·i	3			·i	3 1		••	••				••			
	26	R	2	30	1	30	••		1	30	1						1			
	27		66		 33		4	••	 29	4	33	 2 1	••		4		28	·i	1	
		R U	66 197		24	4 2	4 2 26	••	29 22 340	2	173	1 51	iż 5	• •	21 81	••		1 27	19 70	
	28	R U	760 283	417 9	975 55	366 9	26 6	::	349 49	366 9	385 228	••	5 4	•••	29	::	181	••	14	•
	29	R U	3	7	3		::	::	3 3			ż	::	::	. ::	'i		'i	• • •	:
	30	R	śċ	••	••	•••	::		•••		ġö	::	Ġ	••	i ė	::	· 6	••	ż	
	31	R U	91 72		33 34		4		33 30		58 38	••	'i	::	· <u>ż</u>	• • •	42 33	••	16 2	:
*	32	R	5 2	••	. 5	• •	•	••	. 5		'nż	, ,		••	'i	•	· i	• • •	••	:
	33	R	iż		· į			•	·;	••	iż		'i		Š		• •	•••	ż	•
	34-35		361 297	293 31	207	208	32	•	175 38	208 3	154 259	85 28	٠,	••	14	1 8		74 20	68	10

TABLE BEY—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—

Brunch of Indus Division and Ma	**************************************				We	eben a	t Hou	ehold i	Industry		Worl	bors in	Non-	ounho	del Indus	ery. T	Yeds, Bu	mbrest,	Probab	
Division and Ma Group of India	I	Rural	Total V	Verbers	Total	-		loyee		hem	Total	1	Compley		Employ	-	Single W		PamilyW	Family
Chamilconto		Urban		cmales	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	T.	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	20
Major Group	36	R	195	5	73		2	Ralı	71		122 77	: 	• '		9		60	5	33	
	37		97 5		20	ï	4	• •	16	i	77	••	Ż		24		31 5	••	20	••
	38	R U	10 41	٠.	`i 23	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	16	::	ï	••	ie Š	• •	•••	• • •	à	• •	2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	'i S	• •
		R U	82	'i	2	•••		::	2	••	80	`i	`•	• • •	38	• •	15 90	ï	8	::
	39	Ü	163 182	5	60 44	ï	· 5	• •	6 0 39	·i	103	7	`š	::	32	•••	86 67	3	13 54	2
Division	4	R U	471 514	95 39	• •	• •	••	• •	••	• • •	471 514	9.5 39	24	• • •	129 131	23 11	27! 32!	71 20	18	
Major Group	40	R U	471 514	95 39	• •		::		• •	••	471 514	95 39	7 24		129 151	23 11	271 321	71 28	64 18	
Division	5	R U	51 59	8 21	• •					• • •	31 59	21		• •	, 53	17	18 6	!		
Major Group	50	R	3 16		• •		• •				.3 16		• •		3 16	• •		• •	••	• •
	51	R U	2 8 43	8 21							28 43	8 2 i			4 37	. 9 17	16	1	8	4
Division	6	R U	2,821 3,776	244 54		••	••		••		2,821 3,776	244 54	62 224	٠,	256 565	,	2,079 2,302	194	66E 66.5	49
Major Group	60-63	R	70 3 36	16				••	••	••	70 336	16	3 26		22 98		39	8	63	8
	64-68		2,746	225						••	2,746 3,318	225 53	39	• • •	230	1	2,037	186	440 598	36 10
	69	RU	3,318	53 3		• •	• •			••	5	3	195		403	• • •	2,122	42	• •	3
Division	7	R U	122 245	••	• •	• •	••	• •		••	122 245	••	3 1		84 180	• •	31 <i>51</i>		4 13	••
Major Group	70-71		1,033 174	ii			• •	• •		••	J,033 174	31	9	• •	403 110		60.5 50	30	7A 13	••
•	72	R U	956 29	äi	• • •	• •	••	•••	••	••	956 29	31	Ü	••	332 28	1	597	30	18	• •
	73	R U	- 8 42	::	• •	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	::	• • •	R	••	::	::	7 <u>7</u> 42	::	ğ	::	••	::
	/3	R U	69	•	• ;	::	• •	::	::	::	42 69	••	::	::	69	• •	::	::		::
Division	8	R U	5,813 3,754	337 388	::		• •	· ·	• •	• •	5,413 3,754	337 348	46	::	4,507 2,231	215 204	1,166 1,324	90	142	37
Major Group	80	R U	1,150 833	73 12	::		::	• •	::	::	1,150 833	73 12		• •	1,150 855	73 12	* *	• •	• •	••
	81	R U	1,011 49 0	31 117	::	••	• •				1,011 490	31 117	• •	::	971 456	27 117	40 28	4	Ž.,	••
	82	R	272 240	68 45		••	::		• •		272 240	68 45	٠;	••	92 105	20 34	176 118	45 11	12	·3
	83	R	167 91	3				• •			167 91	3	• •	• •	48 2	2	111 74	1 3	15	• • •
	84	R	62 85	4							62 85	4	' ġ		19 11	4	39 69	'i	4	
	85	R	8		••			• •	• •		8	••			3		3		•••	• •
	86	R	25 20	3					••		25 20	3			15 15	3 2	10	· i	i	•
	87	R	20 40 97	3 	••				••	••	40	ė,	· ·	• •	17	Š		'i	3	••
	88		2,132	91	••	••	• •	••	••	••	97 2,132	91		••	1,564	72 105		1.5 21		•
	89	R U R	863	135		••		••	••	••	863 946	155 64	28 3	••	500	105 14				25
DELL		Ü	946 1,051	66	••	::		•••	••	•	1,051	64 66	3 7	••	180		2.80	22 23		25 2
	9	Ü	2,358 61	300	::	•••	••	••	••	•••	2,350	300	, ;		257	21	1,949	342	1	
Major Group	96	Ü	2,350 61	280	::	::	•••	• •		• •	2,356 61	300 i	1	•	257	-21 1	1,540	342	148	17

TABLE SAV-DIDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEK AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PRESONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN MON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—cond.

	Branch of Ind	untry				W	ochen	at Hou	mehold	Industry	, .	We	rhers in	Non-l	ounsh	old Inda br S	stry, 1	Frade, B	whom, j	Products	•
	Branch of Ind Division and I Group of Ind Standard Ind Classificati	gajor lian	Darret	Total W	orbers	Tota	J	Emplo	yes	Other	M	To	-	Respi		Empl		Single W			locker
	Classificati	00	Rural Urban	Males P	emales	M	7	M	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	4	M	F
	3		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
									iganj			ATION									
	All Divisions		Ü	1,767	721 546	279 236	204 62	24	Ġ.	257 204	204 53	1,003 7,529	517 464	245	1	1,451 2,900	114 239	2,064 3,001	343 305	#	15
	Division	0	R U	209 62	16 3		.,	::	::		•;	208 62	16 2	::	••	12	••	132 34	16 2	75 16	::
	Major Group	01	R U	· i	• •	• •	••	••	••	••	••	·i	••	••	• • •	·i	••	••	::		••
		02	R U	6	::	••	••			• •		6		• •		••	••	6	*	••	•••
		03	R	1 88 35	16	•	••	••		••		188 35	16	••		••		114 19	16	74 16	• •
		04	R	15 26	's	1	'í		••	1	··	14 26	ż	••	••	 11	••	12 15	ż	1	••
	Division	,	R	· ;		••	•	••	••	••		· , ,		••	••	';	••	•• .		•••	••
	Major Orous	10	R	· ,	••	••	••	••	•••	••	••		••	••	••		••	••	••	••	••
	Division	2 6/ 5	U R U	557	 921	 278	204	 22	••	 256	 204	7 279	 117	••		19		 220	 75	 40	 37
	Major Group	20		1,325 43	<i>136</i> 115	238 40	61 77	34	9	<i>204</i> 40	52 77	1,087 3	75 38	40	••	423	23 1	502 2	48 24	<i>122</i> 1	13
		22	R U R	317 23	53	62 7	27 3	iż	ġ	50 7	18 3	255 16	26 4	ii	••	197	7	25 16	17	22	2
		23	R U	89 143	18 92	10	9	'ż	•••	8 90	9	79	9	ż	::	44	4	29	5	4	
			Ü	44	16	106 38	75 11	16 10	••	28	75 11	37 6	17 5	::		3	· ż	31 3			7 2
		24	R U	iż	::	::	::	••	::	::	::	iż	• •	··	::	· ż	::	Ė	::	••	••
	e (25	R U	::	3	::	3 1	::	::	::	3 1	::	••	••	::	::	::	::	••	••	::
		27	R U	11 1 39	2	19	ż	••	::	13	ż	10 1 26		· is	::	i i	 	10 92	/*	iż	::
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	28	R U	172 159	59 9	53 37	33 9	2	••	51 37	33 9	119 122	26	·;	::	14 19	::	105 8 9	22	ió	4
		29	R U	ż	ż	'n		••	••	· <u>;</u>	••	••	ż				'n	•	·i	• •	
		30	R U	żż	••			••	••	••		żż		·ż	••	iš	••	5	••		
		31	R U	14 39	::	6	••	'ġ		6 5		8 31	••	·i	::	· • •	••	8 26		·ż	••
	17.5	32	R	'i	••	••	•••	••				'i			••	·i	••	••			
		33	R	ii	••	••	••	••	••	•••	••	iò	••	••	••	•	••	••	••	· ·	••
		34-35	Ð	75 207	37 28	96 33	13	3		33 33	13	39 174	24 28	·i	::	29	1	23 133	13 20	16	10
		36	R	59 81	2	24 14	·i	 	••	24 10	·· 'i	35 67	2	·ż	• •	1 22		133 17 24	20 2	11 17 19	
		57	ð	ģ		14	.,	•	••	10			••	 	••		••		••		••
		38			••		•••	 1	••	• •	••	`ģ 	• •	• •	••	`6	••	ż	••	i 	••
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	39	R U R	64 16	i i	1	••	••	••	i 4	••	63 12	i	4	••	33 1	::	żi s	i A	`ś	••
		,	R U	16 128	5	19	`i	ʻ s	•;•	16	'i	12 109	‡	'ś	••	29	::	8 41	*	3 34	::
L	Helsian		R U	77 373	30 30	::	::	,	::	::	••	77 37 3	38	žė	• • •	38 78	10	35 267	20	8	
	Major Group	40	R U	373	36	::	::	• •	::	::	••	77 373	1 38	ż ö	::	38 78	iò	35 267	28	4 8	,
D	Notelon		B		i 7	• •		••	••	::	::	48	ïż	::	••	47	17	· .;	••	. 2	••
	Major Group	50	Đ	16	• • •	• •	•		•••	••		3 16		••	••	3 16	• • •	••	••	•••	••

TARE S.IV INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEE AND GLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT INDUSTRIAL DISCUSTRY AND IN MON-HOUSEHOLD REQUERRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—will.

Breeze of Built	Stry		. *		W	orbars :	at Hou	mbald	Industry	,	Www	ere b	Numb	<u>-</u>	ald Jack	rrice	Ibado, I	when,	Product	•
20074		Burni	Total W	arbors	Total	_	Emp		Ou	ors	Total	-	Employ	-	Busley	**	Single \	Varter I		
C	D .	Urban	Males F	make	M	P	M	F	M	P	M	7	M	7	M	7	×	7	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7		•	10	11	15	13	14	15	16	17	19	19	30
34.2. O		_						RAIG	ANJ PO	EACH	STATION		nd.						4	
Major Group	51	Ü	32 32	iż	••	::	•••	••	••	::	22	iż	• •	• • • •	31	iż	i	* *		
Dicinion	6	Ĉ	1,240 2,629	70 34	••		• •	••	::	••	1,240	70 34	ıšì	·;	120		347 1,629	×	173	13
Major Group	60-63	R	17 233		••		• •	••		••	17 233	••	iż		šš	••	117	• • •	44	•
	64-68	R	1,221 2,292	70 34	• •	••	••	••			1,221	70 34	135	· i	118		1,466	20	172	13
	6 9	R U	104	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						2	• •	'ġ	••	71		26	••		<i>P</i>
Disision	7	RU	92 727	 27			••	••	••	••	92	27	i S	.,	62		43		,5	
Major Group	70-71	R U	72 679			••	••	••	••	••	727 72		1	••	294 25 252	• •	42 405		19	**
	72	R U	679 2	ż ż	••	• • •	•••		••	••	679 2	27 		••	252	••	405 1	żż	17	• • •
	73		8 18	• •	••	••		••		••	18	• •	* •	••	2 18	• •	6	••	••	
N. / / -		R U	40	::	::	::		::	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	40	•••	::	• •	40	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,	::		**
Division	8	R U	1,344 2,564	113 291	::	• •	••	•••	• •		1,564 2,566	113 291	żġ	::	1,179 1,4 60	103 209	347 782	10 72	93	iò
Major Group	90	R U	325 649	64 11	• • •	::	• •	::	• •	•••	325 649	64 11	••	• •	325 649	64 11	••	• •	• •	**
	81	R U	2 39 352	15 92	::	• •	• •				239 352	15 92	::		217 327	12 92	22 14		·i	• •
	82	R U	82 178	9. 34							82 178	34	• •		29 79	6 23	53	11	iò	,,
	83	R U	53 66	2 3	• •			••			53 66	2	• •	••	11	1	50 52	1 5	12	• •
	84	R U	10 77	4					•••		10 77	•	Š		·ė	4	10	'i	• •	• •
	85	R U	·j		• •				••	••	· i	•	,.	••		••	· š		• •	••
	86	R	8	• •	• • •	• •	••	••	••	••	8	•••	••	•••	4	• •	4	• •	••	
	87		12 11	2	• •	••		••		• • •	12 11		• •	• •	10	· ż	2 4		The same	• • •
	86	R U	82 784		• •		::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	••	82 784	'5 17	• • •	••	61 447	14	18			
		R U	612	102	•••		::	::	::	::	[612	102	20	::	567 401	73	757	E.	See.	
	89	R U	32 5 3 3	41	•••	::	:.	•••	::	::	32 533	41			113	2	18 409	W	7	
Division	9	r U	1,215 32	200	••	• •	::	::	••	••	1,215 32	200	• •	••	46 26		1,148	186	77	
Major Group	90	R U	1,215 32	200	<i>:</i> .	• •	::	· ·	••	• •	1,215 32	200	• • •	• •	46 26		1,146	186	28	
							KA	LIAGA	nj pol	ICE S	TATION									
M Divisions		R	2.210 3,157	300 300	54 219	151	兹	'n	84 191	131 27		287 130	136	• •	967 Lenta	## ##	1:44	72	24	1
Medalom	•	R	,	1							7	,	• •	••	5	· ·	2	- 7	• ;	
Major Group	02	e R U	2 }	••		••	••			••	, 1	••	••	••	1	••	••	• • •		• •
•	03		2	••	••	••	••	••	••	• • •	. 2	•••	••	••	••	••	 • • •			
		Ü	ī	::	::	::		•••	••	••	9 1	1	••	•	'i 4	••	•••			• •
	.04 	Ü	i		•	•••	•••	••	••		1	••	::	**		::	••	•	*	::
Volaion	2 44 3	R U	292 711	271 61	54 219	151 29	20	12	54 191	14		120	ï	•••	12	3	200	116	1) 62	3
Major Orong	20	Ü	157	116	5 50	65	*	••	30	65	発	51	7	• •	1	, 5	17	***		**

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Breach of Ind	Majev				v	Vorker	at Ho	اللمطييين	Indust	f y	W	orken i	n Non-	bound	old Indi	sstry, svice	Trade, I	rankness,	Profes	ion
Branch of Inde Division and A Group of Ind	ien		Total	Warkers		tal	Empl	A	Out		To	tal	Easy	loyer	Emplo	·	Single W	orker I	· Valley	4
Standard Indu Classification	nicial.	Rusal Urban	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	7	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	. 15	16	17	18	19	20
, we						3	ALIA	JANJ :	POLICI	E STAT	⊓ON—	ontd.								4
Major Group	22	R U	29 142	34	5 57	23 23	'n	ż	5 50	21 21	24 85	ii	'n	::	42	4	21 21	·4	2 i	ż
	23	R	5	8	1	8	·i		1 3	8	4		••	• •	••	••	4	••	•	••
	24	R	iż	2		1	•			. 1	iż	1			iò		'n	1		••
	25	R		••	••	••	••	••		••		••		••			•	••	••	••
	26		1 2	29	1	 29	••	• •	1	29	. 1		••	••	••	• •		••		••
		R U	••	••	••		::	•••	• • •		••	::	::	••		••		••	•••	••
	27	R U	6 58		11	::	ź	::	9	::	47	· i	4	::	· j	::	29	'i	· ż	•
	28	R U	122 124		24 18	31	Ġ	•••	24 12	31	98 106		••	::	7 10	::	82 92	- 3	9 4	
	29	R U	1		'i			••	·i		1		••	• •	••	• •	1	• •	• •	::
	30	R U	'ė		• •						· .	••	·i			::	i		ż	::
	31	R U	20	••			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			••	13				••		13	••		
	32	R	93 5		26 5			·•	25 5		7	••	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••		.,	••	••	• •
		U	Ī	::		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	::			i	::	••	••	••	••	1	••	••	••
	33	· U	Ġ.	::	4	•••	::	••	4	::	ż	::	'i	••	'i	::	::		::	::
	34-35	R U	15 90	7 3 3	5 5	12 3	••	::	5 5	12 3	10 85	6)	'š	••	••	::	10 #2	61	••	::
	36	R U	25 16		·.		• •	• •	Ġ	• •	25 10	3		• •	5 2	::	19 7		1	::
ng f	37	R U	5	••	'i	••	••		· i		. 5 	••				• •	. 5	••		::
	38	R	10	••	·i	••		••	٠,	••	10		•••		 		10		· ;	
	39	Ü	18 22	••		••	••	• •	1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	17 2 2	• • •	••		1		21	••		••
District		U	54	••	25	::	ż		23	••	29	••	••	••	3 <i>51</i>	 23	·· 26	 71		. ••
Division	•	Ü	150 141	94	::	• •	::	::	••	::	150 141	94 1	.4	::	73	1	54	••	10	::
Major Green	40	R U	150 141	94 1	::		::	::	::	::	150 141	94	4	••	51 73	23 1	98 54	71	10	• • •
Division	5	R U	ii	.;							ii	'∔	••		· 6	::	· 5	٠;	::	::
Major Group	51	R	ii	.,	••		••	••		••	ii	٠.;			·ė		·;	٠.	••	••
Division	6	R	362 1,147	29 20							362 1,147	29 20	żż		65 172		267 673	28 15	30 2 29	1 5
Major Group	60-63	R	38 103		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	••	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	. 38			• •	18	••	15	'i	5 15	
	64-68				• •	••	••	••	••	••	103 394	'i 20	iŝ	••	43 47		32 252			
		R U	324 1,026	29 19	::	• •	::	••	::	::	324 1,026	29 19	ĠÓ	::	116	::	252 65 6	28 14	25 214	5
	69	R U	iŝ	••	•••		• • •	::	••	::	iš	••	••	::	iś	• • •	Ġ	::	••	•••
Division	7	R U	84 306	٠;	••	••	•••	• •	••	••	84 306	٠,٠	٠;	::	82 109	٠;	192 192	٠;	٠,	::
Major Group	70-71	R	57 277	•	••	••		••,	••	••	57 277	.,	4		55 80	·i	192	'n	·i	••
	72	R U	27	•	••	••		••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	27	••	٠.	••	27		• • ;	• • •		
	73		••	••	· • •	••	•••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••
B. 1 1		Ü	29		••	•••	••	••	::	• •	29 	••	•• ,	::	29 210	• • •	• •		••	.••
Division	8	Ü	87] 1,1 90	28 97	••	••	••	• •	••	••	871 1,1 90	26 97	iż	••	710 571	19 75	152 542	9 21	å	ï

TABLE STY—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—unit.

Breach of high	97				14	orbers'	at Hou	nghold	ladustr	7	Wa	rham is	Non-l	denne	ald Indu	ntry.	Frade, B	universe .	Profuni	ind).
Division and	injer Inn		Total W	orkers	To		Empl	A	Out		Tou	1	Emple	eyer .	Emple	7700	Single W	orher.	Yannily V	
Standard Juffer Clearlightics	intel I	Rural Urban	Males Fe	males	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
						K	ALJAG	ianj i	POLICE	STAT	10N	erid.								
Major Group	80	R	156 184	1	• •			• •		• •	136 184	1	• •	• •	156 1 04	;		• •	• • •	• • •
	81	R	133 138	7 25					• ·		153 138	7 23	• •	٠.	143	6 23	10 14	1	· į	• • •
	82	R	28 62	4		••	• • •	• •	••		26	4	•••	• • •	13	1	15	3		
	83	U R	62 24	11	• •	••	• •	••	••	• •	62 24	11	Š	• •	26 1	11	29			
		\mathbf{v}	25	::	• •	•••	::	• •	::	•••	25	::	••	• • •	• •	• •	23 22		· š	
	84	R U	27 8	• •	• •	• •	::	••	• •	• •	27 8	••	• •	• • •	10	• •	13			
	85	R	4				• •				4						1			• •
	86	R	5	• •		••					5				ş	,,	ż	·i	·i	••
	87		8 9	1	••	••	••	••	••		8	1	• •	••		••	1		•	••
		R U	15	`i	• •	::	::	::	• •	• •	15	`i	i.	•••		••	6	`i	• •	
	88	R U	442 251	16 33	• •	• •	• •	• •	::	• •	442 251	16 33	'n	• •	357 158	32	· 46		38	· 'i
	89	R U	23 498	żś					• •		23 498	ŽŠ	· ġ	• •	17 67	· 6	417	iś	, 1	• •
Division	9	R	152	85							452	#5	7		37 17	a I	370 11	77		• •
Major Group	90	<i>U</i> R	29 452	<i>I</i> 85	••	••		• • •		.,	29 452	7 85	2		37	A	370	77	43	•••
go. Group		Ü	29	ï		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•••	• •	29	1	1	• •	17	1	11	• •	••	••
		_					HEM	TABA	D POL						471	1.4	223	22	200	•
All Divisions		R	915 2	113	*	61	1	••	65	61	849 2	52	5	••	4/1	14	323	<i>#</i>	2	٠,,
Distilen Major Group	04	R	2			••		••	•••		2					,,			2	• • •
Distrion	2 84		104	70	66	61	1	.,	65	61	38	,			10		26	.5	2	6
Major Group	20	R	6	32	2	31			2	31	4	1				٠.	2		2	٠.
	21	R	2		2			• •	. 2						• •		••	٠.	• • •	• •
	22	R	1	1	1	1			1	1										••
	23	R	17	15	2	11			2	11	13	4	• •	• •		• •	15		• •	4
	27	R	7		5		• •	• •	.5	• •	2	• •	• •	• •	1	• •	1	• 1		• •
	28	R	52	20	41	16	• •		41	16	11	4	• •	• •	9	• •	2	2		2
	31	R	1	2	1	2	• •		t	2	• •	• •	••	• •	• •		• •	• •	• •	• •
	35	R	3	• •	3		• •	• •	3	• •		• •	• •	• •	• •	٠.	••	• •	• •	
	36	R	8	'	7	• •	1	• •	6	• •	1	• • •	••	••	••		1	* 1	• ••	•
	_{_39}	R	7	••	2		• •	• •	2	••	5	••	• •	• •	• •	, ,	3	, ,		
Division	•	R	30	• •	• •	• •	• •	•:	• •	• •	10	••	7	٠.	10	••	a	* 1		
Major Group	40	R	30	••	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	30	• •	2	• •	10		8	*		
Division	6	R	129	17	• •			• •	• •	• •	129	17	3	••	,		97	17	7 22	•
Major Group	60-69	R	4	• •	••		••	• •	• •	••	4		3	• •	••	• •	1	•		•
	64-68	R	124	17		••	• •				124	17	• •		7	٠.	95	17	22	
	69	R	1		• •				• •	• • •	. 1	••	• •	••	• •	• •	1	•		•
Division	7	R	36				••	• •	••	• •	36	• •	• •		31		4	•		•
Major Group	70-71	R	26			٠,		•			26	• •			21		4	•		
	73	R	10					• •	••	•••	10				10		•	•		. , , ,
Division		R	437	12	••,	•		•			437	12			341	9	85		• "	• •
Major Group	80	R	125	2	••			••		• •	125	2	•••		125	2	••	•	• • •	• • •
- , · · · · · · · · · ·	81	R	63	2	••			•	•	.,	65	Z	••		80	2	5	•	. ,.	,

TABLE BAY-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF BRANCH AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD DUBLISHED, SEATING. BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—

Branch of Indu	etry .				W	orkers s	d Moun	ehold :	Industry		We	aber is	Nea-l	أبحدود	4	rvice	Trade, B		1 K	n spire to
Breach of Indu	ajar lap		Total V	Vorkers	Total	d	Empl	oyee	Oth	en	Total	d d	Žipi	oyer	1		Stages W	4	ارقدد	
Standard Indus Classification	trial A	Rural	Males I	Pemales	M	y	M	P	M	F	M	7	M	y	M	7	THE STATE OF	T'	N	,
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		2	. 3	4	5	6	7 .	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	20
							HEMT	ABAD	POLIC	E STA	TION-	essel.								4
Major Group	82	R	34	6			••		3		34	6		••	18	3	16			•
	83	R	10		••						10	••	• •		1		7	.,• .*	2	
	86	R	3	2			• •	••			3	2			2	2	1	• •		•
	88	R	172		••		٠.		• •		172		••		107		57	••	8	•
	89	R	30								30				28		. 1		1	
Division	,	R	177	14							177	14			72	5	103	9	ź	. •
Major Group	90	R	177	14					••		- 177	14		••	72	5	103	9	. 2	់ង
							ITA	HAR	POLIC	E STAT	TION							*		* - 2 · · ·
All Divisions		R	2,377	769	354	546	29	1	325	545	2,023	223	•		1,012	26	872	175	131	2
Division	0	R	51	1							51	1					98) . 1	5	
Major Group		Ŕ	23								23						18		5	
	04	R	28	1			•				28	1			. 8		20	1		
Division	2 8		548	629	354	546	29	1	325	545	194	83			24		111	73	59	,
Major Group	20	R	61	*131	39	85		1	39	84	22	46			1		20	40	1	
	22	R	1								1						1			
	23	R	26	29	22	29			22	29	4				1				3	
	4 24	R	•	157		122				122		35						32		
	26	R		1		1	٠.			1										
	27	R	21	2	9	2			9	2	12						11	••	1	
	26	R	149	167	106	167	11		95	167	43				6	٠	. 6		31	
	29	R	2	4	2	4			2	4		••								
	31	R	10		2				2		8						8			
	34-35	R	176	136	125	136	17	••	108	196	51	••	••		14		22	٠.	15	
	36	R	45		29				29		16				1	••	, 7 ·		8	
	38	R	5		1		1				4						4		••	
	39	R	52	2	19				19		33	2	••		1		32	1	••	
Division	4	R	36				••		••		36		1		3		31		1	
Major Group	40	R	96								36	••	1		3		31	••	1	
Division	5	R	20	8				• •			20	8	••	••	1	3	14	1	5	
Major Group	51	R	20	8			••				20	8	••		1	3	14	1	5	•
Division	6 2	R	493	56							493	56	7	••	26		411	19	19	:
Major Group	60-63	R	3	••					••		3				2		1	••	••	•
14.7	64-68	R	489	56			••				489	56	7	••	24		409	- 49	49	:
	69	R	1	••			••				1			••	••	••	. 1	•••	••	•
Division	7	R	18					••	••	••	18		••		11		2	••	5	•
Major Group	70-71	R	ni,		••				••		11	••	• •		4	••	2	• •×	5	•
. · ·	73	R	7	••	. • •	• •				••	7		••	••	7		••	••	••	•
District		R	1,096	42	·		••				1,036	42	٠	••	005	22	143	19	7	
Major Group	80	R	201	5	••	٠		400		••	201	3	••	••	201	3	• •	••	••	•
	81	R	234	2	• •	••	••,	• •	••		234	2	••	•••	234	2		••	••	•
\$ 1000 cm.	82	R	58	27		•	••	•	••	•• ,	58	. 27	• •	• •	25	, 10	25	17	••	•
	63	R	42	1	••		• •	••	••	••	42	1	••	••	27	1	14	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	1	••
	84	R	44	• •	••	••	••	••		• • •	14	••	•••		7	••	1	•••	••	•
	86	R	3	1	••		••		• •		3	1		••	2	ı	. 1	••	••	• •
	87	R	4	••						••	4						- \$ ⁶ 1		••	

AT THE AT HOUSEHOLD DEDUCTEY AND IN NON-INCUSTACE ENGLISHED, TRADE, SUBDITION OR SERVICE—MAL.

1	*	. 67			W	mbon å	e Manag	-	ladgaery	· ·	Wes	rboro be	Non-A	بالمسا		1	Draide, M	 ,		
	CALLED TO THE COLUMN		Total 1	Montees	T	real .	E	loyee	O	born .	To	Lei		brer			-			
	5	Urban	Males I	· males	M	_£	N	F	M	F	M	F		F	M	7	M	-	-	Ŧ
)	est o	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	- 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	20
						Ţ.,	PPANE		et www.		 DN		1.	.,		•	,	10	10	
Major Group		R	414	7							414	• ,			357	5	51	12 to 12		
		R	66	1	••	••	••	••	••	••	66	i	•••	••	35	.,	31		•	
Division	•	R	175	33	••					.,	175	33	•••	• • •	u		122	32	•	
Major Group	90	R	175	33						••	175	33	•••	•••	53	1	122	32		
							******					_							. * *	Aug.
All Divisions		12	1,402	502	243	***	25 25	MUNI 7			MOITAT		-				-			
District	0	R	26					•	210	317	1,469	176	21	••	300	21	674	27		and its
Major Group	90	R	1			••		• •	••	٠.	20 1	••	• •	••	,	••	17		ing ing terminal Takan panggal	
	02	R	1	••		•••			••	••	:	••	••	••	•	•••	••	, • • • ,	1	••
	03	R	13			••	•••	• • •		••	13	••	••	••	••	• •	13	\$ P P		• • •
	04	R	9							• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9	••	••	•••	2			••	3	
Division	2 4 3	R	419	373	243	326	33	7	210	317	176	49	5	••	47	••	1 24	•	20	67
Major Group	20	R	60	190	41	161	3	7	38	154	19	29	.,			••	19	, . .		
	21	R	1								1			••	• •	• •	1.00	••	**	29
	23	R	+	23	3	22			3	22	1	1	.,		•	••	••		•	**
	24	R		23		22				22		i		• •	••	••			ı	• •
	27	R	14		10		1	• -	9		4				3	•••		• •	• •	**
	28	R	164	105	92	88	3		89	86	72	17	5		43		24	•••	••	17
	29	R	1		1				1								••		•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	31	R	24		12				12		12						12		• • •	•
•	34-35	R	56	31	22	31	12		10	31	34						12		22	• • •
	36	R	20		12		• •		12		8								••	
	38	R	21	• •	20		14		6		1				• •		1			
	39	R	54	1	30				30		24	1				.,	19		3	
Division	•	R	107								107		•		21		75	••	7	
Major Group	40	R	107								107		4	,.	21		73	.,	, ,	
Division	5	R	,								,					.,	2		,	
Major Group	51	R	3								3		,,	••	• •	•	-	••		•
Division	6	R	285	37	••	• •	••	•	.,	•••		•••	••	••		••	2	**	1	** .
Major Group			243	16	••	• •	•	••	• • •	• •	205	37 16	17	• •	22	• •	167	19	84	10
major Group	64-68	•••	281	18	••	••	••	• •	••	••	281	18	12	••	20	• •	101		1 • 1 •	
	69	R	1	3		• • •	• • •	••	••		1	3	.,	••		••	163	11	4.	7
Division	,			_		••	••	•••	••		•			• •	•••	••	1	••	**	3
Major Group		R R	7	••	••	••	••	• •	• ·	• •	,	• •	••	• •	,	• •	• •	••	• • •	••
major Group	73	R	1	••	••	••	••	• •	••	• •	,	••	••	••	,	**	• •	••	• •	• •
Pal. J. c					••	••	••	••	••	••	•			• •	-	••	••	**	**	**
Major Group		R	727	87	••	••	• •	••	• •	••	727 155	47	•••	••	435	37	220	31	72	25
wedge reach	81 80	R	135 132		••	••	••	••	••	••	133	3	••	••	155 132	3	**	. **.	**	• • •
	82	R R	33		••	, •	••	••	••	, .	35	8	••	**	132	••	•••	•	••	***
	83	R	13		••	••	• •	••	••	••	13		••	••	4		25		• •	••
	94	R	,	••	••	••		••	••	••	7	• •	••	••	2	••		**	**	
	45	2	•	••	• •	•	•	••	•••	••	3	•	••	6	2	•••	1	••	•*	**
	27	R						, .		.,					1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••	**	••
	-	, <u></u>			• • •	• •					17		₹.8	• •	•	• •	-		- 11 - 12	44

TABLE BIV-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

											Worl	kors, in	Non-b	ounehol	d Indus	ry, T	rade, Ba	inem, P	rofessia	
Branch of Indi	falor		·	1474	To		Emp		Industry		Tot		Empl		or Ser	THOS	Single We			orber
Group of Ind Standard Indu Classificatio	ian striai n	Rural Urban	,	Worken Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Ciamiscatio		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						KI	USHM	UNDI	POLICI	E STAT	rion-	entd.								
Major Group	88	R	13:	3 16							133	16	٠	••	61	16	69	••	3	••
	89	R	24	5 60		••		••	••	••	245	60	••	••	73	12	106	28	. 66	25
Division	9	R	11:	9 5	••	••	• •	••	••	••	119	5	••	• •	20	••	97	5	2 2	••
Major Group	90	R	119	9 5	••	••	••	••	••	••	119	5	••	••	20	••	97	5	. 2	••
		,					BANG	SHIH	ARI PO	LICE S	TATIO	N								
All Divisions		R	2,00	332	117	182	16		101	182	1,963	150	25	••	1,015	32	500	90	334	36
Division	o	R	2	1 3		••	••			••	21	3	••	••	4	• •	13	••	4	3
Major Group	03	R	1	. .	••	••	••	• •	• •	••	15	••	••	••	••	••	11	••	4	
	04	R	(6 3	••	••	••	••	••	••	6	3	• •	••	4	••	4 26	14	103	
Division	2 🕊 :	3 R	25		117	182	16	• •	101	182	134	14	••	••	5	• •	1	14	3	••
Major Group	20	R	2		21	64	1	••	20	64	4	14	••	••	••	• •	•	••	2	••
	21	R		2	••	••	• • •	••		••	2 2	••	• •	••	••				2	
	22	R	•	4	2		1	••	1	 21		••	••	••	••					
	23	R	٠		••	21	••	••	••	48	••	••	•••				•••			
	24	R	•		7	48	3	••	4	2	••	••	••							
	27	R		7 2		2	10	• •	49	31	42	••			2		10		30	
	28	R	10		59	31		• •	5		17	••	• • •				1		16	
	31	R	2		5 16	16	••	••	16	16	20						5		15	
	34-35		3		10			••			37				2		8		27	
	36	R				••	•	••	1	•••	3								3	
	38	R	1		5	••			5		7				1		1		5	
	39	R			J	••	••	•	_		71				ő		24		41	
Division	•	R	7		••	•••	••	••	••	••	71	•••	• • •	• •	6		24		41	
Major Group	40	R	7		•••	••	••	••	• •	••		35	20		14		196	25	82	10
Division	6	R	31	2 35	• •	••	• •	• •	• •	••	312	.33	20	••	14	• •		•		
Major Group	60-63	R		5	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	***	5			••	••	••	100	 25	1 81	10
	64-66	R	30	7 35	• •	• •	••	• •	• •	••	307	33	20	••	14	••	192	23		10
Division	7	R		7		• •	••		••	••	7	••	••	••	6	• •	••	• •	,	••
Major Group	70-71	R		1						••	1	••	••	••	••	• •	••	••	1	• •
	73	R		G					••	••	6		••	• •	6		• •	• •	••	••
Division	ð	R	1,19	g 53			••				1,198	5 5	3		951	31	219	18	25	6
Major Group	80	R	18	8							188				188		• •			
Wallet Gloth	81	R	19								190	5			185	5	5			••
	82	R	3						••		37	14			4		29	11	. 4	3
	83	R	2								25				4		19		2	••
	84	R		•	•••						4						4	••	••	••
	85	R		•	••						4	• •	• •		3		1	••	••	••
	86	R	:	3	••		• •				3				••	••	3	••	••	••
	87	R	10				• • •	• • •		.,	10		••		1	••	9	••	••	••
•	88	R	18		••					••	187	35	••		135	26		6	5	3
	89	R	55	0 1	• •		• •	••		••	550	ı	3	••	451	• •	Print.	1	14	••
W.J.Jan	•	R	22	0 13	••	••			•	••	220	43	2		29	1	* 111	35	76	• •
Division			22					••		••	220	43	2	• •	29	. 1	111	33	78	9
Major Group	90	R	44	- ~	• • •	• • •	•••	• •				_								

TABLE IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-BOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROPESSION OR SERVICE—with.

District Control	Ty				•	Vorbes	at Ho	unhok	Indust	ry	Wo	ranco in	Non-h	e terbe	er Si	MAN, 3	rede, Bu	nenem,	- Turkeyle	
		Rural	Total 1	Workers	7	otal	Emp	loyee	Ot	bert	To	لما	Emp	oyer	Empl	9790	Structe W	'orber	Family V	/orb
Clerification	•	Urban 2	Males I		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	1
		•	3	•	5	6	7	8 Index	9 2 -	10		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
LE Divisions		R	14,076	3,000	1,174 113	2,142 19	25 36	.:	1,100	2,141 19	12,000 2,635	718 79	34 11	3	6,136 1,500	쮗	1.000 072	71	724	•
Diolelon	•	#	768 16	100	10	7		• •	10	7	728 16	93			433	64	271 15	27		
Major Group	00	R U	9	6	9	6			9	6	• •		•••	•	••			• • •	•••	
	01	R U	434	65	::	1	•••			1	434	64		••	414	64	20		*1	7
	02	R	ìż	9			••	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		iż	9			•••		iż	7	••	
	03	R	208	17					••		208	17			10		170	17	24	
	04	R	117	3	31	•••	••		31	• •	86 3	3		• •	 9	•••	77 2	3	• •	
ivision	,	R U		•		••				, .		•		• • •		• •	•	•		
Major Group	10	R U		4		• •		• •				4				,,	, .,	•	• • •	
ipision :	2 W 3	R U	1,976 100	2,352 42	1,194 113	2,135 19	25 36	••	1,169 57	2,134	2 €2	217 23		••	33	31	709 93	/67	/00	
Major Group	20	R U	167 117	807	107	748 5	. 5 10	1	102	747 5	267 60 103	39 6		• •	/43 8 92	••	51 7	27 53	29 1	
	22	R	135 26	24	78 19	6	3		75	6	57 7	18	••	• •	16		41	18	7	
	23	R	218	193	152	148	3		149	148	66	45	•••	••	1	33	65	12		
	25	R U	ï	4	1	4			1	4	••	••	, .		••	••	• • •	••	••	
	26	R	i	2	••	2			• •	2	· i			.,	· · ·		••	· •	••	,
	27	R	99 52	19 1	47 9	6 1	5 2		42	6	52 43	13			3	••	45 31	13	•	
	28	R	491 69	1,030 25	315 41	1,000	7		308 30	1,000	176 28	30 17	i		4		131	19	21	1
	29	R U	83	2	6	2	••		6	2	77	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::		•••	•••	77			
	3 0	R	 1 6		1	• •	• • •		1	• •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		'i	•••	ż	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		ż	
	31	R U	30	1	11	ı		•	11	1	19	• •	• •	•	·i	,,	19	•••	ï	
	32	R	·i	••				::	• • •		·i		• • •		i	••	::	••	,,	
	33	R		1		1	.,		••	1					• •		• •	• •	• •	
;	34-35	R	252 4	243	229	204	2		227 2	204	23 2	41	: :		· <u>ż</u>		15	34		
	36	R	238 64	13	75 1	2	·i		7 5		163 63	11	::		26		105 24	11	57 13	
	37	R	10		9	• •			9	• •		••	••		••	• •		• •	• • •	
	38	R	45 19	7	24 4	7	i	• •	24 3	7 	21 15	••			Š	::	15 10		6	
	39	R	206 31	4	79 16	:	iż		79 4	1	127	::		::	14	<i>::</i>	124	• • •	3 2	
rision	•	R	153 92	12	•••				••	••	153 92	12	• •	• •	26 81	,, 	ur H	,	10	
Major Group	40	R	153 92	12	•••	• •	• •		••	••	153 92	12	•••	• • •	31	7	117	5	10	-1,4
iolologo	5	R U	17	•		**	••				17	• •	• •		17	. ,	••		••	· .

TABLE BAY—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD SIDUSTRY AND IN MICEL SOURCESOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—const.

Beamph of Indu	stry				W	ndon's s	nt Hous	chold !	Industry			_,,,, =1	.,		d Indust				Profilesia ***	
Branch of Indu Division and M Group of Indi Standard Indu Classification	ajor an	_	Total We	esters	Ton	7	Emple	yee	Othe		Total		Emp	oyer	Emplo	700	Single W	orber I	·	
Standard Indus Classification	idal I	Bural Urban	Males For	males	M	Y	M	F	M	F	M	P	M	F	M	7	M	P,	M	F
9		2	5	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
							lete	-	Sabeli	riobete-	-contd.				17			•	. 12	
Major Group	51	R U	6	Ť		::	::	••	::	::	17	· 7	::	•••	6	ż	•	5	•	•
iolsion	6	R U	3,423 988	291 22	••	::	::	::	::	::	3,423 900	291 22	29 5		162 271	22	2,786 5 9 0	261	122	
Major Group	60-63	R	202 98	• • •		••				•••	202 98	::	1	••	17 43	::	174 47	••	10 7	
	64-68	R	3,192 863	291 22	••	••	••	••		••	3,192 863	291 22	28 4	3	139 223	żż	2,5 69 541	264	496 115	2
	69	R	29	••	••			••	••		29 7				6 5		23 2	••		
iviaion	,	R	539		••	••	••	••	••		539	1	1		356 63	1	182 26	••		
Major Group	70-71		<i>89</i> 526	1	••	••	••	••	••	••	<i>89</i> 5 <u>26</u>	1	1	••	343	1	182	••		٠
acción Circop	73	R U	74 13	• •	••	••	••	••	••	••	74 13	••	••	••	48 13	••	26 	••	••	
	/5	R	15	::	::	•••	::	::	::	••	15 4,982	107		••	15 4,086	 34	 787	 73	 105	
)i vision	8	R U	1,982 851	107 27	::	::	::	::	::	::	851	27	7	::	602	ĭi.	234	16	11	
Major Group	80	R U	1,073 306	1 2	::	::	::	::	••		1,073 306	2	::	::	1,073 306	2	••	••	::	
	81	R	518 36	2 2	••	::	::	::	::	••	518 3 6	2 2	••	::	484 33	2	31 3	::		
	82	R	347 35	10 2		::		••	::	••	347 35	10 2	::	::	89 13	3 2	255 22			
	83	R	138 11	::	::		• •		::		138 11				91 3	• •	46 8	::	1	
	84	R	30	.,			••	••			30 27	·i			17 5		12 22	·i	1	
	85	U R U	27 14		••	••	• • •	••			14	•	••		2		11 2		1	
	86	U R	2 12	••		••	••	• •		••	2 12	• • •		••	12	••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
		U	4	::	••	••	••	••	• •	••	4 15	••	••	••	4 12		3	•••	••	
	87	R	15 7	••	•••	::	::	::	::	• •	7	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	'i	::	3	18	3 389	60	64	
	88	R U	2,117 330	78 4	::	::	• • •	::	::	::	2,117 3 3 0	78 4	3	::	1,663 213	3	103	1	11	
	89	R	718 93	16 16	::	::	::	• •	::	• •	718 93	16 16		::	643 22	10 2	40 71	6 14	32	
Notsion	9	R	2,21 8 106	193	::		::			::	2,218 106	193			1,023 10 2	<i>111</i>	1,146 3	7 <i>1</i>	49 1	
Major Group	90	R	2,218 106	193	::		• •				2,218 106	193			1,023 102	111	1,146 3	71	49 1	
		Ū		••	• • •		161 4	AIDIII	ו זו מים	OF ST	ATION									
Al Divinions		-	2,257	466	167 113	294 19	6	1	161 57	293 19		172 79	3 11		729	56 25	1,300	110	56 161	•
w. 3. 7	•		2,548	9		19	36	••	37	7		2			-,	2				
loisien	0	R U	11 16	•••	::	••	::	::	::	••	11 16		::	•	2 1	••	15	••	••	
Major Group	00	R U	••	6	• • •			• • •			•••	::	::	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••		•••	••	
	01	R U	#			1	•••	•	; ::		11		::	::				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	
	02	R	iż			•	•••	•	••		iż	••	::		::	• •	iż	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	
	03	R	·i		•	••				::	·		• •	••	••		•	•••	•	
	04	R	·š	•	••		••			•	'ġ	••		•••	- i	••		••	••	
e de la company	2 65 3		373 400	329	 167 113	287	6	• ,	161	206	206 287	33 23	··		•	33	31	23		2

TABLE SAV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—and.

_ 1	(A)								1		Wor		Man b	مستخدم همهانی	 		ا المالية			_
Division and Group of I			Total	Worhers	-	_		levenhole A	-		_				d Indy	and i	rade, Br	Territoria.		<u> </u>
Standard Ind Classificat		Rural Urban	Males	Females	M	intel 	- M	ployee	M	ebon.	,		- Book		Bugi	- Senton	Single \	Weeker	Pendy	Machen
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	· [,	F 10	M	F 12	13	14	15	16	M 17	. F	19	7 Y
							18	LAMPU	R POL		TATION			••	••	••		1		-
Major Group	2 0	R U	117	8P. 1	11	98 5	2 10	1	9	97 5	6 103	٠.	••	••	92				1	
	22	R U	9 26	·i	iė	·i	ėi			'n	* 7		••	.,	٠	••	•	.,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •
	23	R U	114	121	103	88	3	• •	100	88	11	33	• • •	••	•	33	11	••	'i	• •
- A.	26	R	٠:	••	•		••	••	•	• •	••	••	• • •	••	••	••	••	••	••	••
	27	R	14			••				••	7	••	••	••	1	::	::		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •
	28	Ü R	52 61	'i 74	9 25	'i 74	'2 1	••	7	ï	43	::	• • •	::	ii	::	\$1	• • •	ï	. **
	29	Ü R	69 76	25	41	8	11	• •	24 30	74	36 28	iż	'i	••	12	::	34	iż	1	••
		U					::	::	::	.:	76	::	::	• • •	••	::	76 · ·	••	::	**
	30	R U	6	• •	::	•••	::	::	::		Ġ	• •	`i	• •	Ť	••	• •	• •		• •
	31	R U	8 6		2 3			• •	3		6 3	• •	••		٠,	• •	٠,	• •		••
	32	R Ü	·i	••	••		••	••		• •	'i	••	••	••	·i	••	• • •	• •	• •	• •
	34-35	R	13 4	16	6 2	16			6	16	7 2		. •				6	••	1	••
	36	R U	20 64	2	7	2	i	••	7	2	13		••	• • •		••	13	••	:1	••
	38	R U	4	7	2	7		••	ž.	7	2	••	••	••	36	••	24	••		••
	39	R	37	 'á	4	••			3		15 33	••	••	••	` š	••	33 10	••	••	
Division	•	U R	31 <i>87</i>	7	16		12		4	` .	15 #7	,,		••	10		65	••	ģ.	••
Major Group	40	U R	<i>92</i> 87	 7	• •	• •	• •	::	••	••	92 87		• •	• •	#1	• •	11	••	• • •	::
Division	5	Ü R	92	.:	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••	92	•	• •	::	18 81		6.5	::		::
		$\boldsymbol{\nu}$. 6	. 4	•••	::	::	• :	::		· 6	· j		···	Ġ		::	· ;	• •	• •
Major Group		R U	· 6	7	::	• •	••	<i>:</i> :	::	::	È	ŕź	::	••	· i	ż	••	Ś	• •	::
Divinian	6	R U	570 988	107 22	::	••	::	• •	••	::	570 988	107 22	<i>I</i> 5	::	26 271	22	517 390	101	26 / 11	
Major Group	60-6 3	R U	67 98	••	• •	• •	::	••	· ·		67 98	• •	'i	• •	45	••	38 47		5 7	• •
	64-68	R U	494 883	107 22					• •		494 883	107	1		16 223	źź	436 541	101	121	6
	69	R	9 7	••	• •	••	• •	••			9	••	• •		6 5		3 2	••		••
Division	7	R U	258 89					·· .	• •		250	.,		.,	202	•	M M	••	••	• • •
Major Group	70-71	R U	258 74	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	258 74	••	••	••		••		••	••	•••
	73	R U		••	••	• •	••	••	••	••		••	••	•••	48	••	36 36	. **	:;	••
Distate			iš	••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••	• •	•••	iš	••.	••	::	iś	::	::	**	::	••
		R U	754 851	31 27	::	• •	::	::	::	::	794 857	21 27	i	• •	424 402	11	300 234	15 1 6	77	**
Major Group	80	R	187 306	ż	::	::	::	••	••	••	167	ź	::	••	187	ż	::	**	••	::
	81	R	67 36	1 2	••	••	::	• •		••	67 26	1 2	::	::	65 25	1 2	4	••	••	**
	2	B	176 \$5	1 2	::	••	::	<i>::</i>	••		176 85	1 2	••	::	19	ż	발		5	**
	83	8	45	••		••	•		••	<i></i>	48		9+ ac		14	::	25	••		
Part II	9					• •							• •		, .			•		

TABLE BAY—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

					,: 94 1	/	at 13a.	الدرامه	Industry		Work	ers in	Non-b	ounehol	d Indus	try, T	rade, Bu	ines, P	rofemic	
Branch of Indu Division and M	MOT		Total We	-t	Tou		Emple		Othe		Tota	1	Emplo	yer	Emplo		Single W	orber F	Wyllen	orbor
Group of Indi- Standard Indus Classification	en trial	Rurai Urban	Males Fe			-	M	- V	M	F	M	7 ~	M	F	M	7	M	7	M	F
Camming Proces	•	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 🐇	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			-			16	SLAMP	UR PC	LICE :	STATIC	ON-conc	u.								
Major Group	84	R	12	·i							12 27	'i	::	• •	6 5		22	'i	1	• •
•			27	1	••	••	••	••	••	••	14	•	•		2		11		1	
e de la companya de l	85	R U	14	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	2	••	••	••	• •	••	2	••	•,•	• • •
	86	RU	.4	• •		• •	• •		••	::	· i	::	::	• •	4	••	::	::	, ::	
	87	R	· j				• •		::		· j	• •	·i		ż	••	ż	::	• ::	•••
	88	R	206	14	••	••	••	••	••	.:	206	14	1		85	·.;	105 103	14	15 11	••
		U	330	4	••	. • •	••	••	••	••	330 49	4 5	9 1	••.	213 44	<i>5</i>	4	•	•••	••
	89	R U	49 93	5 16	••	::	::	::	::	::	93	16	.:	::	22	2	71	14	••	•••
Division	9	R U	284 106		::		• •	••	::	• •	284 106		::	• •	56 102	- 2 ··	222 3	::	6 1	::
Major Group	90	R	284	2	••						284	2			56 102		222 3	• •	6 1	••
		Ü	106	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	106	••	••	••		••	•		-	
							KAR	ANDIG	ні РО	LICE S	STATIO	N								
All Divisions		,R	3,969	427	223	241	11	••	212	241	3,746	186	12	••	2,219	18	-	155 //	301 15	13
Division	0	R	100	11	••	• •	••	• •	••	••	100	11	••	••	18	••	67			••
Major Group	01	R	. 11	••	••	••	• •	• •	••	••	11	••	••	••		• • •	11		15	• • •
	03	R	65	11	• •	• •	••	••	••	• •	65	11	• •	••	9	• •	41	11		•••
	04	R	24	••	••	• •	• •	••	••	••	24	••	••	••	9	•	15	65	6	11
Division	2 8	3 R	373	318	223	241	11	••	212	241	150	77	• •	••	1	,				
Major Group	20	R	30	193	12	156	••	• •	12	156	18	37	••	••	••	••	18	36	••	1
	22	R	6	• •	6	••	3	• •	3	••	••	••	••	• •	••	• •		••	••	
	23	R	36	17	10	17	• •	••	10	17	26	••	• •	••	••	••	26	••	••	• • •
	27	R	28	• •	23	••	2	• •	21	••	5	••	• •	••	• • •	• •	5	7	2	
	28	R	96	38	48	27	4	••	44	27	48	11	• •	••	i	• •	45			
	31	R	9	••	7	••	••	••	7	••	2	••	• •	••	••	• •	2	20	••	
	34-3	5 R	70	64	67	37	2	• •	65	37	3	27	••	••	••	1		20	4	
	36	ĸ	62	2	26	••	• •	• •	26	••	36	2	••	••	• •	• •	32	_		•
	38	R	13	• •	11	••	••	• •	11	• •	2	••	• •	••	• • •	• •		••	••	• •
	39	R	23	4	13	4	••	• •	13	4	10	••	• •	••	••	• •	10	••	••	•
Division	4	R	29	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	29	••	••	• •	••	• •	. 29 . 29	••	••	
Major Group	40	R	29	••	• •	••	••	••	• •	• •	29	••	• • •	••		• •	400	34	197	
Division	6		724	34		••	• •	• •	••	• •	724	34	11	••	23	• •	-		1	
Major Group		1	9	• •	••	••	••	• •	• •	••	9		1	••	 23	• •	480	 34	196	
	64-6		715	34	••	• •	••	••	••	••	715	34	10	••	59	• •			4.	
Division	7		,154	• •		• •	••	•••	• •	••	154	••	••	••	51	•			•••	• 1
Major Group			146	•••	ed ••		• •	. ••	••	••	146 8	••	••		8	•			٠	
	73		8	••	• •	••		••	••	• •	1,638	 24		•	1,590	1.		9	50	•
Division	8		1,638	24	••	••	••	, ••	••	•••	233				233	•				
Major Group			233	••	••	••	, • · · ·	-	••	••	118	••	••	••	109		_		s	
	81	R	118		• • •	••	<i>i</i> .	• • • • •	••	••	27]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		••	27		•	ı		
	82		27	2	••	••	••	•••		,	57 ·	. •	•••	•••	57					
	83		57	r. · ·	•••	••	••	••	••	••	5	••	••	•••	5			,		•
2 W	; 84 ~~	R	5	• • •	••	••	••	••	••	••	6	••	•		6				·	
	875	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	6	••	W* .**	**	••	••	••	•	1				1					•
· 1	87	R	1. " I		• •	• •	• •		••	••	•	• • •	• • •	• • •	_					

TABLE SIV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-BOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROPESSION OR SERVICE—with.

								٠.			Wes	kara ka	Name	سلمسين	ld lude	Mrv. "	hade. Bu	خينوار	Product.	•
Branch of Su Division and Group of St Standard Just			Total V	Voeto-	To	Vorbers		·		-			-		***************************************		Irada, Bu			
Standard Ind Classificati		Rural Urban	Males F		- M	- P	Empi	F	Oth M	F.	Total	-	- Empl	oyer .	Emple	Para .	Strub W	-		-
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Major Gro	ap 88	R	1,016	16			AKAN	DIGHT	POLIC	CE STA		entl.						_		
*	 89	R	175	6	••	••	••	• •	**	• •	1,016	16		• •	953	12	36	•	27	
Dividen	•	R	951	10	••	••	••	• •	••	• •	175	6	1	• •	139	2	15	. 4	20	• • •
Major Grou	-	R	951	40	••	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	951	10	• •	••	500	*	3.50		. 33	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	gr .707		331	₩.	••	••	~**		•••		951	40	• •	••	586	2	330	36	33	2
All Divisions			2,945	547	193		CPI	OPRA	POLIC					_						
Division	o	R	435	62		313	••	•••	193	313	2,652	234	17	3	1,271	166	1,118	4.0	205	21
Major Grou		R	412	62	••	••	••	••	••	• •	433	62	••	• •	412	62	23	. • •	• •	* ***
major Orio	03	R	11		• •	••	••	• •	••.	• •	412	62	••	• •	412	62	••		• •	• •
	04	R		••	• •	••	••	••	• •	••	11	• •	••	••	••	• •	11	• •	• •	**
Division	2673		12	• • •		•••	••	••	•••	••	12	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	12	• •	••	• •
			280	314	193	313	••	••	/93	313	87	,		• •	• •	• •	,5	1	42	••
Major Gross	-	R	6	220	6	220	• •	••	6	720	• •	• •	• •	٠.	• •		• •		• ••	••
	23	R	26	9	26	9	••	••	26	9		• •	• •	• •	• •	٠.	, , ,	•	••	••
	27	R	2	2	2	2	••	••	2	2	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	• •	• • •	••	• •
	28	R	104	46	88	46	••	• •	86	46	16		• •	- •	• •	٠.	• •	• •	16	• •
	29	R	1	1	1	1	••	••	1	1	• •	٠,	• •	• •	• •	• •		• •	••	• •
	30	R	1	••	ı	••	• •	• •	1	••	••	• •	••	• •	• •		. •	• •	• •	• •
	31	R	2	••	2	••	••	• •	2	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	• •		
	33	R	••	1	••	1	••	• •	• •	1	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	••	••
	34-35	R	20	35	15	34	• •	••	15	34	5	,	••	• •		* *	1	1	•	• •
	36	R	62	••	9	• •	••	• •	9	••	53	* *	• •	• •		• •		• •	53	**
	38	R	10	• •	• •		• •	• •	• •	••	10		• •	• •			4	••	6	
	39	R	,46	••	43	••	••	••	45	• •	3	• •	• •	••	• •		••	• •	3	••
Division	4	R	9	2	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	9	2	• •	• •	٠,		5	2	•	••
Major Group	40	R	9	2	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	Ð	2	• •	• •	• •		5	2	4	
Division	5	R	15	••		• •	• •			• •	15		• •		1.5	• •			• •	**
Major Group	51	R	15	••		••		• •	• •	••	15	••			15					••
Division	6	R	893	52	• •	••				••	893	52	16	3	58		689	30	130	15
Major Group	6 0-63	R	8	••					• •	••	8						6	••	t	••
	64-68	R	863	52	• •	••		• •	• •	• •	861	52	16	3	56		661	34	128	15
	69	R	2	••	• •		••				2			• • 5		٠.	2			
Division	7	R	3	••	••	••	• •			••	5	••	1	• •	1	• •	,1	• •		
Major Group	70-71	R	2	••	••		• •	• •	••	••	2	.,	1		• • • • •		1	• •		••
	73	R	1	••	• •			٠.,	• •		1				ı		*4,	.,		• •
Division	8	R	925	ä			• •		••	••	925	8	٠.		757		145	3	23	
Major Group	80	R	280	ı	••						280	1			280	1			••	••
	81	R	114	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	114				106		8		••	••
	82	R	51	3			••		••		51				15	1	36	7	••	
	83	R	14	••	••		••			••	14				3		10		1	••
• * · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	84	R	9	••	••	••		••	••	••	9	••	••	• •	3	• •	6	.,	••	••
	86	R	2	••	••	••	••	**	••	••	. 2	••	••	••	2	* *		•••	••	,
	87 86	R	12 134	••	44	• • P.S	• •	***		***	12 134	••	••	••	11 54	• •	99 ·	• •	11	. • •
	89	R	309	4	••	••	•••	••	••	••	309	4	••		203	3	: 15	1	11	**
Dinision	9	R	205	109		••	**		••	••	285	100			20	AU .	. 250			
Major Group	90	R	285	109	••		••		•••	••	283	109			20	98	************************************	1	. 1	

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—concid.

Brench of Indu	stry				. W	/orbers s	t Hou	mbold	Industr	,	Work	ere in	Non-bo	odina.	id Indos or Se	rvice	rade, Bu	duces,	Profesio	
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Clauditation) CLINT	Urbes	Males F	emales	M	F	M	F	M	F	, M	F	M	7	M	F	M	7	×	F
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3 8						(GOALI	POKH	AR PO	LICE S	TATION	ı								
All Divisions		R	4,025	1,000	501	1,294			505	1,294	4,294	226	2	••	1,917	18	2,206	200	129	3
Division	0	R	222	18	40		••	••	40		102	18	•••		1		172	16	9	, ,
Major Group	00	R	9		9	••		• •	9	••	••	••	••	••	••		••	••	••	•
•	02	R		9		• •	••	••			••	9	••		••	••	••	7	• •	:
	03	R ::***	132	6			••	• •	••		132	6	••	••	1		122	6	9	
	04	R	81	3	31	••	••	••	31	••	50	3	• •	••	••		50	3	••	
Division	1	R		•		••	••	••	••	<i>:</i> .	••	•	••	••	••	••	••	•	••	•
Major Group	10	R	••	4	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	4	••	••		••	••	4	••	•
Distrion	2 6 3	R	950	1,400	551	1,294	8	••	543	1,294	399	106	• •	••	31	• •	358	96	10	10
Major Group	20	R	114	296	78	274	3	••	75	274	36	22	••		8	••	*27	19	1	:
	22	R	120	24	72	6`	••	••	72	6	48	18	••		16	••	32	18	••	
	23	R	42	46	13	34	••	••	19	34	29	12			1		28	12	••	
	25	R	1	4	1	4	••	••	1	4	••	••	••	••	••				••	
	26	R	••	2	. • •	2	• •	••	••	2	••	••			••			••	••	
	27	R	55	17	15	4	3	••	12	4	40	13	••	• •	3	• •	33	13	4	
	28	R	230	872	154	853	2	••	152	853	76	19	• •	••	2		72	12	2	:
	29	R	6	••	5	••	••	••	5	••	1			••	••	• •	. 1		••	
	31	R	11			••	••	••	• •	• •	11	••		••	••		11			•
	34-35	R	149	190	141	117	••	••	141	117	8	13	• •	••			5	13	. 3	
	36	R	94	9	33	••		••	33		61	9		••	1		60	9	• •	
	37	R	10		9	• •	••	••	9		1				••		i	••	••	
	38	R	18	••	11	• •	••	••	11	• •	7	••		••	••		7	••		
	39	R	100	••	19	••	••	••	19		81				••		81		• •	
Division	•	R	28	5	••	••	••	••	••	••	28	3			8		18	1	2	
Major Group	40	R	28	3			••	••	••	••	28	3			8		18	1	2	:
Division	5	R	2	••		• •	••		••		2	••			2					
Major Group	51	R	2	••		••			٠.		2				2		•,•	••	••	
Division	6	R	1,236	98			••	• •	••	••	1,236	98	1		55		1,087	95	93	:
Major Group	60-63	R	118	• •	••	••	••			••	118	••			13		103	••	2	
	64-68	R	1,100	98	••		••		••	••	1,100	98	i		42		966	95	91	2
	69	R	18	••	••	••	••	• •	••		18			••	••		18	••		•
Division	7	R	124	1	••		• •	• •		••	124	1		••	94	1	30		••	
Major Group	70-71	R	120	1	• •		••			• •	120	1	• •		90	ł	30	٠.,	••	
	75	R	4	••	••	••	••	••	••		4	••	• •	• •	4		••		••	
Division	•	R	1,665	54	••	• •	••			••	1,665	54	1		1,375	8	277	46	12	
Major Group	80	R	373		••		••	••	٠	••	373	••	• •	• •	373		••	••	••	٠.,
	81	R	219	1	••	••	••	••	••	••	219	1			206	1	13	••	••	
1	82	R	93	4 2	••		• • •	••		••	93	4	••	• •	28	1	65	3	••	
	83	R	24		••	••	••	• •	••	••	24	••	••	• •	13		. 11	••		••
	84	R	. 4	••	•;•	••	**	••	••	••	4	••	••	••	3	•.•	1	••	••	••
	86 87	R R	2	••	••	••	••			•••	4	••	••	••		••	•	• •	••	••
	88	R	761	48	•••	••	••	••	2,.		2 761	48	••	••	571	•	2 179	42	11	**
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Milaton,	•		698	62		••	••			• •	690	42	••		351	9	344	30	3	5
Major Group	00	R	-	42		,			••	•	696	42	••		351	9	344	30	8	5

TABLE B-V-OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

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TABLE B-V-OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION-OMM

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TABLE B-VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN

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					To	nal Work	ers		literate rkers	Literate out educ	ational	Prima Junior	ry or Besic	Matric or H Secon	icher	lome n	cal dip- ot equal syrec
Occupationa	l Divis	ion 1	No.	Age-group	Persons		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Feenales	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
															WI	ST DO	IAJFUR
All Divisions				Total	24,000	23,323 363	1,486 27	15,965 63	427	6,200 54	116	6,142	118	2,251	93	44	2
				0—14 15—34 35—50 00+ Age not stated	12,760 18,487 1,002	11,971 10,037 952	780 626 50	7,171 645	325 99 2	2,079 2,776 291	73 42 1	3,175 2,764 194	85 33 1	1,149 1,025 77	83 10 	26 19 3	*
Division 0	-			Total	2,540	2,231	309	2,133	282	284	41	435	70	712	79	32	1
				014 1534	::	• • •	::	887	230	85	34 7	134	46	345 324	żi 8	i 5 14	ï
				3559 60+	••	::	••	1,040 206	51 1	161 38	••	249 52	23 1	43	••	3	::
				Age not stated	• •	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••
Division 1				Total 014	771	764	7	664	7	145	• •	160	2	157	- 1	4	::
				15—34 35—59	::	::	::	271 375	5 2	53 84	• •	70 88	1	63 90	1	4	• •
				60 + Age not stated		::	::	18		8	• •	2	• •		••	• •	•••
				Age not stated	••									740			,
Division 2	•	•	•	Total 014	2,328	2,302	26	2,208	17	414		745	::	746 434	11 iò	4	i 'i
				1534 3559	::	• • •	• •	1,116 1,005	14 3	166 214	ż	335 375	• •	299	10 1	i	
				60 + Age not stated	::	::	::	85	• • •	32	::	35		13	••		::
Division 3				Total	7,431	7,342	89	5,746	18	2,674	13	2,688	5	320		2	
Division 2	•	•	•	0—14 15—34	••			17 2,805	 9	1 248	· .	1 962	•	158		::	• •
				3559 60+	::	••	::	2,706 218	8	1,279	7	1,249	1	152 10	••		
				Age not stated	•••	::	::	2.0	.:	•••	.:	::	::		••	••	••
Division 4				Total	243	238	5	88		64		22		1			••
				014 1534	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	• • •	44		27	••	iė	::	··i	::	::	••
				35—59 60+	••	::	::	38 6	::	31 6	::	6	::		::	::	••
				Age not stated	••	••	•••	• •	••	••	••	••	•••	••	••	••	• •
Division 5				Total 014	5	5	••	5	••	4		1				• •	
			. *	1534 3559	• • •	::	::	· 5	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4	::	i				• •	
				60 +	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::		• •	
				Age not stated	••	••	••	••	••	••							
Division 6	•	•	•	Total 014	1,094	1,089	5	643		287		270	.,	58	••	•	
				15—34 35—39				390 247	2	174 110		173 95		26 31	• • •	2	::
				60+ Age not stated				6			••		• •		• •	••	•••
						0.400	coo.	0.010			94	1 220	32	95		1	
Division 7-8		•	•	Total 014	7,034	6,432	602	2,918 27	66	1,573	34 38	1,230	32 27	43	•••	·i	::
				1534 5559	• •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,693 1,125	50 16	900 603	23 11	738 465	5	49 3	::		••
				60+ Age not stated	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	73	::	49 · ·	••	21	::		::	::	::
Division 9	_			Total	3,249	2,807	442	1,473	35	717	25	562	8	147	2		
	•	•	•	014 1534				17 826	15	17 404	iò	325 229	1	żί	'i	••	
				3559 60 +	::	::		597 33	19	274 22	15	229		73 3	1	••	::
				Age not stated	::	•	•••		::		::	• ••	• • •	••	••	••	••
Division X				Total	114	113	, 1	87	••	38		29	••	15		••	••
				0—14 15—34	• •	••		49	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	iš	••	żi	•••	9		::	• •
				3559 60+	::	••	• • •	38	••	20	::		• •		• •	••	• •
				Age not stated	• •	• •	• •		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		••

THAN CELTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND URBAN AREAS ONLY

Educational Levels

								mcational							,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Non-techn	de ed	or nost-	ty degree				Technic	al degree	or diplor		^		t-graduate	degree			-
to depri	Section 1	degree o	ther than I degree	Engi	incering	Mo	dicine	Agric	ulture	Veteri	nary and irving	Tech	nology	-	chine	-	here
dales F	-	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males		Malen	Females				Females	Males	Permi
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	3
FIRSCT																	
200	37		46	•		53	1	4		2		1			14		
206	32	33i	ái			13 31		Ä	• •	i		:		20 61			,
197 17		314 51				9			• • •					3	٠.	•	•
••	••	••	••	• 1		• • •	••	•••	••	••	•••	•	,				
182	34	380	42	:		51	1			2	.,	:		59			
92	29	184		•	١	i:				i				• •			
77 15		151 45	••			ć	•	::	• • •					2		:	•
••	••	••	••	•	• ••	•		••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•	, ,,				
54		130				:		4				:		10 'ż		•	
23	::	52	3	:		:		4		• •		:				•	
29 2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	76 2		:												•	
••	••	••	••	•		•		•						1			
188	3			:			1 	• •	• •	• •						:	•
124	Š			:					• •	• •			: ::				
62 2	::	3								• •							
••	• • •	•	•••	•													
34			,				1	••	• • •	:			. :				
20 14		- 1	9			•	i ::	::	• •	•						•	
• •			٠.				: ::	• •	• • •								:
••	••	•															
1								• • •		:							:
i																	:
		. •					: ::										•
••											. ,						
<i></i>	•							• •	• • •		: :						:
• •	•		: ::		:: :						: :		• •				•
	:												• • •				•
			1		1 .								• •				
12 `7	:		<u>.</u>														•
5	:		4											: :			•
••	:											•	•• •	•		•	•
10			7	_	1 .										: :		•
9	:						:	. •					i :				
1	:	•	5	•			· · · · · · · ·							: :		,	• •
••	:	:	: :	•							., ,	•					
19		. :	27 .						. :						1 . i :		• •
ió		•	iš :		:: :							:					••
9		•	17 . 15 . 12 .	•	:		:		: :							:	• •
::		••		•	••	••	••		•								
			5 .			. •	:										• •
• •		••	'i :	:		•					••	• •	••	• •		•	• •
•	•	•	•	•	••	· ·		: :	: :		••	•	••	••	.,	•	•••
		• •	•• . •	•	••	••	••										

TABLE B-VII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (I) AS CULTIVATORS (H) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (H) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (I) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (H) AS CULTIVATOR OR (H) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

									<u> </u>		Seconda	wy Work		
	9,4	ncipal	W						I-At Ho	unchold stry	II-As C	ditivator	III-As A	gricultural Jourer
Addivator, Agric	ultural l violon a	about	er or	House	shold	Indus	iry	Rural Urban	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(D)	vzeros) &	1963 JANA	(,			2	3	4	5	6	7	
		•						WEST	r denajpur e	ESTRICT				
ultivator .								Rural Urban	4,002	136		••	18,161 40	2,226
grianitural La	bourer	, ,						Rural Urban	261	121	4,321 46	757 	••	••
lousehold lind	motory o	lacel	lod t	y Di	vlotos		4	Resal Urban		•••	453 16	100	242	35
Major Group Ivision	0	•						Rural Urban	••	::	••		4	••
Major Group	00	•			•		•	Rural Urban		••	::		. 1	::
	03							Rural	••	••	••		1	••
	04							Urban Rural			••	••	` 2	••
		•	•	•	•			Urban Rurai	••	••	453	100	238	35
ivision 2 &		•	•	•	•	•	•	Urban	••	••	16 97	 71	8 18	13
Major Group	20	•.	•	•	•	•	•	Rural Urban	::	::		••	••	
	21	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rural Urban	::	::		::	••	••
	22	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rural Urban	::	::	11 3	::	16 1	• •
	23	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rural Urban	•••	::	36 ··	::		• •
	24	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rural Urban	::	::	••		::	••
	27	•	•		•	•	•	Rural Urban	••	••	25 ··	::		••
	28					•	•	Rural Urban	••	••	119 7	25	147 7	15
	29	•					•	Rural Urban		::	 	::	::	•
	31					•	•	Rural Urban		••	10 	••		•
34	-35				•			Rural Urban		••	83 ·	2 	29	
	36				•	•		Rural Urban	::	••	31	••	 8	•
	38							Rural Urban	::		4	••	••	:
	39							Rural Urban	••	••	33 4	••	3	
									Delugahet Subi		_			
Cultivator						•	•	Rural Urban	1,155	51	•••	••	6,155 25	6 7
Agricultural La	ponter				•		•	Rural Urban	68	3	1,425 34	344 	••	:
Howehold Indu	setry cla	mified	by D	livisia	, 100	•		Rural Urban	::	•••	179 16	36	75	
Division	0					•	٠.	Rural Urban	••	••	••	• •	3	•
Division 2	& 3						•	Rural Urban	••	***	179 16	56	72	
	-							Urban		**	10	••		

TABLE E-VII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (i) AS CULTIVATORS (ii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (iii) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) AS CULTIVATOR OR (iii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER—conid.

				Seconda	ary Work		
Principal Work		I-At I	lowehold wetry	II-As C	haltivator	111-A: A	pricultural
Calcivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division and Major Group)	Rural Urban	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Pender
1	2	3	4	3	•	7	
	н	LLI POLICE S	TATION				
Cultivator	. Rural Urban	47	2	••	• •	677	86
Agricultural Labourer	. Rurai Urban		••	243 5	55	• •	••
Household Industry classified by Divisions	. Rural Urban	•.•	::	14	•	2	**
Division 2 & 3	. Rurai Urban	::	::	14	4	2	•••
·		RGHAT POLIC		-	•		
Cultivator	. Rural Urban	255	27	••	• •	2,071 22	438
Agricultural Labourer	. Rural Urban	4		201 29	32	••	••
Household Industry classified by Divisions	. Rural Urban		••	14		22	**
Division 2 & 3	. Rural	••	••	14	••	22	• •
	Urban	••	••	••	••	**	••
		RGANJ POLIC				1.070	171
Cultivator	. Rural	243	17	***	141	1,070	
Agricultural Labourer	. Rural	11	••	404	151		·· 7
Household Industry classified by Divisions	. Rural	••	••	95	46	27 3	
Division 0	. Rural	••	••		48	3 24	,
Division 2 & 3	, Rural	••	••	95	46	44	
	GANGA		ICE STATION				
Cultivator	. Rural Urban	351	•	••	•••	1,304	75
Agricultural Labourer	. Rural Urban	32	2 	407	1 6 	::	**
Household Industry classified by Divisions	. Rural Urban	••	••	43 15	••	21	• •
Division 2 & 3	. Rural Urban		••	43 15	••	21	**
	TA	PAN POLICE	STATION				
Cultivator	, Rural	259	1			1,033	103
Agricultural Labourer	. Rural	20	••	170	92	••	• •
Household Industry classified by Divisions	. Rural		••	13	•	3	
Division 2 & 3	. Rural		• •	1.3	6	. 3	•
	•	Raignej Subi	Mylalen				
Cultivator	. Rural Urban	2,233	70 	••	**	7,803 15	1,185
Agricultural Labourer	, Rural Urban	101	37	2,151 12	267	**	**
Household Industry elastified by Divisions	. Rumi Urban	- ::	••	175	30	70	18
Division 2 & 3	. Rural Urhan	••	••	173	20	70	10
	Urhan	••	••	••	••	**	

TABLE B-VII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (I) AS CULTIVATORS (II) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (III) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (III) AS CULTIVATOR OR AND BY SECONDARY WORK (I) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (III) AS CULTIVATOR OR (III) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER—contd.

				Secondar	y Work		
<u></u>		I-At H	ousehold dustry	II-As C	ultivator	III-As Agr Labo	ricultural user
Principal Work Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry	Rural Urban	Malos	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(Division and wrster Creaty)	2	3	4	5	6	7	*
1			am + 577 ON				
	RAIG	ANJ POLICE				1,690	179
Cultivator	Rural Urban	464 	33	::	::	15	• •
Agricultural Labourer	Rural Urban	19	1	627 12	69	::	••
	Rural	••	•	49	10	10	6
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Urban	••	••		10	10	6
Division 2 & 3	Rural Urban	••	••	49 		*	••
	KALL	aganj p olic	E STATION			•	
		206	••	••		1,406	344
Cultivator	Rurai Urban		::	••	••	••	••
Agricultural Labourer	Rural Urban	••		58 		::	••
	. Rural			2	1	. 8	2
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Urban		• •	••	••		2
Division 2 & 3	. Rural Urban		::			3 ••	
	нем	TABAD POLIC				926	28
Cultivator	. Rural	110	10	••	••		
Agricultural Labourer	. Rural	11	••	87	24	••	
Household Industry classified by Divisions	. Rural	••	••	3	• •	4	••
Division 2 & 3	. Rural	••	••	3	••	4	••
	ITA	AHAR POLICE	STATION				
O Milana	. Rural	531	11		••	1,628	171
Cultivator	. Rural	21	5	639	51	••	••
Agricultural Labourer	Rural			49	2	34	9
Household Industry classified by Divisions .	. Rural			49	2	34	9
Division 2 & 3							
	KUSI	HMUNDI POL	ICE STATION			1,154	105
Cultivator	. Rural	725	1	••	••	•	
Agricultural Labourer	. Rural	35	••	234	30	••	
Household Industry classified by Divisions	. Rural	••	••	52	••	18	••
Division 2 & 3	. Rural	••	••	. 52	••	18	••
	BAR10	ioguiuadi d an	LICE STATION			,	
	D1	- 197	15	••	••	999	356
Cultivator	, Rural	15	31	506	92	o de la compansión de	4.
Agricultural Labourer	, Rural		••	20	26	1	<u>, </u>
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	• •		20	26	1	1
Polistica B. S. C	. Rural	••	••	•			

TABLE EVII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (i) AS CULTIVATORS (ii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (iii) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) AS CULTIVATOR OR (iii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER—concid.

				Seconda	ry Work		
Principal Work		I-A: H	ousebold	11-As C	ultivator	III-As Ag Labs	ricultural seren
Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division and Major Group)	Rural Urban	Males	l'emales	Malos	Franks	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1	lolampur Subd	iviolen			, 	
Cultivator · · · · · ·	. Rural Urban	614	17	•••	••	4,203	105
Agricultural Labourer	. Rural	112	81	745	146	••	
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Urban . Rural	••	••	99	5	97	10
Household industry Chimeison by Divisions V	Urban	••	••	:	••	-	• • •
Division 0	. Rural Urban	••	• •	• •	• •	t	• •
Division 2 & 3	. Rural Urban	•••	••	99 		96 8	10
	ISLA	MPUR POLICE	E STATION				
Cultivator	. Rural Urban	111		••	• •	1,239	21
Agricultural Labourer	. Rural Urban	24	••	61	•		**
Household Industry classified by Divisions	. Rural Urban		••	9	1	. p	
Division 2 & 3	. Rural			9	1	99 8	1
	Urban	••				•	
	KARA	NDIGHT POLI	CE STATION			1,151	109
Cultivator	. Rural	155	••	166	57	•,•••	
Akticultural Labourer	, Rural	• •	••	7	;	3	• •
Household Industry classified by Divisions	. Rural	• •	• •	7	,	3	••
Division 2 & 3	. Rural	• •	• •	,	•		
	CH	IOPRA POLICI	E STATION				21
Cultivator	. Rural	23	5	• •		773	
Agricultural Labourer	. Rural		2	261	14	••	••
Household Industry classified by Divisions	. Rural	••	• •	31	2	24	1
Division 2 & 3	. Rural		••	31	2	24	•
	GOA	LPOKHAR PO	LICE STATION	N			15
Cultivator	. Rural	325	12	••	••	1,038	
Agricultural Labourer	, Rural	88	79	257	71	41	
Household Industry classified by Divisious	. Rural	••	••	52	1	61	
Division 0	. Rural	••	••	••		1 .	
Division 2 & 3	. Rural	••	••	32	1	40	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

TABLE B-VII PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Additional Wo	Principal ork at He and Ma	ouseho	id Ind	untr	<i>;</i>		Males	Females	Additional Wo	rincipal V ek at Hor and Majo	mehold Indu	itry		Males	Females
•	1						2	3		1				2	.
(6)	WE	rt DE	NAJP	UR !	DESTI	UCT			P. W. Major Group	89				2,400	W
	,		RUR					•	A. W. Division A. W. Division	0	: :	:		2	•••
P. W. Division	•						1,830	142	A. W. Division	2 & 3	•	•	• .	87	'i
A. W. Division	2 & 3		•	•		•	60	••	P. W. Division	•		•		5,793	756
P. W. Major Group	03		•	•	•	•	997	35	A. W. Division	2 & 3		•		61	3 <i>756</i>
A. W. Division	2 & 3		•	•	٠	•	58	• •	P. W. Major Group	90		•		5,793	<i>75</i> 6 3
P. W. Major Group	04		•	•	•	•	352	33	A. W. Division	2 & 3				61	•
A. W. Division	& & 3	•	•	•	•	•	2	• •		_	URBA	N		7,715	%
P. W. Division	2 & 3					•	2,644	828	P. W. Division	6		•		1	
	& 3	·					1		A. W. Division	2 & 3	• •	•		6,916	94
P. W. Major Group	31						118	2	P. W. Major Group	64-68	• •	•		1	
·	2 & 5	•					1	• •	A. W. Division	2 & 3				•	••
•										Be	sharghet Su		1100		
P. W. Division	5	•	•	•	•	•	62	31		_	RURA	.i.		789	28
A. W. Division 2	2 & 3	•	•	•	•	•	7	••	P. W. Division	0		•		58	
P. W. Major Group	50	•	•	٠	•	•	9	16	A. W. Division	2 & 3	• •	•		14	23
A. W. Division	2 & 3	•	•	•	•	•	2	•••	P. W. Division	5	• •	•		5	
P. W. Major Group	51	•	•	•	•	•	59	15	A. W. Division P. W. Division	2 & 3		•		3,345	190
-A. W. Division	2 & 3	•	•	٠	•	•	5	••		2 & 3		•		48	11
P. W. Division	6						9,500	725	A. W. Division P. W. Division	7				201	
A. W. Division	0						÷÷	2 25		2 & 3				1	
	2 & 3	•	•	•	•	•	78 407	25 67	P. W. Division					4,440	363
	60-63	•	•	•	•	•	427	-	A. W. Division	2 & 3				. 33	1
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2 & 3	•	•	•	•	•	16 9,125	652	P. W. Division	•				1,217	183
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	64-68	•	•	•	•	•	9,123	2	A. W. Division	2 & 3				. 44	
A. W. Division A. W. Division	2 & 3	:	:	:	:	:	6i	25	76 W. Division		URBA	ıN			
P. W. Major Group	69		•			•	37	6	P. W. Division	6				. 746	, 4
A. W. Division	2 & 3		•			•	1	• •	A. W. Division	2 & 3				. 1	
m ma material	7						985	1	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		LLI POLICE	STA	TION		
P. W. Division	2 & 3	•	•	•	•	•	1	••		****	RURA		•••		
	70-71	•	•	•	•	•	832	1	P. W. Division	•			_	. 418	31
P. W. Major Graup A. W. Division	2 & 3	•	•	•	•		1	••	A. W. Division	2 & 3				. 18	3 11
A. W. Division		•	•	•	•	·								. 464	36
P. W. Division		•	•	•	•	•	15,235	807	P. W. Division		• •	•	•	. 20	_
A. W. Division A. W. Division	0	•	•	:	:	:	3 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	A. W. Division	2 & 3	• •	•	•	. 382	
A. W. Division	2 & 3	•	٠	•	•	•	141	1	P. W. Division	9		•	•	. 26	
P. W. Major Group	80	•	•	•	•	•	3,352	76	A. W. Division	2 & 3	• •	•	•	• •	,
A. W. Division	2 & 3	•	•	•	•	•	25	••			URB	AN			. 7
P. W. Major Group	81	•	•	•	•	•	2,357	71	P. W. Division	. 6		•	•	. 530	
A. W. Division	2 & 3	•	٠	•	•	•	4		A. W. Division	2 & 3		٠	•	•	1
P. W. Major Group	82	•	•	•	•	•	880	138		BALUE	RGHAT PO	LICE	STATI	ON	
*	2 & 3	•	•	• .		•	2	••			Ni				
P. W. Major Group	84	•	•	•	•	•	194	•		KUMA	rganj po	LICE	STATI	ON	
	2 & 3	•	•	•	•	•	1	••			RUR	AL	en njer		40
P. W. Major Group	88	•	•	•	•	•	5,260	. 403	P. W. Division	5	• . •				4 16
A. W. Division A. W. Division	2 & 3	:	:	:	:	:	22	••	A. W. Division	2 & 3	• •	•	•	• 1 1 1	5

TABLE B-VII PART B-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN MON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY—contd.

**								·•						
and the	Princi	pal W		1_1	-			Additional		al Work	1_4			
	al Work a Sivinitia ea				Kry	Male	Females	Additional (Div	sa grow	Major Gra	Talanati.)	,	Males	Females
		1		-•		2	3	,	1	-	-		2	3
		•				•	-							
4	GANG	ARAM	IPUR	POLI	CE ST	TATION			ITA	iar poli	CE STA	NOIT		
			RU	RAL	•					RU	RAL		*	*
P. W. Division	•					. 271	1	P. W. Division	6		•		480	36
A. W. Division	2 & 3			•		. 58	.	A. W. Division	2 4 3		•	• •		
P. W. Division	6					. 967	36	P. W. Division			•		1,004	42
A. W. Division	2 & 3	•	•	•	•	. 30		A. W. Division	2 & 3		•		•	
P. W. Division	7		•			. 1	٠		KIRRA	AUNDI PO	n ice e	WATHON:		and the second
A. W. Division	2 & 3	•	•	•	•	. 1	٠.		4600111	RUN				
P. W. Division		•	•	•	•	. 1,039		D W D. (NO.	144		727	- 87
A. W. Division	2 & 3	•	•	•	•	. 10		P. W. Division A. W. Division	2 & 3	• •	•	•	4	
P. W. Division	•	•	•	. •	•	. 179		14. 17. 42.0	• • •	• •	•	•	-	
A. W. Division	2 & 3	•	•	•	•	. "			BANGSI	iihari m	DLICE	BTATION		
				BAN						RUR	AL			· \$5.5
		APAN		di CE S	ratic	N.		P. W. Division					1,190	26
	1,	AFAN		RAL	i A i i c	,,,		A. W. Division	2 & 3			• , •	60	
	_		KUI	KAL			. 44	P. W. Division	•		•		220	43
P. W. Division		•	•	•	•	. 695		A. W. Division	2 & 3		•		17	••
A. W. Division	2 & 3	•	٠	•	•	. 3	• • •		10	dampur 1	whdivis	ion		
		Raig	panj S	in beliv	icion					RUF	IAL			
			RU	RAI.				P. W. Division	•		•		736	93
P. W. Division	•	•	•	٠	•	. 313		A. W. Division	2 & 3		•		1	••
A. W. Division	2 & 3	•	•	•	•			P. W. Division	6				3,423	291
P. W. Division	2 & 3	•	•	•	•	. 1,055		A. W. Division	0				44	. 2
	2 & 3	•	•	•	•	•		A. W. Division	2 & 3		•	• •	27	13
P. W. Division	•	•	•	•	•	. 31	1 • · · ·	P. W. Division	•		•		4,900	107
	20.3	•	•	•	•	2,821		A. W. Division A. W. Division	0 1	: :	:	: :	1	**
	2 & 3	•	•	•	•	• -•	3 1	A. W. Division	2 & 3		•		29	••
						5.81	3 337			URI	JAN			
A. W. Division	2 & 3				•	. 79				N				
P. W. Division	,					. 2,356	300		ISLAN	APUR POI	LICE 87 M	TATION		
A. W. Division	2 & 3					. 17	,		KARAN	n Bighi Pa		STATION		
			UR	BAN					•	RUI	RAL			
				vii				P. W. Division	6				724	34
	RA	IGAN]	LOI	ICE !	STATI	ION		A. W. Division	2 & 3				5	. 4.5
			R	URAI	L			P. W. Division	•		•		1,696	24
P. W. Division				•				A. W. Division	2 & 3		•	•	6	***
A. W. Division	2 & 3	•	•	•	٠				СНО	PRA POLI	ICE ST	ATION		
P. W. Divinion	243		•	•	•	-			****					
		•	•	•	•	•		9 W District					-	. 34
	_	•	•	•	•	•		A. W. Division	2 & 3		•	•		3
	2 4 3	•	•	•	•	•			(9/3A1 B)		or rew	STATION		
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		•	1110	RAN	•	•				KOR			منعم	
									•	• •	•		100	5.0
	KAL	JAGA			STA	TION		•••••		• •		•	1.226	96
			-					A. W. Division	0	•		•		7
	HEN	(TABA	ID PC	LICE	STAT	MON		A. W. Division	2 & 3		•	• •	20	8
Nil P. W. Division 2 & 3		3,000	*											
P. W. Divinion	•		•	•		. 12	17	A. W. Division	ĩ		*	•	i	
A. W. Division	RURAL W. Division 2 & 3 W. Division 2 & 3 A. W. Division 2 & 3 W. Division 5 A. W. Division 6 W. Division 2 & 3 W. Division 8 A. W. Division 2 & 3 W. Division 9 A. W. Division 2 & 3 W. Division 10 RAIGANJ POLICE RURAL W. Division 2 & 3 W. Division 3 W. Division 4 RAIGANJ POLICE RURAL W. Division 8 W. Division 9 RAIGANJ POLICE RURAL W. Division 8 W. Division 8 W. Division 8 W. Division 9 RAIGANJ POLICE RURAL		•	• 1	H.,	A. W. Division	2 & 3	• •	• •		23			
the state of the s														

TABLE B-VIII PART A-PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX,

Seeking employment for the Ago-groups 30-34 20-24 25-29 15-19 Total Malos Males Females Females Males Females Males Males Educational Level 13 14 11 12 10 7 8 6 4 5 2 3 · 1 WEST DONAJEVE 117 377 100 15 53 141 357 19 1,255 1,817 221 Total 33 8 44 54 1 256 14 70 409 33 442 Illiserate . 25 2 20 2 92 86 415 34 274 4 449 Literate (without educational level) 34 14 30 72 13 123 421 83 101 6 Primary or Junior Basic . . 727 623 104 1 19 2 22 17 10 75 38 191 30 48 251 Matriculation or Higher Secondary 289 Technical diploma not equal to . . degree Non-technical diploma not equal te degree 8 3 72 4 34 5 AO. 75 University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree 2 1 1 14 6 18 41 50 43 7 Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree Engineering 1 1 Medicine Agriculture Veterinary and Dairying Technology •• .. • • .. Teaching Others .

TROAT AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

	7						7.	-	played be	More but	BOY 648	of emple	Ament or	DG SHORM	ACCE			
	group	3	,							Ą	- Gront	•						
-	Age a	ot stated	T	otal	15	19	2	0-24	25	_34	35	-44	45	59	•	0+	-	
	Salas	Femeles	Males I	Permales	Males Fo	males	Males	Females	Males	Females	Male	Francisc	Males	Females	Males	Festales'	Males !	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	2	3 24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
																	*	
26		•	362		78		4	77	13 14	4 2	. 11	9 11) 11	26	25			**
7 6			153	19	13		1	12	1 4	1	3 4	7	3.5	6	7	1		
•			141	30	22		1	15	3 3	3 (8 5	0 10	16	6	5	2	• •	
			202	21	31		1	93	3 5	3	7 4	3 3	32	4		4	• •	•
		••	60	8	12		1	17	4 1	3 . :	2	8 1	7	••	3		••	***
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	16 16 5	### promp Age 20 Age	### premps Age not stated ### falor Females 16 17 18 26	### groups	### proups Age not stated Total Age not stated Total 16	### Groups Age not stated Total 13— Item Females Males Females	### groups Age not stated Total 15—19	### Groups Age not stated Total 15—19 2 #### Males Females Males Femal	Age not stated Total 15—19 20—24 Age not stated Males Females Males Females Males Females 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 ICE 26	Age not stated Total 15—19 20—24 25 sale Efales Females Males Females F	Age not stated	Age not stated	Age not stated Total 15—19 20—24 25—34 35—44 states States Formales Males Formale	Age not stated Total 15—19 20—24 25—34 35—44 45 Males Females Males Fem	Age not stated Total 15—19 20—24 25—34 35—44 45—39	Age not stated Total 15—19 20—24 25—34 35—44 45—39 6	Age not stated Total 15—19 20—24 25—34 35—44 45—39 60 +	Age not stated Total 15—19 20—24 25—34 35—44 45—39 60 + Age use 5falor Females Males Femal

TABLE B-VIII PART B-PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

						Rural	unemploy	ed by	ducations	levels					
District/Subdivision/		unempl			Illiterate		Liter	rate (wi	thout level)	Prim	ary of Besic	Junior	Matri	above above	
Police Station			Females			Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Yemales .	Persons	Males	Vernales
	Letacus	MI BLOCK	A distance		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	2	•	•				253	25		-	-		203	961	2
WEST DENAJPUR DESTRICT	1,625	1,557	•	500	430	61					494		178	174	1
Balurghat Subdivision .	200	837	21	172	1.55	17	**		, 1	622		_	-		-
Hilli	98 480	98 476		20 63	20 63 20	::	3 50 13	49	i	52 260 38 31	51 254 34	2	107	100	i
Kumarganj Gengarampur Tapan	80 85 115	80 82 101	14		17 35	14	13	11	š ::	31 41	4	! ::	15	15	**
Reignaj Subdivision	661	622	30	294	257	27	140	14	. 1	150	19		•	••	••
Raiganj	206 66 82	206 55 60	ii 22 2	134 34 20 91	134 23	i i 20	24 5 34 29	2 2 2	.	94 10 21 77	3- 11 20 7		19	14 9 7 19	• •
Itahar	216 23 68	214 23 64			6 5		8 49	4		5 2		i ::	:	3	
Balanque Subdivision .	106	94		26	27	7	15	1	•	\$#	8		36	27	/ (8 .
Lilempur Kanndighi Chegen Gestrether	25 34 23 24	25 30 17 24	•	10 6 9	10 3 9		* *		:	13	1	i ::	12	1	

TABLE B-EX PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, Total Non-working population Full time students Household duties

	Total		Total No	on-working po	pulation	Full tim	se students	Househ	old duties
District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural Urban	Age-Group	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
The state of the s	2	\$	4	5	6	7		9	10
WEST DENAJPUR DESTRICT .	Total	Total 614 1534 2559 60 + Age not ctated	200,853 547,425 205,342 104,254 20,875	302,011 267,764 21,229 6,174 6,482	279,661 194,133 194,000 24,383	60,186 57,682 11,362 74 	94,986 25,580 1,342 5	••	22.541 22.544 23.645 14.645
	Rural	Total 0—14 15—34 35—30 60 + Age not stated	819,213 506,935 186,173 97,821 27,557	273,562 247,227 15,725 4,670 5,363	545,431 250,666 176,446 92,951 22,254 376	57,454 40,866 7,605 74 	17,490 17,143 343 3	••	277,224 22,941 162,495 00,450 9,004
	Urban	Total 9—14 15—34 36—59 60 + Age not stated	71,440 40,490 19,189 8,433 3,318	28,429 28,437 5,504 1,304 1,179	43,011 20,053 13,665 7,129 2,139	11,781 8,064 3,667	7,438 6,457 990 2 	::	19,317 563 11,633 6,210 971
Balarghet Subdivision	Rerai	Tetal 014 1534 3559 60+ Age not stated	238,225 144,048 56,145 22,700 9,202	86,522 71,952 5,878 1,579 1,955	157,703 72,996 50,267 27,130 7,247	16,682 13,478 3,264 4 	6,954 6,729 222 3		78,665 4,223 47,468 23,558 2,741
	Urban	Total 0—14 15—34 35—59 60+ Age mot	31,591 17,843 8,549 3,676 1,523	12,644 8,967 2,632 570 535	18,947 8,936 5,917 3,106 988	5,794 3,696 1,896	3,354 3,146 208 		8,963 119 5,410 2,862 572
нш	Rural	Total 0—14 15—34 35—59 60 + Age not stated	20,724 12,697 4,767 2,408 830	7,342 6,334 677 124 196	13,382 6,363 4,090 2,284 634	1,994 1,507 487	761 713 46 2 	::	6,227 271 3,779 1,955 222
	Urban	Total 014 1534 3559 60 + Age not stated	4,265 2,385 1,094 575 213	1,657 1,143 334 107 73	2,608 1,242 760 466 140	645 467 178 	517 451 66 		1,141 42 625 410 64
Balurghat	Rural	Total 0—14 15—34 35—59 60 + Age not stated	61,187 36,594 14,484 7,291 2,746	21,617 18,134 2,292 546 613	39,570 18,460 12,192 6,745 2,133	4,106 2,635 1,468 3	1,475 1,356 119 	••	18,574 810 11,192 5,771 795
	Urban	Total 014 1534 3559 60 + Age not stated	20,339 11,338 5,742 2,298 955	8,369 5,698 1,925 388 358	11,964 5,640 3,817 1,910 597	5,863 2,345 1,520 	2,276 2,169 107	••	5,935 20 3,618 1,863 434
Kumarganj	Rural	Total 014 1534 3559 60 + Age not stated	44,688 27,600 10,198 5,262 1,615	15,066 13,530 939 244 340	29,622 14,070 9,259 5,018 1,275	2,234 2,234 	1,807 1,805 1 1		14,640 1,002 8,788 4,961 489
Gangarampur	Rural	Total 014 1534 3559 60 + Age not stated	52,187 30,977 12,974 6,375 1,855	16,820 15,034 1,026 354 405	35,367 15,943 11,948 6,021 1,450	4,376 3,761 615	1,737 1,711 26	••	18,603 1,312 11,435 5,294 558
	Urban	Total 0—14 15—34 35—59 60+ Age not stated	6,993 4,120 1,713 805 355	2,618 2,066 373 75 194	4,375 2,054 1,340 730 251	1,286 1,088 198	561 585 85		1,867 57 1,167 589 74

BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Decit	s, jedants abled	Retired independ	, rentier or dent means		, vagrants otc.	Inmetes mental an institu	of penal, d charitable utions	employm	souther ent for the time	Persons emple but new out ment and set	HINE WORK
Males	Females	Malco	Females	Males	Females	Malos	Females	Malu	Females	Males	Penales
11		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	#
24.4	200,756 233,120	2,722 34	2,500	1,963	3,872 97	188	29	2,074	157	Land	199
3,496	7,491 8,232	34 30 780 1,459	43 1,825	299 995 597	419 1,651 965	113	30	1,001 348 31	134	**	#
3,996 262	11,473	1,039	1,931	567 2	2		••		•	1	••
210.919	245.219	1,787	2,835	£,794	2,777	29	••	762	1.5	838	7
197,575 6,365	230,027 6,911	34 71		277	78 319 1,906	10 18	••	27 201 120	į	34 35 35	77
3,477	7,579 10,448	1,212	976 1,827	805 547	672		• • •	25	i	42	
257	245	••	• •	2	2				142	1 504	
13,500 12,321 330	15,546 13,003 770	935	164	179 13 26	295 19 100	100 165	29 39	1,292 37 1,040	113	200	żi
411	770 653 1,025	19 200 627	11 40 104	100	145 31	55	•	300	26	23	37
461 5	3		•••							••	•
61.492	70,461 61,971	763	939	721	1,263 13			396 12		400 111 273	10
57 ,499 2,006	2,445	34 45 199	321	19 64 374	113	• •	• •	204 82 18		120	ાં સં
761 1,168	2,482 3,516	485	610	264	754 300	• •	••		••	20	•
56	47				1 58	••	••	622	1. 30	282	13
5,390 4,990	6,403 5,660	541	126 'i	45 2 15	7	••	• •	15 678	24 1	188	3
94 174 132	200 167 307	168 373	29 97	15 16 12	39 12		• •	126		12	
		••	••					• •	• •	••	•
5,148	6,219	68	84	34	91 2		• •	32	••	66 24	
4,827 125 51	5,377 251 256	2 20	i 22	3 17	13 49		• •	27 5	••	33 31 2	* :
134	324	46	61	14	27	••	• •	• •	••		**
1 i 707	11	 49	20	 19	22		••	127	14	110	
664 21	886 749 51	••	• •	2 5	· ;	• •		8 78 35	iò 4	52	
10 12	34 52	8 41	 2 18	6 6	12 6	::	::	36		Ů,	•
		••	• •		• •	• •	• •	43		284	•
16,510 15, 482	18,683 16,291	299 3	395	213	499	• •	• •	205 6 159	•	161	
476 213	843 593		116	20 110 82	32 265 139	• •	• •	18		103 10	
306 31	922 34	211	277			•••				1	
3,600	3,681	413	65	5	1	. • •	• •	560		128	
5,555 155 90	3,451 85 39 112		i 14 50	5	::	••	••	303 55	2		
90 90	112	145 268	50		i	.,	• •				•
••	••	••	••			• ·	••	60	• •	33	
12,452 11,239	12,821 11,258	136 31	71 *á	13	5 16	••	::	60 3 27 15 13	• •	`	•
12,452 11,239 861 103 216	12,821 11,258 451 444 668	136 31 25 33 47	27 41	171 13 16 84 58	283 5 16 185 77	• •	••	15	• 1		•
13	•••	••	••	••	••	• •	••	••	•	• •	
		114	173	156	247	••	::	38 36	•		
12,092 11,270 921 234 266	14,604 12,920 450 525 708	 32 82	70 103	156 3 16 80 57	34 132 61	::	••	* *		. •	
		韶	103			••	••				
1	1	••	41	21	25	••	••		1	<u>,</u> 14	
1,065 97) 73 9	124 100 146	79		ió	25 1 27 27	••	••	185 97 38	t.		
3	100	jš et	i 2 29	io	27	••		7,5			
		••	••	••	••	••	. '7. **	••	•	•	

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TABLE B-IX-PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX,

		Total		Total No	n-working p	opulation	Full tim	e students	Howelst	old duties
District/Subdivision/ Police Station		Rural Urban	Age-Group	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	, 4	5	6	7		9	10
Tapan	•	Rurai	Total 0—14 15—34 35—59 60 + Age not stated	59,439 36,180 15,722 7,873 2,156	19,677 18,020 944 311 401	39,762 18,160 12,776 7,062 1,755	3,972 5,336 634 1 	1,174 1,144 30		20,021 888 9,17,274 0,177 677
Raiganj Subdivicion	•	Rural	Total 914 1534 3539 60 + Age not	332,010 201,786 74,613 39,406 11,613	114,300 101,234 5,266 1,005 2,106	221,710 105,552 60,347 57,801 8,907	26,166 22,698 3,187 66 	7,765 7,063 97 	* .	100,013 5,963 66,864 23,566 3,464
			stated	•				_	• •	
	,	Us ban	Total 014 1534 3639 60 + Age not coated	33,997 19,190 9,148 4,971 1,588	13,535 9,737 2,008 001 587	20,464 9,453 6,540 3,470 1,001	5,287 3,650 1,637	3,844 3,659 783 2 		141 5,115 2,887 348
Raiganj	. !	Rural	Total 014 1534 3559 60+	81,178 51,127 17,951 9,376 2,705	27,732 25,397 1,383 964 586	53,446 25,739 16,568 9,012 2,119	6,702 5,790 893 19	2,222 2,172 50	 	25,333 1,128 15,649 7,800 753
			Age not stated	19	2	17	••	. • •	••	3
	1	Urban	Total 014 1534 3559 60 + Age not stated	23,797 13,157 6,574 2,903 1,163	9,630 6,708 2,011 469 442	14,167 6,449 4,563 2,434 721	5,841 2,606 1,295 	2,600 2,088 512 	••	6,166 122 3,699 2,085 260
Kaliaganj	• 1	Rural	Total 0—14 15—34 35—59 60 + Age not stated	52,703 33,080 11,525 6,349 1,720	17,752 16,241 931 256 309	34,951 16,839 10,594 6,093 1,411	4,485 3,928 557 	834 833 1	••	17,523 1,090 10,262 5,562 609
	1	Urban	Total 0—14 15—34 35—59 60+ Age not stated	10,200 6,033 2,574 1,168 425	3,903 3,029 597 132 145	6,297 3,004 1,977 1,036 280	1,446 1,044 402 	1,244 971 271 2	:: :: ::	2,325 19 1,416 802 88
Hemtabad	. 1	Rural	Total 0—14 15—34 35—59 60 + Age not stated	32,231 20,538 7,064 3,632 948	11,093 10,145 533 175 211	21,138 10,393 6,531 5,457 737	2,647 2,310 322 	948 933 12 	••	9,650 470 6,027 2,913 231
Itahar	. 1	Rural	Total 0—14 15—34 35—59 60+ Age not stated	71,093 44,504 15,716 8,351 2,502	23,862 21,861 1,218 341 440	47,231 22,643 14,498 8,010 2,062	6,044 5,351 693	1,696 1,672 22 	••	22,531 754 13,644 7,300 828
Kushmundi	• 1	Rural	Total 0—14 15—34 35—59 60+ Age not stated	48,526 28,942 11,745 6,185 1,592	14,689 13,655 509 215 272	33,837 15,287 11,236 5,970 1,320	3,210 2,854 309 47	1,046 1,044 2 	••	18,347 1,486 10,969¶ 5,351 540
Bangshibari	. 1	Rural	Total 0,-14 15,-34 35,-59 60 + Age not stated	46,279 28,595 10,612 5,513 1,546	15,172 15,935 692 254 268	\$1,107 14,600 9,920 5,230 1,258	3,018 2,805 413	959 949 10	•• •• •• •• ••	15,629 1,025 9,483 4,672 443

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ERGAN AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY—contd.

	infants led	Retired, r	entier or ot makes	Beggara, v	ngranu	Inmater o	charitable	Persons o comployment first ti	soking it for the me	Persons emplo but now ext must seed see	and Ada
(also	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Moles	Females	Males	Funal
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	*
5,310	18,134	146	216	147	203	••	••	61	••	41	
5,310 14,001 225 160	16,125 450	ió 37	ž	9 83	18 125	• •	• •	33 24	••	33	
160 244	664 894	99	86 128	53	. 56 1	**	••		••		
••				 781	1,123	••	••	***	3	319	
21,607 78,337	102,300 91,992	876 22	1,511 źó	41 151	154	••		10 252	1		
1,484 818 1,215	3,007 3,002 4,176	216 638	584 987	200 200	563 370	••	••	74	• •	19	
73	73	••	••	1	1	••	••	••	**	••	
6.740	7,755	390	36	•	131	100	29	602 22	111	206	
6,740 6,065 206 148 306	6,251 444	i 9 121	10 21	* 8 25	48 62	103 55	20	497 83	90 21	196 140 11	
300	436 622	250	*5	16	18	2	••	••	.,		
••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	111	••	104	
20,436 19,592	25,263 22,429	212	325	167 6	303 1 26	••	• •	* ' j 87		32	
334 157	840 915	51 161	3 134 188	17 90 64	163 115	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	17	;;	40 10	
951 2	1,065 14						• •		**	••	
	5,281	325	• •	36	88	159	6	493 22	22	236	
4,540 4,080 137	4,237 291	19		• •	31	103 54	4 2	407 64	22	105 126	
106 217	308 445	103 203	••	16 13	39 16	2		•••	• •	7	
• •		••	••	• •	••	• •				***	
13,050	16,353	95	136	67	93 1	••	••	26 24	i	29 13	
12,313 323 193	14,914 322 450	12 17	i 36	10 34	8 42		• •	7	••	i î	
206	653	76	99	23	42	••	• •	• •		••	
15	. 14		••	13	43	1	23	109	89	•0	
2,209 1,985	2,474 2,014	65	36 10	i	iś	i	iš	90 19	66 21	33 23	
71 62 91	153 130 177	i8 47	21 5	9 3	23 2			• • •	•	-	
••	••	• •		••		••	••	• •	••	••	
8,248	10,219	88	186	50	95 2	• •	••	24	; ;{	36 ŠŽ	
7,835 159	8,970 475 400	3 24	 75	1 31 18	15 51 27		••	16 7 1	••	74	
159 109 131	475 409 357	24 61	111	18	27	• •		••	• •	• •	
14	8	••			299			114	1	111	
17,221 16,490	22,465 20,191	210 iš	238	163 12 45	26 50 133	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2 89 20	·í	74 27	
17,221 16,490 304 171 254	22,465 20,191 767 498 998	58 139	13 79 146	165 12 45 65 43	133 90	••			••		
2	11	••		••		••		••	**	••	
11 205	14 051	122	250	129	143		••	17	••		
11,205 10,797 157 64 130	14,051 12,750 242 466 570	iŝ	2 79 169	27 65 32	7 21 74	••	••	ió	• •	• •	
84 130	466 570	16 10 6	1 69		41	••	••	•	• •		
37	23	••	••	1	**	••	••				
11-797	13,949	149	376	203 19 51 85 48	190	::	• •	35 1 26	* *	4:	
11.737 11.310 177 104 148	13,949 12,678 901 344 533	4 50 95	1 151 224	5 i 85	8 34 90 57	••		26 6			
146	533	95	224	••	3/ 1	•		•			

Part II-18

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TABLE B-IX-PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX,

	4.0	4		- ¥° ∠ «	,		•	er Basilie e Brand	
	Total		Total No	o-working po		Full time	students	House	old duties
District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural Urban	Age-Group	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4 1	5	6	7	•	9	10
l einmpar Subdivision	 Marai	Total 0-14 15-34 36-30 00+	248,978 156,161 55,415 29,786 7,342	82,760 75,641 4,961 1,005 1,342	100,218 81,000 50,834 20,030 6,140	14,400 19,277 1,304	2,010 2,011 94		90,146 15,166 00,024 25,763 2,000
1		Age not stated	414	210	204	81	4	• •	75
	Urban	Total 0—14 15—34 25—50 60+ Ago not	5,862 3,467 1,462 406 207	2,252 1,793 264 123 57	3,600 1,664 1,226 558 150	516 134	240 232 8	••	1,063 243 1,106 461 51
		etated	10	.	5	• •	••	••	••
Idampur , , .	 Rural	Total 0—14 15—34 35—59 60 + Age not	53,614 33,396 12,185 6,322 1,577	17,700 16,214 709 538 340	35,914 17,182 11,476 5,984 1,237	3,497 3,167 266 3 	750 746 3 	::	18,912 1,810 11,281 5,296 494
		stated	134	59	33	01		••	
	Urban	Total 014 1534 3559 60 + Age not stated	5,852 3,457 1,492 686 207	2,252 1,793 264 133 57	3,600 1,664 1,228 553 150	650 516 134 	240 292 8 	••	1,863 243 1,108 461 51
Karandighi	 Rural	Total 0—14 15—34 35—39 60 + Age not stated	50,728 32,568 10,579 5,953 1,597	17,005 15,678 761 258 298	33,723 16,890 9,818 5,695 1,299	3,136 2,682 453 	608 608 		20,136 5,286 9,195 5,166 476
Chopra	 Rural	Total 014 1534 3559 60+ Age not	45,814 28,590 10,528 5,638 1,206	15,451 13,757 969 496 222	30,363 14,653 9,559 5,142 984	3,322 3,044 262 1	588 581 6		15,804 1,446 9,187 4,692 464
		stated	52	27	25	15	. 1	••	15
Goalpokhar	 Rural	Total 0—14 15—34 35—59 60 + Age not stated	98,822 61,747 22,123 11,793 2,962	32,604 29,412 2,142 594 382	66,218 32,335 19,981 11,199 2,580	4,711 4,384 323 	893 876 15 	••	35,294 3,563 19,661 10,549 1,505

BROAD ME GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY—amid.

* ;	Dupon	influence.	Retir	ed, rentier pendent me	or ans	Beggara, va		Inmates o mental and institu	(penal, charitable tions	Persons s employment first ti	ut for the	Pursons couple but now out must and so	of employ-
•	Maler	Females	Mak	s Fee	males	Malos	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
	-41 🦸	12	13	}	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		74	. 14	16	305	202	391	28		•	•	4	. 2
	C1.500 C1.700 C1.000 C1	1,429 2,015 2,756	i	4 15 19	101 200	17 58 151 55	30 32 197 122	19 18	•••	25 3 1	i	27	**
	130	125		• •	••	1	••	••	••	••	••	••	••
	1,429 1,266 48	1,300 1,173 05 60 95		•	2 2	85 11 3 50 12	106 16 45 44	:: ::			1 'i	16 11 5	• • • • • •
	41 5	5				••	•	••	••	•••		••	
	•											17	
	14,050 15,041 408 286 277	15,926 14,626 181 597 519		53 8 42	229 2 41 186	73 4 15 35 19	97 '9 50 38	••	••	10 1 8	••	9	• •
	38	3			• •	• •	••	••	• •	••	••	••	**
	1,429 1,266 48 69 41	1,388 1,173 66 48 96		4 :: ::	2 2	85 11 3 59 12	106 16 45 44	 		68 68 	1 1	ij	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
	5	5		••	••			••	••	• •	••	••	
	13,718 12,996 260 190 263	12,824 10,996 615 462 743		49 24 25	72 24 48	50 8 32 10	61 7 43 31	20 8 12		23 23 	; ; 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	! :: :
	9	8			••	••	••	••	••	••	• •	••	• •
	11,967 10,669 674 430 182	13,848 12,624 360 384 471		38 1 17 20	48 20 28	87 4 15 48 20	69 2 6 42 19	·· ·· ··	::	14 14 ::		3	; ;
	12	9		••	• •	••	••	••	••	• •	••	• • •	• •
	27,775 5,013 1,781 540 372	29,851 27,878 273 572 1,023		8 6 2	36 2 16 18	72 9 20 36 6	144 18 30 62 34	8 2 6	··· ··· ···	17 4 10 3	•••	2 6 3 . 2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	69	105				1			• •	••	•	• ••	•

TABLE B-X—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS (i) ENGAGED NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) ENGAGED EITHER IN CULTIVATION OR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT NOT IN BOTH AND (iii) ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR ALL AREAS

(Based on 20% Sample)

	D	istrict	/Police	Stati	on				Total Rural Urban	Total number of Households	Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry	Households engaged in Cultivation only	Households engaged in Household Industry quity	Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry
			1						2	3	4	5	· 6	1. 24
WEST DINAJI	PUR	DIS	TRICT	•	•	•	•	•	T R U	47,9 08 44,952 3,836	15,000 12,448 2,612	30,798 30,486 312	950 852 197	1,171
All Rural Areas Hilli Balunghat Kumarganj Geogarampur Tapan Ralganj Kallaganj Hemtabad Itahar Kushmundi Bangshihari Islampur Karandighi Chopra Geolpokhar All Urban Areas									PRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR	44,952 1,127 3,502 2,667 3,053 3,291 4,249 2,742 1,701 3,670 2,702 2,683 3,047 2,662 2,567 5,289 3,036	72,448 359 1,187 816 1,070 956 1,259 548 407 852 502 671 552 917 679 2,672	90,486 705 1,166 1,715 1,788 2,211 2,814 2,058 1,247 2,608 2,006 1,890 2,410 1,638 1,842 3,388 3,12	#52 42 42 66 108 61 46 36 18 58 42 27 58 64 31 102 107	1,165 21 26 70 87 63 190 100 29 152 152 95 27 43 15 126 5

TABLE B-XI-SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY (Based on 20% Sample)

					No. of	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
Interest	in las	nd cul	tivated	, h	ultivating ouseholds	Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5-0-7-4	7.5-9-9	10-0-12-4	12-5-14-9	15-0-29-9	90-0-49-9	50+	Unspe- cified
	1	ł			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		•			_			ALL	RURAL A	AREAS						
								WEST D	INAJPUR	DISTRICT	r					
Total		_			31,652	1,147	5,344	9,519	6,994	2,677	2,440	932	2,237	237	67	58
(a) . (b) . (c) .	:	:	:	:	18,517 3,352 9,783	-	3,459 997	4,529 1,449 3,541	3,748 569 2,677	1,52 6 109 1,042	1,616 76 7 48	637 19 285	23	192 1 44	55 3 11	53 1 4
(€) .	•	• •	•	•	5,700	-	-		POLICE S	TATION						
Total					726	51	201	243	138	30	35	,	17	1		1
	•	•	•	•	362	43	106	89	63	16		7		1		1
(a) . (b) .	:	:	:		117 247	3 5	55 40	45 109	12 6 3	13	13	ż	ż	::	••	••
							1	BALURGH	AT POLIC	CE STATI	ON				_	
Total					2,222	99	363	767	546	174	169	50		2	1	3
(a) . (b) . (c) .	:	•	•	:	932 473 817	80 7 12	177 112 74	226 203 278	214 104 228	56 23 95	17	23 2 25	5	i	::	3
(0)	•	•	•	•	-		1	KUMARG	ANJ POLI	CE STATI	ON					
Total					1,785	62	294	552	420	175	146	50	96	4	••	4
(a) .	•		·	•	811	54	156	190	173	67		17	69	3	, • •	3
(d) . (c) .	:	:	:	:	297 677	6 2	71 67	142 220	58 1 8 9	13 95	60	iš	29	·i	::	·i
							G	ANGARAN	APUR POI	LICE STA	TION				_	12
Total					1,875	64	298	506	434	183	161	55	157	' 3	1	10
(a) . (b) . (c) .	:		:	:	1,005 196	61 2	211 48	238 91	179 45	93	4				1 ::	ż
(č) :	:	•	•	٠	674	1	39		210	84		33	5 60	, 2	••	
														. 5	1	
Total	•	•	•	•	2,274		260	771	534	197				-	1	
(a) . (b) . (c) .	:	:	:	:	1,052 320 902	32 4 2	139 64 57	311 158 30 2	220 63 251		3 11		123 2 3 0 60			•

⁽a) Owned or held from Government.
(b) Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.
(c) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

TABLE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—contd.

(Based on 20% Sample)

		1993 (l.			No. of	•		1	lousebolds e	ngaged in	cultivation	by size of la	and in acres			
nteres	t in	had	cultin	peed	cult hou	ucholds	Less than 1	1-0-2-4	2-5-4-9	5-0-7-4	7-5-9-9	10-0-12-4	12-5-14-9	15-0-29-9	30-0-49-9	50+	Unapa
		1	*			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	15
:	aje.	a a	old of							RAL ARE							
							100		RAIGAN	POLICE	31 A 1 1 O P	259	106	229	5	i	
ant.		• 1	•	•	•	2,944	107	496 343	822 377	332	138				. 3	1	
(a) . (b) . (c) .		:	•	:	:	1,743 284 917	91 9 7	75 68	190 315	56 293	97	9	1	1	'n	• •	:
(c) .		•	•		•	317	•			NJ POLIC	E STATI	ON					
enl						2,158	55	393	733	477	191		61		3	• •	•
						1,098	51 3	200 94	277 133	236 36	106 12	•	. !	٠		• •	
(a) .		:	:	:	:	283 777	ĭ	99	323	205	74	, 5:	2 1:	2 11	••	••	
• •										AD POLIC			, 31		1		
tel				•		1,276	25	182	402		1 0 4			-	ī	••	
(a) . (b) . (c) .		:	:	:	:	700 138	20 2	105 46	145 68 189	18	3	2	2 .		• •	••	
(c) .		•	•	•	•	438	3	31		R POLICE		-	-				
						2,760	98	485	910		22		4 . 9	1 135	, 7	4	
tal .		•	•	•	•	-	92	322	412	328				3 102	5	4	
(a) . (b) . (c) .	•	:		:	:	1,565 186 1,009	3	74 89	76 430				5 i	8 32	. 2	• •	
(c) .	•	•	•	•	•	-•		K	USHMUN	NDI POLIC	E STATI	ON					
etal						2,158	54	305	817	461	16				2 2	2	
(a) .						1,078 132	43 3	192 62	51	1 13		1	1 .	8 66 1 0 22		::	
(a) . (b) .	•	:	:	:	:	948	8	131	439	209		•	1 1		,,		
										iari poli			•	a 126	5		
otal		•	٠	٠	•	1,965	33	296		-		-		14 90		••	
(a) (b)		:	:	:	:	900 229 856	5	174 71 51	110	Õ 34	Š	4	3 36	14 36	· 2	••	
(c) .	•	•	•	•	•	630	•			UR POLIC		ON					
etal						2,437	107	520				1 15	io 5	5 144	23	10	
				•	•	1,859	85	400			5 1: B	ĭ	Ĩ.	17 121	21 `2	7 1 2	
(p) (v)	:	:	:	:	:	168 410		76 52	2 16	2 9	6 :	32	16	8 23	4	•	
									KARANI	DIGHT POL				6 270	55	13	
otal		•	•	•		1,681		230					~	13 223	43	9	
(a) (b)	:	:	:	:	:	1,111	3 10	17	7 5	58 3	6	7	11	2 6 21 41		3	
(c)	•	•	•	•	•	384	3	1	-	99 11 PRA POLIC	-						
						1,85	7 167	40					27	116			
otal		•	•	•	•	-		31	6 3:	54 26	aj b			38 94		. s	
(a)	:	:	:	:	:	1,459 13 26	î 2î 7 4	4	0 4	90 5	_		17	5 18	Š Š	1	
(0)	•	•	•	•	·				GOALPO	OKHAR PO	LICE ST	ATION				25	
l'otal					* .	3,51	4 150	52	: 9 81	19 77	-			5 0 36 3 15 319	75		
(<u>a</u>)		•			•	2,83	8 128	44	3 6	50 59 72	15	8	7	34 6	12	19 1 5	
(a) (b) (c)	:		:	:	:	22 45	0 20 6 2	3	24	97 13	,,	52	.> V				
									Al Parties	LL URBAN Denajpu	AREAD R DESTR	ICT					
.										74 7	16	10	21	8 21		1	
Tetal (a)		•	•		•	31 26						17	20 1	6 H			
	•	•	•	,4,		24	6 3 8	1	19 13 2	*5	ă	1	••	* '	• ••		

(a) Owned or held from Government.

⁽b) Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

(c) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share

TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE RURAL AND URBAN

OF LANG CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN AREAS SPARAFELY

Parallel Worker Hind House Hind House House House Hind House Hou	Vorbers Hired Works 27 28
House Stable Femoles Workers Holds Males Femoles Workers Holds Males Mal	Females Works 27 28
DEFERENT 7,788 18,581 2,798 3,458 230 2,797 1,173 1,772 58 231 160 641 778 1,161 160 56 4 6 21 52 12 2 0 6 56 222 1,1316 3,1137 779 306 56 21 12 2 0 6 56 212 1,1316 3,1137 779 306 56 21 12 12 2 0 6 56 212 1,1317 179 179 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180	
7,786 18,081 2,782 3,485 636 2,787 1,172 1,772 1,772 16 231 160 641 728 61 1,886 3,10 786 36 4 6 1 22 18 22 12 8 6 6 16 112 1 1,136 3,210 770 805 84 286 220 12 8 20 2 12 1 1 1 1 100 1,146 3,210 770 805 84 286 220 14 1 1 1 100 1,146 3,210 770 805 84 286 220 14 1 1 1 100 1,146 3,210 770 805 84 286 220 14 1 1 1 100 1,146 3,210 770 805 84 286 220 14 1 1 1 100 1,146 3,210 14 1 1,315 338 1,301 177 260 125 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
7,708 18,861 2,702 3,486 238 2,707 1,173 1,772 56 251 100 441 758 61 417 4,005 316 54 54 22 19 10 152 12 1 1 1 1 165 617 4,005 316 36 54 22 19 10 152 12 1 1 1 1 165 618 1,316 3,319 770 302 54 54 218 138 20 3 16 21 1 1 165 619 1,316 3,319 770 302 54 54 218 138 20 3 16 21 1 1 165 619 1,310 770 302 54 54 218 138 20 3 16 21 1 1 165 610 1,310 770 302 54 54 218 138 20 3 16 21 1 1 165 611 1,310 770 302 54 54 218 138 20 3 16 21 1 1 165 612 1,310 770 302 54 54 218 138 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
148	
1,252 2,536 253 1,570 254 1,571 370 155 157 38 157 38 157 38 157 38 157 38 157 38 157 38 158 38 158 38 158 38 158 38 158 1	
1,252 2,536 253 1,570 254 1,571 370 155 157 38 157 38 157 38 157 38 157 38 157 38 157 38 158 38 158 38 158 38 158 38 158 1	• • • •
1.15	• • • •
OLICE STATION 219	• • • •
OLICE STATION 219	
119 524 100 126 11 34 20 21 1 1 1 1 10 25 1	
17	
69 172 38 29 48 3 11 8	••
21 54 57 5 23 2 11 3	••
11 22 22 4 7 3 19 1 1 10 1	**
OLICE STATION 627 1,295 445 474 85 265 130 179 4 8	**
OLICE STATION 627 1,295 445 474 85 265 130 179 4 8 45 68 5 11 9	••
\$ 11 9	••
39	1
122 250 137 29 5 14 13 6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
114 217 49 147 11 35 20 16	• •
33 68 68 6 47 12 38 22 27 125 3 6 35 4 47 101 11 74 39 122 27 125 3 6 35 4	••
1 2 1	**
Stop	**
556 1,115 213 563 61 161 45 200 6 9 3 64 30 4 5 2	••
27	:
110 231 23 117 4 12 4 10	• • • • • •
110 231 23 117 4 12 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	• •
23 50 2 43 2 7 66 18 124 6 9 3 64 3 2 9 4 105 31 66 18 124 6 9 3 64 3 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 OLICE STATION 507 1,148 147 540 75 227 44 236 3 18 5 24 66 2 1 2 2 1 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 4 236 3 18 5 24 66 2 1	••
OLICE STATION 567 1,148 147 560 75 227 44 236 5 12 5 24 66	••
OLICE STATION 567 1,148 147 540 75 227 44 236 3 12 5 24 66	••
507 1,148 147 540 75 227 44 236 3 12 5 26 46	•
is si 19 17 11 11 11 11 14 11 10 29 11	1
69 104 06 10	••
52 124 25 18	**
52 124 25 18	••
13 31 9 7	••
1 12 1 12 1 11 11 5 1 6 5 2 1 11 11 11 1 5 1 6 5 2 1 1 11 11 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	••
OLICE STATION	
573 1,384 286 527 92 253 136 251 5 16 10 36 40	••
	**
125 276 78 72 2 4 9	•
12 26 12 6	
52 100 5 76 13 37 20 30 3 9 3 26 98 228 7 150 51 138 54 173 3 9 3 10 1 1 2 10	

TABLE B-XIL-SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE RURAL AND URBAN (Busi on

														(JUN	lyating hou		
							Total	of cultiva		olds		1 Person			2 Pers		e e estár
							12	Family	Workers	Hired	House-	Family V		House-	Family W	Famales	Hired Workers
Size of la	and (class :	range	in a	cres)		House- holds	Males	Females	Workers	House- holds	Malos 7	Females 8	holds 9	Males 10	11	12
		1					2	3	4	5	6	,			98°		.
4												1,266	12	821	1,417	72	raigani Isi
MI Since	•	•	•	•	•	•	2,814 100	4,461 79	239 6	5 68 2	1 ,278 52	51	1	12	19 171	4	12
1.0- 2.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	462 792	545 1,112	33 77	22 46	310 472	302 469 270	8 3	98 209 249	365 441	31 18	22
2·5— 4·9 5·0— 7·4 7·5— 9·9	:	:		•	:	:	653 227 248	1,077 412	55 24	84 61	270 68 57	68 57 18	••	249 78 95 33	129 160	. 3 i	24 29 13
7·5— 9·9 0·0—12·4 2·5—14·9	:	:	:			:	103	461 197	17 7 20	95 63 186	18 27	16 27	::	33 46	52 78		14
5-029 -9 D-0 -49 -9	:	:	:	:	•	:	220	500 12 1		100 2 5	1	1 .3	••	;;	ż	•••	•
nspecified	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	5	::		3	3	••	1	2	 K/	LLIAGAN
							0.050	3,499	285	300	880	868	12	624	1,101	73	7
Al Sinos	•	•	:	:	•	•	2,056 51	48	8	1 5	30 271	27 267	3 4	5 77	8 127	2 26 23	2
es than 1 1-0 2-4 2-5 4-9 3-0 7-4	:	•	:	:	:	:	376 706	449 1,077 842	100 71	. 49	359 143	357 140	4 2 3	223 179	398 312	18 3	2
7·3 Y·Y	:	:	:	:	:	:	456 183 139	409 331	30 23	54 22 44 37	38 25 3	58 25	••	66 38 18	127 64 34 31	· i	1
0-0-12-4 2-5-14-9	:	:	*	:	:	•	55 90	127 204	10	89	10	3 10 1	••	18	31	•	
5-029-9 0-049-9 0-1	:	:	:	:	:	:	2		::				••		•••	••	:
nspecified	:	:	•	•	•	•	••	••	••	••	••						ЕМТАВЛІ
li Sinos							1,247	1,931	96	333	575	573	2	358 1	611 2	25	
es than 1	:	•		•		•	25 180	19 218	1 15		18 125	17 124 261	1 1	35 102	6Î 182	6	
1:0— 2:4 2:5— 4:9 3:0— 7:4	:	:	•	:	:	:	399 325	538 560	29 27	13 49 33	261 119 29	119	••	123 38	214 64 59		. 1
7·5 9·9 0·012·4	:	:		:			101 101	184 185	6	70	14	29 14 2	::	40 8	12		
2·5—14·9 5·0—29·9	:	:		:	:	:	36 79	74 152	10	127		6 1		11	17	• •	. •
0·0 49 ·9 0+	:	:	:	:	:	:		::		• •				••	••	• •	
Inspecified	•	•	•	•	•	•	• •	••	-							•	ITAHAI
M Mass							2,608	4,128	313		-	1,096 58			13	9:	5
ess than 1 1.0 2.4	•	•	:	:	:	:	90 461	77 559	62 105	? 7	310	302		96 278	469	2'	1 4
2·5 4·9 5·0 7·4		:	:	:	:	:	873 583 204	1,212 992 394	K1	148	186 28	186 27	· i		123	1	3
7.5 9.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	173 88	373 202	36 20 10) 108) 76	17	16	٠.	10	30	:	
2·5—14·9 5·0—29·9	:	:	:	:	• ;	:	125	29 4 17	1	7 17) •	.,					:	•
0·049·9 0+ 	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	8	:							٠.	•
Unspecified	• •	•	•	•	•							781	1.1	2 644	1,197	KU 4	SHMUNI
All Since		•		•	•	•	2,006 52	3,347 52		2	40	40			8	i	. ·
Less than 1 1.0 2.4		:	:	:	:	:	367 774	466 1.130	3'	7 7 8	7 254	389) 4	¥ 276	481	1	
2·5— 4·9 5·0— 7·4	:	:	:	:	:	:	411 149	761 331	1	4 13: 7 7:	82 7 13 9 5 2 1	81		- 00	99 48		ĭ ·
0.0-12.4	:	•	:	:	:	:	132 35	311 77	. 1	1 11:) 5 2 1 4 4			. 1	6	•	•
2·5— 4·9 5·0— 7·4 7·5— 9·9 10·0—12·4 12·5—14·9 15·0—29·9	:	:	•	•	•	•	82 2	213		•	i			i i	. 1		•
30+ Unspecified	a :	:	:	:	:	:									••		GSHIHAI
								, ,	. 44	1 1,02	1 655	65	ı .	4 551	850	•	9 1
All Since Less than 1	•	•	•	:	•	•	1,890 33	2,976 27		3	23	2	2	1 69	100	. 2	2 2 2
1-0 2-4 2-5 4-9	•	:	:	:	•	•	289 615	345 821	14	5 .7	9 195 0 318 0 94	310	6	2 207	312		2 2 1
3.0 7.4 7.5 9.9	•	:	:	:	:	:	423 197	730 382 299	96	7 13 5 13 4 17	1 14	9		. 57	89 36		•
100 24 25 49 50 74 75 99 100 124 125 149 150 299 300 499	:	•	:	:	:	:	145 66 117	146 214	2	ió 5 39	0 1			. 9			•
15-0-29-9 30-0-49-9	:	:	:	•	:	•	4	11		5 1	4			• •		•	•
30-0	•	•					'i	·i	•		; 'i	•	i :				

OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN AREAS ESPARATELY—conid.

2 mg r		emped in c			6-10 P	eLacus		1	More than	10 Person	4		Una	pecified	
	Family	Workers			Family \	Workers			Family	Workers			Family	Workers	
House- holds	Males	Females	Hired Workers	House- holds	Males	Females	Hired Workers	House- bolds	Males	Females	Hired Workers	House- holds	Make	Females	Hired Workers
15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
POLICE	STATION														. 1
601	1,502	134	329	28	115	21	48	2	11	٠.	21	94	• •		17
3 29	9 72	12	8	••	••	••	••	• •	• •		••	33 25			*
29 95 122 77 94 49	265 340 207	38 35 19	20 40	3 5	13 26	5 2 2	·;	• •	••		• • •	13	•		•
77 94	207 239	19 13	51 62	2 2	8 5	2 3	*	• •		• •	• •	2	• •		4
49 130	239 123 331	iš 5 11	39 127	5 2 2 2 12	. 4 53	·.	9 20	ż	ii	••	żi	i s	• •		3
150	6	••	1	1	5 1	•••	5	••	••		••	• • •			**
••	••	••	• •	• •	••	••	••	• •	••		••	••	• •		
	STATION	134	175	37	142	60	42	1	6			34			
482 5	1,372 13	3						•			••	11	• •		1
19	52 294	8 57	10	i	3 28	.; 18	`. .	••	• •		• •	8 9			. 4
125 73 68 28 57	360 221	36 17	24 15	7	30 17	14	1	'i	· 6	· 6	• •	2			8
68 28	214 71	8	25 31	7	28 19	15 6	7 2	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• •	1 2	•		15
57	147	2	66	5 1	16 1	• • •	18 6		::		• • •	• •	• •		• •
	•••	• •	• •	••	• •	• •		• • •			• •		• •		• • •
	STATION														
271	685	46	198	18	56	20	39	1	6	3	2	24	••		14
iż	ŚŚ	ė	• •	••		::	••	• •	• •		••	8			ġ.
33 77	92	10 17		i	3 7	4 6	••	• •	• • •		•••	2	• •	••	1
30 44	220 82 102	3	18 44	2 2 3	9 10	3	5		••		• •	2			*4
33 77 30 44 24 51	58 98	· <u>·</u> 5	27 87	1 9	2 25	2 2	2 31	· i		, 'š	· 2	i	::		2
::	::			• •		::		• •	• •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	•		• •
••	••	••	••	••	••	• •	• •	• •	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	••	• •	• • •	•
POLICE 625	STATION 1,613	170	397	31	106	28	75	2		7	10	45			7
2	6	ŧ		••				• •				18 17			••
38 96	95 247	27 56	12	ż	ż	. 5		• •	::		•••	5	• •		i
154 93	413 239	40 24	73 48	'n	. 5	ż	• • •	• •	::	• •	•••	ž			
96 154 93 97 59 80	258 148	8 5	83 62	3	10 12	9 	7	'i	Ś		'i	• •			
80 5	194 11	8 1	106 6	20 2	66 6	3	61 3	:: i	· ·			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
		• •		••	::	::	•••	.:		.:		::	::		•
POLICE.	STATION								_			18			11
510	1,302	81	401	40	151	23	96	1		•	• •	6			1
24	65	11		i	9 4	Ś		::			• •	3 6			5 2
2 24 98 138 74 93 27 53	4 65 256 363 191 236 54 132	2 11 35 17 6 5	28 76 63 98 49 85			ió							• •	• •	
93	236	5	96 40	6	28 22 20 63 3	6	13 10 67			• • •	• •	'i	• •	• •	Ś
53		ä	85	20	63	. i	67	i	6		::	• •	• •	• •	**
'i	'i	••	ż	6 6 5 20 1	::	::	••	•		••	• •	••	, .		**
POLICE:	STATION	••	• •	••	••	•••									
575	1,236	246	500	81	214	90	243	5	17		43	22	• •		20
żś		90	72	••	••	••	••	::		**	••	6	,	•••	i
86 139	185 321	74	28 75	2	8 21		••	• • •	••	• •	::	1	• • •	::	1
25 86 139 117 102 48 57	51 185 321 257 220 104 97	29 74 71 41 22 7	28 75 99 141 75 142	2 3 8 9 10 44	8 21 22 28 30 95	14 23 12 15 16	6 16 20 189	°i	ě	**	Ś		••	**	• •
48 57	104	7	75 142	10	30 95	15 16	189 189	4	ė.	**	40	i	••	••	1
1	Ţi.	•	7	3	10	3	10	••	**	• • •	::	**	••		••
••		••			••	••		• •	••	••	• • •		• •	•	**

TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE RURAL AND URBAN (Band on

OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN AREAS (MPARATELY—concld. 20% Sample)

TABLE B-XIII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY SHOWING SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY (Based on 20% Sample)

Code No. of Indian Standard Indus-		Total			P	iumber of i	Household	ls by size of	f land culti	vated in ac	res		47 KC ==
trial Classi- fication	« Homehold Industry (Division and Major Group only)	No. of house-	Less than i	1.0-2.4	2,5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9			15.0-29.9		50+	Unspe- cified
1	2	5	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	15	14
				WEST I	MNAJPUI	R DISTRI	CT						
	•			AL	L RURAL	AREAS							
ALL IN	USTRIES	1,166	•	207	326	263	119	83	30	72	4	••	• •
0	Agriculture, Liverteek, Perestry, Planing and Hunting	10	1	1	6	1		••	1	••	••	••	••
01 03 04	Piantation Crops Fishing Livestock and Hunting	1 4 5	;i	::	.; 4	ï	••	••	\ddot{i}	••	••	::	::
2 4 3	Manufacturing _	1,156	59	206	322	262	119	83	29	7.2	4	••	••
20 22 23 24 24 27 28 29 30 31 34-35 36 37	Foodstuffs Tobacco Products Textile—Cotton Textile—Jute Textile—Jute Textile—Jute Textile—Jute Textile—Jute Textile—Miscellaneous Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products Paper and Paper Products Printing and Publishing Leather and Leather Froducts Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal Besic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment Machinery (All kinds other than Transport Equipment Transport Equipment Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	557 14 77 26 45 200 3 1 9 91 55	22 5 6 13 1 7	59 4 4 17 7 5 4 6 6 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	144 34 99 9 68 3 24 17	152 18 7 11 29 3 1 22 7	67 10 20 27 7 13 8 6	53 2 2 6 6 5 2	16 4 4 	42 3 4 5 1 4 4	2 		
ALL IN	DUSTRIES	5	2	ALI	URBAN	AREAS	2	1					••
2 8 3	Manufacturing	5	2	••		••	2	1	••	•••	••	••	••
20 28	Foodstuffs Manufacture of Wood and	3	1		••	••	1	1	••	••	••	••	••
59	Manuacture of Wood and Wooden Products Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1		••	••	••				••	••		

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-XIII WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT

RURAL

A-1-

22 (A-5, B-4, C-3, D-1, E-1); 23 (A-6, B-17, C-24, D-18, E-10, F-2); 24 (B-3, C-9, D-7, E-2, F-2, H-3); 27 (B-4, C-9, D-11, E-7, F-6, G-4, H-4); 29 (D-3); 30 (B-1); 31 (A-1, B-3, C-3, D-1, H-1); 34-35 (A-7, B-21, C-24, D-22, E-8, F-5, H-4); 36 (A-2, B-14, C-17, D-7, E-6, F-2, G-3, H-4); 37 (C-2, H-2); 38 (C-2, H-1); 39 (A-3, B-19, C-17, D-11, E-5, F-7, G-2, H-6, I-1).

URBAN

NIL

Norn: The following abbreviations have been used:

TABLE SATV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

(Based on 20% Sample)

Part A. Households classified by Major Groups of Principal Household Industry and number of persons engaged

Code No. of			Total	Househo	ids ongage nu	d in Hous mber of per	shold Ind	ustry accor	rding to the
Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	number of House- bolds	Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persone	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspeci-
Classification	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		_	DESTRICT						•
ALL INDUST	78128	T R U	960 852 107	143 175	240 220 30	129 114 15	謂	••	ş
0	Agriculture, Livestock, Porestry, Fishing and Hunting	T R U	#	:	; ;	••	••	••	
00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops	T R U	3	2 2	i	••	••	i.	••
03	Fishing	T R U	3 3	i	. 2	••	••	• •	**
04	Livestock and Hunting	T R U	6 6	 5 5	••	••	::	•••	
2 6/ 3	Manufacturing	T R U	947 840	535 467	246 226 20	129 116 15	;; !? !}	• •	. !
20	Foodstuffs	T R U	250 217	68 169 151 18	47 42 5	24 15	, 3	• •	?
22	Tobacco Products	T R U	33 32 34	30 18	15 11	6 3	••	••	1
23	Textile—Cotton	T R U	18 77 72 5	12 35 33 2	4 24 22 2	15 14	ï		1
24	Textile-Jute	T R U	2 2 2	2 2		••	• •	• •	
26	Textile—Silk	T R U	1	1	••	••	••	• •	
27	Textile—Miscellaneous	U T R U	35 31	32 28		••	• •		: 1
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	U T R U	4 247 236	4 112 105	80 77	45 44			
29	Paper and Paper Products	U T R U	11 2 1	, !	3 ::	••	• •		. 1
31	Leather and Leather Products	U T R U	1 40 59	28 27	9	3	• •	:	: 1
92	Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products	U T R U	1 1 'i	1 1	••	••	• •	: :	
33	Chemicals and Chemical Products	U T R U	1	i i	• •		• •	: :	
34-35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	Ŭ T R U	' i 98 86 12	34 27	38 35	. 19	•	:	: 1
36	Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	T R U	68 61	7 36 34	19	7			:
38	Transport Equipment	T	7 10 9	4	1	2 2	:		•
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	R U T R U	1 63 51 12	1 44 84 10	- 11	7	•	: :	

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-XIV PART A

WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT

TOTAL

22 (A-30, B-15, C-6, F-1); 23 (A-35, B-24, C-15, D-1, F-2); 24 (A-2); 26 (A-1); 27 (A-92, B-2, F-1); 29 (A-1, F-1); 31 (A-28, B-9, C-2, F-1); 32 (A-1); 35 (A-36, B-19, C-7, F-4); 38 (A-7, B-1, C-2); 39 (A-44, B-11, C-7, F-1).

RURAL

22 (A-18, B-11, C-5); 23 (A-33, B-22, C-14, D-1, F-2); 24 (A-2); 26 (A-1); 27 (A-28, B-2, F-1); 29 (A-1); 31 (A-27, B-9, C-2, F-1); 36 (A-34, B-18, C-6, F-8); 36 (A-6, B-1, C-2); 39 (A-34, B-9, C-7, F-1).

URBAN

22 (A-12, B-4, C-1, F-1); 23 (A-2, B-2, C-1); 27 (A-4); 29 (F-1); 31 (A-1); 32 (A-1); 33 (A-1); 36 (A-4, B-1, C-1, F-1); 38 (A-1); 39 (A-10, B-2).

ORDAN 22 (A-12, 23-4, C-1, F-1); 23 (A-2, D-2, C-1)	1 41 (14-1) 1 40 (2.2)	,			
Norm: The following abbreviations have been used: Person — A Persons — B	3-5 6-10	Persons -	- C	Meen then 10 Unspecified	Person = }

TABLE B-KIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

(Based on 20% Sample)

Part B-Households classified by Minor Groups of Principal Household Industry

031 040-3 200-1 200-2 200-3 200-5 202-1 204-1 305 206 207 209-2 209-4 209-6	WEST DENAJPUR DISTRICT ALL INDUSTRIES Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, etc. (excluding thatching grass) Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries Rearing of cows for milk and animal power Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc. Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill Production of pulses Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and palm Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc. Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc. Manufacture of bidi	Total 3 5 5 6 1 106 2 1 3 1 11 1 10 444 441 29 1 1	852 3 3 6 1 103 2 1 5 1 5 6 39 29 27	187
007·2 031 040·3 200·1 200·2 200·3 200·5 202·1 204·1 305 206 207 209·2 209·4 209·6	WEST DENAJPUR DESTRICT ALL ENDUSTRIES Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, etc. (excluding thatching grass) Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries Rearing of cows for milk and animal power Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc. Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill Production of pulses Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and palm Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc. Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc. Manufacture of bidi	959 3 5 6 1 106 2 1 3 1 11 7 10 44 41 29	252 3 3 6 1 103 2 1 5 5 6 39 29	107 3 6
007·2 031 040·3 200·1 200·2 200·8 200·5 202·1 204·1 305 206 207 209·2 209·4 209·6	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, etc. (excluding thatching grass) Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries Rearing of cows for milk and animal power Production of flour by village chakkles or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc. Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill Production of pulses Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and palm Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc. Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc. Manufacture of bidi	3 5 6 1 106 2 1 3 1 11 7 10 44 41 29	3 3 6 1 103 2 1 5 1 5 6 39 29	3 3
007·2 031 040·3 200·1 200·2 200·8 200·5 202·1 204·1 305 206 207 209·2 209·4 209·6	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, etc. (excluding thatching grass) Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries Rearing of cows for milk and animal power Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc. Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill Production of pulses Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and palm Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc. Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc. Manufacture of bidi	3 5 6 1 106 2 1 3 1 11 7 10 44 41 29	3 3 6 1 103 2 1 5 1 5 6 39 29	3 3
031 040-3 200-1 200-2 200-3 200-5 202-1 204-1 305 206 207 209-2 209-4 209-6	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries Rearing of cows for milk and animal power Production of flour by village chakkles or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc. Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill Production of pulses Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and palm Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc. Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc. Manufacture of bidi	3 6 1 106 2 1 3 1 11 10 44 41 29	3 6 1 103 2 1 5 1 5 6 39 29	3 3
031 040-3 200-1 200-2 200-3 200-5 202-1 204-1 305 206 207 209-2 209-4 209-6	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries Rearing of cows for milk and animal power Production of flour by village chakkles or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc. Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill Production of pulses Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and palm Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc. Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc. Manufacture of bidi	6 1 106 2 1 3 1 11, 11, 10 44 41 29	6 1 103 2 1 5 1 5 6 39 29	3 3 6 4
200-1 200-2 200-8 200-5 202-1 204-1 305 206 207 209-2 209-4 209-6	Production of flour by village chakkles or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc. Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill Production of pulses Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and palm Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc. Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc. Manufacture of bidi	1 106 2 1 3 1 11; 10 44 41 29	1 103 2 1 5 1 5 6 39 29	 3 6 4
200-2 200-3 200-5 202-1 204-1 305 206 207 209-2 209-4 209-6	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill Production of pulses Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and palm Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc. Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc. Manufacture of bidi	106 2 1 3 1 11, 10 44 41 29	103 2 1 5 1 5 6 39 29	3 6 4
200-8 200-5 202-1 204-1 805 206 207 209-2 209-4 209-6	Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill Production of pulses Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and palm Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc. Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc. Manufacture of bidi	2 1 3 1 11 10 44 41 29	2 1 5 1 5 6 39 29	 6 4
200-5 202-1 204-1 305 206 207 209-2 209-4 209-6	Production of pulses Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and palm Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc. Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khol Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc. Manufacture of bidi	1 3 1 11 10 44 41 29	1 5 1 5 6 39 29	 6 4
202-1 204-1 305 206 207 209-2 209-4 209-6	Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and palm Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc. Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc. Manufacture of bidi	3 1 11 10 44 41 29	5 1 5 6 39 29	 6 4 5
204-1 205 206 207 209-2 209-4 209-6	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc. Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc. Manufacture of bidi	1 11 10 44 41 29	1 5 6 39 29	 6 4 5
205 206 207 209 2 209 4 209 6	Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc. Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc. Manufacture of bidi	1] 10 44 41 29	5 6 39 29	6 4 5
208 207 209·2 209·4 209·6	Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc. Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc. Manufacture of bidi	10 44 41 29	6 39 29	4 5
207 209-2 209-4 209-6 220	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc. Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc. Manufacture of bidi	44 41 29	39 29	5
209·2 209·4 209·6 220	Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc. Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc. Manufacture of bidi	41 29	29	
209·4 209·6 220	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc. Manufacture of bidi	29		12
209·6 220	Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc.	-	27	
220	Manufacture of bidi	1		2
			••	1
000		49	33	16
223	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	2		2
	Manufacture of other tobacco products n.e.c	1	1	••
231	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali)	3	3	
235	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	65	60	5
238-1	Making of fishing net	7	7	
258-3	Making of other nets	2	2	
244-2	Making of rope and cordage, out of jute	1	1	
244.6	Making of other products from jute and similar fibres such as hemp, mesta	1	1	
264-1	Weaving of mashru, himroo, brocade, kinkhab by handloom	1	1	••
272.3	Traditional embroidery	1	1	
272.8	Making of other embroidery products n.e.c.	1	1	
273-2	Traditional garments	32	28	4
278	Manufacture and repair of umbrellas	1	1	
280	Sawing, planing and milling of wood	1	1	• •
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	2	1	1
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors,	29	25	4
000 1	windows Clarpentary works concerned with repairs of agricultural implements (wood)	3	3	·
283-1	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	43	39	4
284·9 288·3	Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from paim leaves	24	23	1
200.3	Meeting of many, nationals and distriction from paint for the			
288-4	Making of sirki, moora and chhaj	21	21	• •
288-5	Making of baskets and broomsticks	42	42	··
288-9	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.	74	73 1	
289-2	Making of wooden kharaus and other wooden sandals	7	7	
289∙3	Making of artwheels	•	•	••
292-1	Making of envelopes and paper bags	. 1		1
	Manufacture of other paper products from paper, paper board and pulp n.e.c.	1	1	
310.2	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins preparation of finished leather	7	7	• •
311-1	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)	26	25	1
919	Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery suit cases, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, acquaducts (Kos), charsa and other articles	4	4	
		-		
914	Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear	3	3	••
322	Manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber including rain-coats, oil cloths,	1		1
462.1	waterproof cloths etc.	i	• • •	1
396·1	Manufacture of scap and washing sods	;	i	
940·1 940·2	Manufacture of roofing tiles	i	ī	••
			1	
841-4	Making of cement products n.e.c	1	2	2
342-2	Manufacture of lime	80	75	5
350	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.	6	6	••
955 956-1	Making of clay models, earthen images, busts and statues	5		5

CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (Based on 20% Sample)

Part B-Households classified by Minor Groups of Principal Household Industry

Code No. of Indian		Nu	Number of Households			
Standard Industrial	Household Industry Miner Group (Description)	Total	Rural	Urban		
CHARLES	2	, Š	4	5		
	WEST DENAJPUR DESTRICT					
360-2	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, etc. such as billets, blooms, tub	4. • 5	5			
•	rods n.e.c.	i		1		
365 ·1	Making of utensils of brass and bell metal	i	••	1		
365 ·5	Making of other brass and bell metal products n.e.c.		3	3		
368-3	Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products	. 12	12			
369-1	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kudal etc.					
369-4	Making and repairing of locks and trunks	. 2	1 29	1		
369-8	Freendry Industry (including blacksmithy)	. 40	35	•		
369-9	Manufacture of other sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net etc., n.e.c.	. !				
388	was a family and pickshaw		•			
	Manufacture of animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles such as bullock cart, tamtam, lagadi, pal	aki 2	•			
389	cab, wheelbarrow, handbarrow etc.	. 4	•	••		
	and the state of control of the state of the	. 1	1 1			
\$92	Repairing and servicing of watches and clocks	. 48	38	10		
393-2	Goldsmithy Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as harmonium, table, siter, bane	uri	-			
394	Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as manufacture, etc.	. 7	7	•;		
399-1	Making of tikka and cowdung cakes	•	٠;	•		
399-2	Making of beads from conch shells and horn goods	• •	•	••		
	Making of garlands from flowers, camphor, sandal wood shavings, seeds and other materials,	ike				
399·7	beads etc.	1	1 2	ï		
399-9	Making and repairing of goods n.e.c.	•	_			

TABLE B-XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND URBAN AREAS (Based on

					:		 .								o	ultivating H	louseholds
							Total	or Cultivati engaged in	ng Househol Household I	de which addetry		1 Person		•	2 Pc	TTOOS	
e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e							Have	Family	Workers	Hired	House	Family	Workers	House-	Family	Workers	Hired
Sinc	of la	nd (c	lass re	anges i	n scre	s)	House- holds	Males	Females	Workers	holds	Males	Females	holds	Males	Females	Workers
	. A		1		,		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		•															RURAL
All Since				:			1,166	2,125	605	336	252	240	12	206	558	WEST DI	MAJPUR 69
Lees than	1						•	66	33	3	33	29	4	15	15	15	5
10- 24 25- 49 50- 74		:	:	:	:	:	207 326 263 119	66 284 535	111 174	17 40 79	85 85 34	78 84 34	7	66 133	93 196 165	34 50 33	
7:5 9:9) .	:	:	:	:	:	263 119	400 200 201	135 55	79 5 6 47	5	34 5	::	110 25	165	33 2	21 22 8 7
10·012·4 12·514·9) ;	•	•	:	:	:	83 30 72	74	45 16	17	4	4 5	••	22	40 34 7	3 2	7
15·029·9 30·049·9		:	:	:	:	:	72 4	190 14	39 3	66 ,2	 	.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	14	::	1 4
50+ Unopocifi	od '	•	:	:	:	:	• •	• •	• •	:. ::		• •	•••	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	:
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5.0 7.4		:	:	:	:	:		17	. 5 	 			••	3		2 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
7·5 9·9 10·012·4	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 1	* 8 4	••	i	• • •	::	••	•••	• •	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
12·514·9 15·029·9		•	:		:	:		••	••	• •	::	• •	••	•••	• •		
30·049·9 50+		:	•	:	•	:	•	••	••	::	••	• •	•••	•••	•		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Unspecifie	d.	•	•	•	•	•	••	• •	••	••	••	••	•••	::	::	::	::
All Since							56	93	36	18	16	16			••		RGHAT
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5.0— 7.4 7.5— 9.9 10.0—12.4 12.5—14.9	•	:	:	:	:	:	10 3	17 6	11 1	5 3	• •	• •	• •	4	. · ·		:-
10·012·4 12·514·9	:	:	:	:	•	:		. 6 	••	 	•••	•••	•••				•••
15·0—29·9 30·0—49·9	:	:	:	:	•	:	• • •	• •	••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	•••	::		::	•••
50+ Unspecified	ι:	•				•	••	••	•••			::	::	::	::	::	••
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All Sizes		•	•				70	106	29	36	12	10	2	30 ,	37	14	9
Less than 1 1.0 2.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	6 13	5 14	6 3	·;	2 7	1 6	1	3 4	3 4	3 2	·ż
2·5— 4·9 5·0— 7·4	:	:	:	:	•	:	22 17	37 30	14 · 3	5 9	ż	ż		13 8	18 10	6 3	2 3
9·5 9·9 10·012·4			•		•	:	6 3	10 6	2 1	7 3	:-		::	1	Ĭ		1
12·514·9 15·029·9							1 2	2 2		4 3	i	i	::	::	::	::	
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Unspecified	•	•	•	•	•	•		::	•••	••	•••	::	::	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	::
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All Since	•	•	•	•	•	•	87 4	152	399	24	21	18	3	34	50	11	7
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10-012.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	18	5 4	ļ	::	• •	••	2	4 2	••	::
15-0-29-9	:	:	:	:	:	:	2		••	1 6	••	••	••		••	••	•••
50+ Unspecified	:	:	:	:	:	:	•••	••	•••	••	• •	••	••	• • •	••	• •	
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All Since					•		43	115	12	13	20	20		24	43	2	TAPAN
Less than 1	•	•	•	•	•		<u>Q</u>	2	••	• •	2 7	2 7	••	Š	é		
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7.5 9.9	:	:	•	:	:	•	21 14 6	15	i	7	1	1	••	8 9 1 2	14 15 2 4	• • •	
5-0 7-4 7-5 9-9 10-012-4 12-514-9 15-029-9	•	:	:	•	•			iš	2	••	ij	• •	••			••	
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Unspecified	•	•	:	:	:	•	••	•••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••

HOUSE OLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND SEPARATELY

· 3	3-5 P	ersons			6-10 P	ersons			More that	n 10 Person	•	Unspecified				
13	Tamily	Workers			Family	Workers			Femily	Warkers			Family	Workers	Hirec	
•	Males	Females	Hirod Workers	House- holds	Males	Females	Hired Workers	House- holds	Males	Females	Hired Workers	House-	Males	Females	Works	
-	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	* 27	26	
	••		•••	-												
\$																
uct 186	1,196	359	230	-	164	83	36	1			••	1		••		
	-			_				_				1		.,		
11 55	21 100	14 66 94 76	2 12	'i	. 4	Ä	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• •	••		
lěž	229 258	94	26	7	28 33 11	17 26	2	1	ě		• •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •		
110 87	213	67	ü	į	ii			::		••	• •	• •	••			
87 40 10 52 2	129	31 8	12 26 56 48 30 10 45	- 1	34 16 34	11	10	••					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
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TABLE B-XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND URBAN AREAS (Based on

Cultivating House Total of Cultivating Households which are engaged in Household Industry olds which 1 Person 2 Persons Family Workers Family Workers Family Workers Hired Workers House holds Hired Workers House House-Males Females Males Pemales Size of land (class ranges in acres) 12 7 8 9 10 11 3 5 6 2 1 RAIGANI 12 10 33 33 78 47 33 All Sizes 130 234 2 11 22 16 8 5 4 8 6 9 7 13 10 6 4 7 42 53 52 95 20 3 17 Loss than 1 4 10 14 7 5 5 Loss than 1 1:0— 2:4 2:5— 4:9 5:0— 7:4 7:5— 9:9 10:0—12:4 12:5—14:9 15:0—29:9 ' **š** 24 30 28 17 11 3 9 4 2 · ż 42 . . 8 7 1 4 2 4 2 i :: • Ġ ż . . 5 •:: 50+ . Unspecified : : :: KALIAGANI 18 18 32 47 14 3 30 All Sizes 100 194 46 2 10 3 2 2 3 15 7 2 1 2 2 4 24 10 3 2 10 2 Loss than Ka 4 17 27 21 9 7 6 8 4 22 49 36 22 14 18 25 Loss than F 1·0 — 2·4 2·5 — 4·9 5·0 — 7·4 7·5 — 9·9 10·0 —12·4 12·5 —14·9 15·0 —29·9 50·0 —49·9 3 2 1 :: 5 10 13 2 5 2 5 :: :: ٠. 50+ Unspecified . . HEMTABAD 11 15 4 3 1 29 53 18 11 1 All Sizes Less than 1 1-0— 2-4 2-5— 4-9 5-0— 7-4 7-5— 9-9 10-0—12-4 12-5—14-9 15-0—29-9 . . 2395622 17 12 12 12 13 4 ٠i i . . 6251 ·i . . 2 1 2 . . 30-0-49-9 50+ ٠. • • ٠. Unspecified ٠. ITAHAR 3 57 81 30 1 93 27 34 33 257 All Sizes 152 Less than 1 1-0— 2-4 2-5— 4-9 5-0— 7-4 7-5— 9-9 10-0—12-4 12-5—14-9 15-0—29-9 30-0—49-9 ·i 8 33 59 58 38 26 4 16 6 8 6 7 15 4 8 24 45 34 17 iż 2 5 4 3 22 17 2 3 28 25 4 6 15 8 15 4 1 23 25 10 6 10 8 27 . . i 12 . . ٠į i ġ • • 30·0--. . :*:* .. :: :: . . Unspecified KUSHMUNDI 11 7 23 23 53 88 152 323 51 41 All Since 2 Less than I 29 76 100 37 38 2 18 43 50 16 13 7 14 16 3 9 2 6 18 23 2 iż Less than I 1.0—2.4 2.5—4.9 5.0—7.4 7.5—9.9 10.0—12.4 12.5—14.9 15.0—29.9 8 9 5 . 5 4 R ġ 28 38 3 7 9 5 10 11 4 2 3 92 :: .. ٠. Unspecified . . BANGSHIHARI . 38 . 27 21 21 36 50 All Sisse 95 190 .. Less than 1 1-0--- 2-4 2-5--- 4-9 5-0--- 7-4 7-5--- 9-9 10-0---12-4 . 9 3 13 10 11 11 · ; 567443 2 12 12 9 14 3 14 3 1 42 36 28 40 6 26 28 21 14 15 9 8 6 1 7·5— 9·9 10·0—12·4 12·5—14·9 15·0—29·9 :: 16 4 30.0 50+ Unspecified

HOUSEFOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND SEPARATELY—contd.

20% Samble)

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TABLE B-XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND URBAN AREAS (Based on

Cultivating Housel Total of Cultivating Households which are engaged in Household Industry 1 Person 2 Persons Family Workers **Family Workers** Family Workers Bize of land (class ranges in acres) Males Females Males Females Males Females holds Workers 1 2 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 6 ISLAMPUR All Sizes 10 7 10 3 1 27 51 11 4 10 Less than 1 1·0— 2·4 2·5— 4·9 5·0— 7·4 7·5— 9·9 10·0—12·4 12·5—14·9 15·0—29·9 30·0—49·9 1 3 2 3 1 3 2 3 1 4 . 3 1 2 1 11 6 5 7 'n 2 22 13 7 • • :: i ٠; ·i i :: :: :: :: Ġ ż ż 50+ Unspecified KARANDIGHI Ali Sissa 43 . 15 12 3 10 11 5 4 78 20 12 11 Less than I 6 1:0—2:4 2:5—4.9 5:0—7:4 7:5—9:9 10:0—12:4 12:5—14:9 15:0—29:9 30:0—49:9 4 4 2 1 · ż 7 4 2 1 . 2 • 3 13 22 2 7 5 6 16 1 8 ż ż i ż ż i 1 1 1 3 ż ż i i i i ·i 30-0-49-9 50+ Unspecified CHOPRA All Since 15 22 , 9 4 4 3 4 2 Less than 1 1.0— 2.4 2.5— 4.9 5.0— 7.4 7.5— 9.9 10.0—12.4 12.5—14.9 15.0—29.9 30.0—49.9 1 4 .. 1844 . 1 3 1 2 1 i 9 i ż • • . 3 1 :: 2 2 1 :: ... ż . . 'n ġ :: • • ٠. Duspecified **GOALPOKHAR** All Sizes 216 150 19 3 35 39 27 126 26 16 Less than 1 1.0—2.4 2.5—4.9 5.0—7.4 7.5—9.9 10.0—12.4 12.5—14.9 15.0—29.9 50.0—49.9 10 11 9 2 8 10 6 10 8 31 47 35 16 1 6 6 9 2 1 1544228 30 34 22 12 4 6 35 62 44 30 9 10 17 1 Ĭ 8 . 3 1 i 2 2 1 i 'n ٠i i ٠. 30·0-50+ :: ٠. 50+ Unspecified ALL URBAN WEST DENAJPUR All Since 5 5 1 3 3 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 'i 2 'ż ; 1 'n 'n ... :: :: :: :: • •

HOUSEROLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND SEPARATELY—concld.

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TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF INDUSTRY IN (Based on

1-5 Months Total Gode No. of Indian Standard Family Workers Family Workers Total Hired Workers Hirad House-Rural Urban Male Females 11 9 10 3 WEST DENAIPUR 57 66 11 423 339 84 192 67 35 146 115 31 22 22 2,130 1,171 950 3,140 2,128 1,032 ALL INDUSTRIES (8) 96 67 31 140 115 25 22 22 3,034 2,123 911 2,018 1,166 852 (a) (b) 28 3 25 4 2 24 112 126 Urben 107 1 23 ż 121 4 Ġ **(2)** 22 10 12 30 Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting 0 (a) 22 10 12 30 20 10 Rural (a) (b) Urban (a) (b) 3 Total Field Produce and Plantation Crops 00 (a) (b) · ; Rural (a) ġ Urban 1 Total Plantation Grops 01 (a) (b) 1 Rural (a) (b) Urban (a) (b) 4 2 2 Total 03 Fishing . (a) (b) 4 2 2 Rural 7 4 3 . . (a) (b) Urban 11 5 6 16 13 3 5 3 2 Total Livestock and Hunting 04 . . (a) (b) 11 5 6 5 3 2 Rural 13 (a) (b) Urban .. :: •• • • (a) (b) 57 46 11 22 22 102 67 35 146 115 **31** 3,130 2,108 1,022 2,108 1,161 947 1,053 601 452 123 Total Manufacturing 2 87 3 339 84 (a) (b) 140 115 25 395 336 59 98 67 31 3,004 2,103 **90**1 1,029 600 429 1,996 1,156 840 Rural (a) ż 28 3 25 112 5 107 4 24 126 Urban • • 23 12I · 6

⁽a) With Cultivation.

WORKERS AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD

		Conths		7-9 Months					10 Months to 1 Year				Months not stated				
		Workers		7	Family	Workers			Famil	y Workers	Hired	House-	Famil	y Workers	Hired		
House- holds	Males	Females	Hired Workers	House- holds	Males	Females	Hired Workers	House- holds	Males	Females	Workers	holds	Malos	Females	Workers		
i2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
DESTRICT		440	••	177	250		45	1,323			255	162	214	67	- 18		
264 251 113	847 444 183	146 95 51	83 77 6	177 102 75	173 77	93 48 45	39	676 640	2,003 1,260 743	999 383 316	191	75 87	136 78	67 34 33	10		
361 251	544	146	83	168 100	243 172	91 47	43 37	1,236 673	1,901 1,256	679	231 190	155 75	206 136 70	97 34 33	16		
251 110	100	95 51	77	4	71	44	•	563	645	363 296	41	80		*	6 , 2		
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••	• • •	•••	::	. i	1	••	::	::	••		• •	• •	•••	• •	::		
			••	1	1	••				• •	•••	• •	••	• •	• •		
••	••	••	••	•••		••	••	•••	••	••	••	• •	••	••	• •		
• • •	••	::	•••	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	••	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•••	• •	::		
2		2	••	2	2			2	2	2		1	1	••			
Ī 1	9 1	1	::			••	::	i	1		••	'i	i i	••	••		
ì	4 3	2		2 2	2	::	••	2 !	2	. 1	• •	. i	i 'i	• •	**		
ī	ī	I	••	••	••		•••										
••	•••	••	••	••			•••	••	• •		•••	::	::	• •	••		
•••		••	••	1	2			8 3	11		••	2	3 3		• •		
::	••		••			• •	::	5	1	1	• •	1 2			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
				1		2		8 3 5) }	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	î	3				
••	••	••	••	••	• •		••								••		
••	••	••	••	••	• •	••	::	•••			••	::	• •	• • •	••		
362	543			173	24:	5 91 8 46	45 39 6	1,312 672	1,98 1,25 73	695 1 341	191	159 74	216 13: 7:	9 66 7 34 7 32	18 10		
250 112	441 102	50				7 45		640				05 152		2 64			
. 359 250 109	548 441	94	83 77 6	164 94 61	236 16	8 89 7 45 1 44	37	1,223 669 554	1,29	7 301 7 294	190	152 74 78	131	3 34 9 32	16		
103	99				,			89	10	2 20		7					
	ij		••	3		7 2 1 1 5 1		ağ		20	ž	٠,			*1		

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY FERIOD OF INDUSTRY IN (Based on

Code No.	•	with the second	* *	To	tal		I-S Months				
of Indian Standard	(1.00 p. 1.00	Tota	1	Family	Workers			Family	Workers	Hired	
Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Rura Urba	l House- n holds	Males	Females	Hired Workers	House- holds	Males	Females	Workers	
: 1 ·	2	. 5	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	•						•	40		MAJPUR	
20	Foodstuffs	. Tota (a) (b)	l 810 560 250	1,230 1,034 196	328 186 142	191 163 28	29 20 9	40 33 7	12 8 4	10 10	
		Rura (a) (b)	1 774 557 217	1,187 1,030 157	320 186 134	167 160 7	29 20 9	. 40 33 7	12 8 4	10 10	
		Urba (a) (b)	n 36 3 33	43 4 39		24 3 21	··		••	·· ··	
22	Tobacco Products	, Tota	1 66	83	18	8			••		
		(a) (b)	14 52	22 61	17	2 6 8	••	••	••		
		Rura (a) (b)	1 48 14 34	64 22 42	14 1 13	2 6	••	• ••	••	••	
		Urba (a) (b)	ın 18 İŠ	19 19		••	••	::	••	••	
23	Textile—Cotton	. Tota		233 149	107 49	22 18	10	10 8	9 7	2 2	
		(a) (b) Rura	77	84 228	58 104	4 21	4 10	2 10	2 9	 2 2	
		(a) (b)	77 72	1 49 79	49 55	18 3	6 4	8 2	7 2		
		Urba (a) (b)	n 5 5	5	3	i	••	::	••	••	
24	Textile—Jute	. Tota (a) (b)	1 28 26 2	43 42 1	26 25 1	7 7	8 7 1	13 13	8 7 1	2 2 ··	
		Rura		43 42	26 25	7 7	8 7	13 13	8 7	2 2	
		(a) (b) Urba	2	'ī	-ī		1	••		••	
		(a) (b)	::	::	::	••	• • •	••	::		
26	Textile—Silk	. Tota (a) (b)	ı ı .	i i	••	••	••	•	••		
		Rura (a) (b)	1 1 'i	1 ::	::		••	::	••		
		Urba			••	••	••	••	••		
		(a) (b)	••	••	••	••	::	••	••	••	
27	Textile-Miscellaneous	. Total (a) (b)	l 80 45 35	120 85 35	3 2 1	34 34	4 2 2	7 5 2		3 3	
	`	Rura (a) (b)	1 76 45 31	116 85 31	3 2 1	34 34 	3 2 1	6 5 1	••	3 3	
	,	Urba		4	••	••	1	1	••		
		(a)	· 4	*4	••	••	i	'i	::	••	
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Product	5 Tota (a) (b)	1 446 201 247	640 350 290	388 297 151	41 27 14	27 18 9	35 28 7	19 17 2	2 2 	
		Rura (a) (b)		626 350 276	365 236 149	41 27 14	27 18 9	35 28 7	19 17 2	2 2 	
		Urba	n 12	14	3	••	::	••		•••	
		(b)	11	i i	2		•	• •	••	••	

⁽a) With Cultivation
Without Cultivation

WORKERS AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD ALL MARKET MINE.

	3-6 Months			7-9 Months					10 Months to 1 Year				Months not stated				
••••••		Weshers	Hilled	House	Family	Worters	Hired	House	Pamily	Worbers	Hired	Warne	Passil;	Workers	Miled		
House.	-	Females	Weehers	holds	Males	Females	Workers	holds	Males	Pomales	Worhers	House- holds	Males	Females	AA-CERONS		
12 ·	- 13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
144	220	54	41	68	84	22	21	510	816	204	413	59	70	36			
144 110 34	205	54 29 25	38	68 46 22	84 76 8	6 16	21 21	356 154	672 144	122 82	92 21	59 26 31	70 48 22	21	:		
144 110	220 205	54 29 25	41 30 3	66 45 21	82 75 7	22 6	19 19	478 354	778 669	196 122	93 91	57 28	67 46 19	96 21 13	‡		
34	15					16	••	124	109	74	2	28 29	19		1		
••	••	••	••	1	2	••	2 1	32 2 30	38 3 35		20 1 19	. ż	·š	••	•		
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2	••	9	11	3	1	42	52	. 12 .	. , .	10	13				
5 2 3	3 4	· ż	••	5	6	1 2	.!	38	44	iż	6	6	6	ï	**		
5 2 3	7	2 ··		7	9 5	2 1	!	29 4	38 .8	9 . ģ	7	7	10	i 'i	**		
	4	ż	••	3 2	4 2	1	••	25 13	30 14	9 3	6	3	3	,,	••		
••	••	••	••	ż		·i	•••	iš	ià	ż	• •	· š	'š	::			
32	51	16	5	24	38	30	4	83	131	48 -	11	3	s S	4	••		
26 6	47	13 3		8 16	15 23	8 22	3	37 46	79 52	21 27	3	Š	Ì,	Ġ	••		
32 26	51 47	16 13	5 5	23 8 15	37 15	30 8	3	79 37	127 79	45 21 24	10 8	Š	s 'š	· •	••		
6	4	3	••	15	22 1	22 	i	42 4	48	3	2 1			٠,	••		
••	••	••	••	·i	·i	::	••	••		ġ	'i	• •	::	••	••		
7	8	6	!	2	•	3		11 10	18 17	9	‡	••	::	••	••		
					•		••	1	1	• •	• •	••	••	::			
-7 7	8 8	6 6	ł	2 2	1	3	••	11 10 1	16 17 1	9		• •	••	••	• •		
••	••	••	••	••	••	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•						• •		
•••	::			**	•••	••	••	::	• •	••	••	::	::	••	••		
••,					••		••	1		••	••	• •	••	••	••		
••	::	••	••	. ::	::	::	••	i.	1	• •	• •	••	••	• •			
••	::	::	::	• • •	••	••	•••	·i	• •	• •	• •	· ·	••	••	••		
••	••	••	••	••	••						• •	• •	••	••	• •		
••	::	::	::	::	••	••	••	•••	• • •	••	••	• •	•••		••		
21 13	30 24	1 -	10 10	6 5	13 11 2	••	1	39 18 21	55 35 20	1 i	18	10 5 5	15 10 5	1	2 2		
13	24	••	••	5 1		••				1	18				2		
20 15 5	29 24 5		10 10 	6 5 1	13 11 2	•••	i	37 18 19	53 35 18	· i	16	10 5 5	15 10 5				
. 1	1	••	••			••	••	2	2		••	• •	••	• •	• •		
'i	i	::	••	::	::	::	••	2	`ż	••	• •	••	••	••	••		
61 34 27	93 63 28	42 32 10	2 1 i	31 17 14	45 25 20	16 13 3	10 7 3	302 122 180	429 210 219	297 169 128	26 17 9	27 10 17	36 22 16	14	1		
												27 10 17		14	1		
60 34 36	92 65 27	42 32 10	2 1	28 16 12	43 25 18	15 12 3	10 7 3	294 122 172	418 210 208	295 169 126	26 17 9	17	36 22 16		7		
1	1	••	••	3 1	2	1	• •	· i	ii		••	••	**	••			
i,	ï			Ř	Ż	••	••		.13		••	**	••				

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERSON OF DIBUSTRY IN

Clade No.				T	otal		1-3 Months				
Code No. of Indian Standard		Total		Family'	Workers	7		Family	Weekers		
Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Rural Urban	House- holds	Males	Females	Hired Workers	holds	Males	Females	Hired Wethers	
1	2	3	4	. 5	. 6	7	8	• . •	10	. 11	
	:								WHET DE	MAJPUR	
29	Paper and Paper Products	. Total	5	5	3	2 2	2	3 3	2 2	2 2	
		(a) (b)	5 2	1	•						
		Rural	±	5 4	3 3	2 2	2 2	3 3	2 2	2 2	
		(a)	3 1	ī							
		Urban	1	••	••	••	••	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	
		. (a)	'i	••	::	••	::	::	••	::	
30	Printing and Publishing	. Total	1	1	••	••	••	••	••		
••		(a) (b)			••	••	••	::	••	::	
		Rural	1	1	••	••	••	*	••	••	
		(a) (b)		:	••	••	::	* ::		::	
		Urban	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	::	
		(a) (b)	••	••	::	::	::		••	•••	
. 31	Leather and Leather Products	. Total	49	67	2	1 1	••	••	••	••	
••		(a) (b)	40	16 51	ż	•:	••	••	::	::	
		Rural	4 8 9	66 16	2	1	••	••	••		
		(a) (b)	39	50	ż	.:	::	•••	••	••	
		Urban	1	1	••	••	••	•••	••	• •	
		(b)	i	i	::		••	••	••	••	
32	Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products .	. Total	1	1	••	••	••			••	
	•••••	(<u>a)</u>	·i	· i	••	::	::	::	::	::	
		Rural	••		••				••	• •	
		(p)	••	••	::	::	::	•••	••	••	
		Urban	1	1	••	::	::			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
		(a) (b)	`i	'i	, •••	::	••	••		••	
33	Chemicals and Chemical Products	. Total	1	1	••	••	••	••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
		(a) (b)	i	'i	::	•••	::	::	::	•••	
		Rural	••	••	••		••	••	••		
		(a) (b)	••	::	::	::		••	• •		
		Urban	1	1	••	••	••	••	••	••	
		(a) (b)	·i	i	• •	• •	••	••	••	••	
34-35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	. Total	189 91	280	156	34 21	15	. 26	7	••	
	retroteum and com.	(a) (b)	91 98	160 120	156 84 72	21 13	15 7 8	26 15 11	5 2	••	
		Rural	177	264	152	34 21	12 7	21			
		(a) (b)	91 86	160 104	84 68	21 13	5	15 6		::	
		Urban	12	16	4	• •	3	. 5		• 	
		(a) (b)	iż	iė	· 4	• • •	Ġ.	· ż	ż	••	
36	Basic Metals and their Products except Machine	ery	100	178	71	9.0	1	1			
	and Transport Equipment	Total (a)	123 55 68	91 87	.11 9 2	38 27 11	i	i		••	
		(b) Rural	116	170	11	35		1	٠.		
	• :	(a) (b)	55 61	91 79	9	27	i	. i		••	
	A Commence of the Commence of	Urban	7	8	•		••				
•	•	(a) (b)	•;	***	••	* •	••	••		••	
		(p)	7	. /2	••	3	•••	••	••		

⁽a) With Cultivation.
(b) Without Cultivation.

WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD

200/ 5

	4-6 Months			7-9 h	Louths		10 Months to 1 Year				Months not etated				
-	Passily	Workers	Hired	Maine	Family	Workers	***		Family	Workers			Family	Workers	222-4
House-	Males	Females	Workers	House- holds	Malos	Fomales	Hired Workers	House- bolds	Males	Females	Workers	lious- bolds	Males	Females	Hiltori Workste
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	23	26	27
DESTRUC	18											_			
1	i	1	::	i 'i	••	::	• •	•••	••	::	••	i 'i	1 'i	• •	**
			••	•	••	••	••	••	••	••	••		1	• ••	• •
i	i	i	::	::	••	::	::	::	•••	::	::	i	'i	::	• •
••	••			1								• •			••
••	••	••	::	'i	••	::	::		•••	::		••	• •	::	• • •
	••	••	••	••		••	••	1	1		••	::	•••	• •	••
::	::	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	::	::	::	.:	•:		::	::			÷,
••	••	••	••	• • •	::	••	• •	1	1	•••	• •	• •	::	••	••
•••	••	••	••	••	• •	••	• •	••	• •	• •	••	••	••	* *	••
::	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	• •		••	••	•••	• •	••	••
 8	10			4	3	••		30	41	2	1	7	13	••	••
2 6	. š	••	••	14	Š	• • •	::	4 26	36	. 2		3	a 5	• •	• •
8	10	••	••	4	3			29	40	2	į.	7	13	••	••
2 6	3	••	••	4	š	• • •	::	25	35 35	2		i	5	• •	••
• •		••	••	••			• •			••	• •	• • •	• •	••	
::	::	::	•••	••	••	••	••	1	1	••	• •	••	••	••	••
••	::	••		• •	••	• •	••	i i	i · i	• •	• •	• •	::	••	::
	••	••	••	••	• •	••	• •			••	• •	••		••	••
• •	::	::	::	••	•	••	• •	•••	• •	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	.,	::		
	••		••	•••		• • •		1	1				• •		••
::	•••	•••		••	::	• •	• •	ï	'i		••	•••	••	••	••
		••			• •			i	1		••	••	• •	• •	• •
::	::	••		•••	••	• • •		ï	i		• •	•••	::	::	•
	••			• •	 	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	••	••	• •	••	**
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	::	••	••	••	• •	• •		1			••		• •	
• • •	••	::	::	••	::	• •	••	i	i	••	• •	• •	::	::	
٠.	••	•	••												
28 15 13	40 24 16	22 12 10	2 2	7 4 3	15 11 4	9 7 2	2 !	125 57 68	184 101 83	110 36 34	30 18 12	14 8 6	15 9 6	4	* • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
			••	3 7			i 2							8	
28 15 13	40 24 16	22 12 10	2 2 	4 3	15 11 4	9. 7 2	Ī	116 57 59	173 101 72	108 56 52	30 18 12	14 8 6	15 9 6	‡	••
			••					9	11	2	••	••	••		• •
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	••	::	••	• •	••	••	9	ii	Ż	• •	**	**	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
			11	10	11	3	3	76	117	Ģ	20	14	22	3	1
22 13 9	27 18	••	11	10 3 5	11 6 5	3	3 2	76 26 50	117 49 68	6 4 2	20 10 10	14 10 4	22 17 3	 	
		•	1 <i>1</i>	10 5	11 6 5	3 \$	3 2	69 26 43	109 49 60	6	17 10 7	14 10	77		:
. 22 13 9	27 18 9	••	••	2	5	••	į			2					
••	••	••	••	• •	••	**	••	7 .;	**	***	3 'š	••	••	••	**
• •	**	• •	• ••		••	7.	••	•	•	••	-	••		••	

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF INDUSTRY IN

Code No.	and the state of			Te	ecul .			1-5 N	Sanths	Day on Maria
of Indian Standard Industrial		Total	77	Faculty	Workers	Hired	House	Tamb,	Workers	Hibed
Industrial Classification	Housheld Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Rural Urban	House- holds	Males	Females	Workers	holds	Males	Females	Workers
1	2	3	4	5	•	7	•	, ,	10	11
									WHOT DE	HAJPUR
37	Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment	Total (a) (b)	4	10 10	5 5	••	••	::	••	••
*		Rural (a) (b)	4 •	10 10	5 5	••	::	••	••	••
		Urban (#) (\$)		::	···	••	::	••	••	::
38	Transport Equipment	Total	13 3 10	17 2 15	••	7 5 2	::	· ::	••	::
		Rural (a) (b)	12 3 9	16 2 14	••	7 5 2	••	••	••	::
		Urban	i 'i	i i	••	••	••	••	••	::
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	Total	135 72 63	220 142 78	6	38 32 6	6 4 2	11 9 2	••	: :
		Rura! (a) (b)	122 71 51	207 141 66		38 32 6	6 4 2	11 9 2	••	1 1
		Urban (a) (b)	13 1 12	13 1 12		••	::	••	••	•••

⁽a) With Cultivation.
(b) Without Cultivation.

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-XVI

WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT

TOTAL: 01 (C-1); 22 (B-2, C-4, D-4, X-4, F-3, G-5, H-98, Y-6); 23 (A-6, B-26, C-8, D-37, E-4, F-6, G-16, H-46, Y-5); 24 (A-7, B-7, C-2, D-10, E-1, H-1); 26 (H-1); 27 (A-2, B-15, C-5, D-18, X-5, E-2, F-6, G-1, H-21, Y-5); 29 (A-2, B-1, C-1, Y-1); 30 (D-1); 31 (B-2, D-4, X-3, F-6, G-4, H-26, Y-4); 32 (H-1); 33 (H-1); 34-35 (A-7, B-15, C-4, D-57, X-8, E-8, F-13, G-3, H-68, Y-6); 36 (A-1, B-13, C-5, D-26, X-10, F-9, G-5, H-50, Y-4); 37 (C-4); 36 (D-3, F-2, H-8); 39 (A-4, B-25, G-3, D-34, X-6, E-2, F-6, G-4, H-45, Y-6).

RURAL: 01 (C-1); 22 (B-2, C-4, D-4, X-4,F-3, G-3, H-25, Y-3); 23 (A-6, B-26, C-8, D-37, E-4, F-6, G-15, H-42, Y-5); 24 (A-7, B-7, C-2, D-10, E-1, H-1); 26 (H-1); 27 (A-2, B-15, C-5, D-18, X-5, E-1, F-5, G-1, H-19, Y-5); 29 (A-2, B-1, Y-4); 30 (D-1); 31 (B-2, D-4, X-5, F-6, G-4, H-25, Y-4); 34-35 (A-7, B-15, C-4, D-57, X-6, E-5, F-13, G-3, H-39, Y-6); 36 (A-1, B-13, C-5, D-26, X-10, F-9, G-5, H-43, Y-4); 37 (C-4); 38 (D-3, F-2, H-7); 39 (A-4, B-25, C-3, D-33, X-6, E-2, F-3, G-4, H-36, Y-4).

URBAN: 22 (G-2, H-15, Y-3); 23 (G-1, H-4); 27 (E-1, F-1, H-2); 29 (G-1); 31 (H-1); 32 (H-1); 35 (H-1); 34-35 (E-3, H-9); 36 (H-7); 38 (H-1); 39 (D-1, F-1, H-9, Y-2).

Nors : The following abbreviations have been	es wed:	
	With Cultivation	Without Cultivation
	1-3 Months —A 4-6 —B 7-9 —C 10 Months to 1 Year —D Months not stated —X	1-3 Months —E., 4-6 —F 7-9 —G 10 Months to 1 Year —H Months not stated —Y

WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEROLD ALL AND CORRESPONDED.

	4-6 Months				7-9 h	Coaths		1	0 Month	a to I Year			Months	not stated	
	Control of the second	Workers			Family	Workers			Famil	y Workers			Family	Werkers	-
House	Salas	Penale	Hilred Workers	House- holds	Males	Females	Hired Workers	Home- holds	Males	Females	Mired Worbers	None- holds	Males	Penales	Hired Washess
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
DOSTAL															
	,														
•	••	••		4	10	5	••	••	••	••	• •	••	••		••
••	• •	••	• •		10		•••	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	• •	**
••	••	••	••	•••	••	•••	••	••	••	• • •	• • •				
••	••		••	4	10	5		• •	• •	••	• •	• •	••	• •	**
	••	• •	••	4	10	5	••	••	••	••	• •	• •			
••	••	• •	••	••	••	• •	••	••	•••	••	••	•••	• • •	- ,	
	••				٠			••		••			• •	• •	••
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	••	••	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	• •	• •	••	••	•	• • •	• • •
••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	• •	••	••	••	••	•••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
			_						10		6			•	
2	7	••	1	••	••	••	••	11	2	••	5	••	• • •	• •	• •
ż	· j	••	ï	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	••	::	ě	õ	• • •	ì	• •	••	* *	**
-											6				
2	7	• •	1	••	••	••	• •	10	9	••	3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	• • •	• •
· <u>;</u>	٠,	••	'i	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	Ĭ	7		Ī	• •	• •	• •	**,
•	•	• •							_)		
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••	••	• •	• • •												
31	49	••	10	7	11		3	79	129	6	19	12	20 13	• •	2
25	43	::	9	3	5		3	34 45	72 57	Ġ	17	6	13	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•
6	6	••	1	4	6	• •	• •	73	31	•	•		•	•	_
90	48		10	7	11		3	69	119	4	19	10	18	••	2
90 25	48 43	::	9	3	5	• •	8	33 36	71		17	•	13	••	1
5	5	••	1	4	6	• •	••		40	•	•		•		_
1	1							10	10	2	• •	2	1	• •	**
•	•	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••	••	• •	1 9	1 9	'n	::	ż	`4	• • •	••
1		• •	• •	••	• •	••	••	,	,	•	••		_	• •	•

TABLE B-XVII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY (1) NUMBER OF MALE AND CULTIVATION NOR IN INDUSTRY (b) IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (Based on

								•				Sim	of Sample
							Total No.	Total Sam	ple Houshold	Population	8	ngle Mambe	r
14		in la			th		of Sample Households	Persons	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females
			1				2	3	4	5	6	7	. 8
												WEST	DENAJEUS
TOTAL .							47,988	200,045	136,514	124,531	2,183	1,262	92
All Rural Areas		•					44,952	242,952	126,345	116,607	1,926	1,040	87
(i) Households of hold Indu (ii) Households of (iii) Households of	itry Mga ac	d in H	lousel	old I	 	 	12, 44 8 852 31,652	51,438 3,830 187,684	26,787 1,968 97,590	24,651 1,862 90,094	1,360 62 504	691 27 331	66 3 17
Size of holdi	ng gro	up:						*					
Less than 1 1 · 0 — 2 · 4 2 · 5 — 4 · 9 5 · 0 — 7 · 4 7 · 5 — 9 · 9 10 · 0 — 12 · 4 12 · 5 — 14 · 9 5 · 0 — 29 · 9 50 · 0 — 49 · 9 50 · 0 — Unspecified					 	 :	1,147 5,344 9,519 6,994 2,677 2,440 992 2,237 237 67 58	5,030 24,909 49,483 41,759 18,363 18,273 7,550 19,367 2,116 557 277	2,602 12,893 25,392 21,658 9,536 9,518 4,029 10,320 1,164 927 151	2,428 12,016 24,091 20,101 8,827 8,755 3,521 9,047 952 230 126	67 173 126 71 17 21 3 18 3	41 109 85 50 12 14 2 11 3	2 6- 4 2
All Urban Areas		·		·		•	3,036	17,003	9,169	7,924	257	213	4

Total Number of Households

Household

Nun	nber of House	bold		Total	
Total	Rural	Urban	Persons	Males	Females
248,423	230,959	17,464	1,317,093	688,462	628,631

FEMALE MEMBERS SY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND (U) ENGAGEMENT (a) NEITHER IN ONLY AND (c) IN CULTIVATION SUB-CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED 20% Saper)

4-6 Members 7-9 Members 2-3 Mambers Households Households Males 13 . 16 18 19 20 12 14 15 11 10 • DESTRICT 22,700 14,872 21,825 55,728 9,711 13,163 11,045 20,007 52,745 13,761 975 38,009 13,188 970 35,666 5,318 425 30,607

358 1,488 2,004 958 245 198 194 16 6	487 2,029 2,747 1,540 968 287 91 204 23 5	438 1,675 2,543 1,170 237 237 66 154 20 7	561 2,814 5,153 3,385 1,076 810 260 568 60 19 28	1,427 7,119 13,061 8,736 2,861 2,183 727 1,569 180 58 68	1,337 6,648 12,578 6,211 2,650 2,011 623 1,374 137 57	146 752 1,846 1,998 901 831 331 690 66 16	365 2,942 7,293 8,013 3,684 5,417 1,369 2,911 304 73 36	545 2,737 6,791 7,402 3,351 3,162 1,253 2,535 231 24 25	15 117 290 602 436 260 280 827 92 25	62 604 2.06 2.510 2.511 3.617 1.440 5.625 634 190 27	
622	900	663	1,128	2,903	2,672	676	2,738	2,514	,	2,000	

and Household Population

Population					
	Rural			Urb	40
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1,221,590	637,320	584,270	95,503	51,142	44,361

TABLE C4—COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD FAMILY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED (Based on 20% Sample)

			Composition of Househol												loushold	•			5 D
	Total Rural Urban				Total No. of Sample		ample H		Heads (of House- ids	Spouses of Hou	of Heads scholds	м	arried re		divoro	married, red and ed er sepa- relations	- Unce	
					House- holds	Persons	Males	Pemales	Males	Females	Malos	Females	Some	Other Males	Other Females	Males	Females	Malma	Peppaler
	. 1	,			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5.									WEST :	DENATPO	JR Desi	TRICT							
Total					47.900	200,045	135,514	124.531	45.514	2.343	45		8,402	6,001	15,578	71,440	66,429	3,923	454
All Rural		•			44,902	242,952	•	116,007	42,746	2,002	35	37,575	8,150	5,64	14,607	06,290	61,000	3,473	375
(a) .					12,448	51,490	26,787	24,651	10,965	1,340	17	8,645		79(1,005	13,357	12,676	240	114
(b) .					852	3,830	1,960	1,862	748	183		602	80	300	102	900	985	63	10
(e) ·	•				31,652	187,484	97,500	90,004	31,005	630	18	26,326	7,374	4,730	12,860	51,901	46,625	2,670	251
Sise of hold	ling g	roup	1																
Less than I	acre				1,147	5,030	2,602	2,428	1,088	57		898	76	64	174	1,349	1,291	25	8
1.0- 2	4 acı	res			5,344	24,909	12,893	12,016	5,171	171	4	4,486	504	340	958	6,799	6,378	75	23
2.5 4.	9 ,,				9,519	49,483	25,392	24,091	9,336	181	4	8,418	1,308	896	2,419	13,618	13,023	290	50
5.0- 7	4 ,,				6,994	41,759	21,658	20,101	6,897	94	4	6,348	1,697	1,012	2,845	11,641	10,758	407	56
7.5 9-	9 ,,				2,677	18,363	9,536	8,827	2,644	31	1	2,507	935	600	1,619	5,133	4,647	223	23
10-012-	٠, 4				2,440	18,273	9,518	8,755	2,396	41	3	2,299	1,038	652	1,777	5,075	4,618	354	20
12-514-	9 ,,				932	7,550	4,029	3,521	924	8		893	477	270	776	2,162	1,829	196	15
15-0-29-	9 ,,		• •		2,237	19,367	10,320	9,047	2,194	42	2	2,151	1,182	794	2,009	5,365	4,791	783	54
\$0·049·	9 ,				237	2,116	1,164	952	233	3	••	220	118	85	215	593	513	137	1
50 +					67	557	327	230	66	••		61	30	26	54	166	114	39	ł
Unspecified		•	•	•	58	277	151	126	56	2	••	47	. 11	, , ,	14	81	63	. 1	••
All Urban				•	3,036	17,093	9,160	7,924	2,768	261	10	2,150	332	454	801	5,140	4,541	400	81

⁽a) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry.
(b) Households engaged in household industry only.
(c) Households engaged in cultivation.

TABLE C-II-AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Diversed or Sensested Never Married Married Widowsk Mak Male 15 16 11 12 13 7 10 3 6 • ı WEST DONALPUR DESTRICT 2,735 14 304,790 44,636 351,100 31,723 987,788 21,191 362,170 17,433 17,305 1,305 2,004 980,689 SLJ43 290,305 21,361 1,234,000 211,709 14,400 • • 211,709 209,556 14,510 421,265 209,556 14,510 • • • • :: • • Rural Urban . . **330** 141 233 32 80 64,067 6,393 50,791 5,687 62,327 6,341 39,685 5,431 1,139 11,258 11 114,858 Rural 10-14 140 400 351 11 143 38,935 45,468 3,837 37,595 4,725 8,214 141 46,176 4,958 Rural Urban 91,644 15-19 1.972 151 404 83 378 20 713 52 353 48,090 3,490 50,369 3,964 22,118 931 413 21,222 94,523 8,704 44,154 20-24 103 300 84 1,406 579 16 110,652 8,420 933 59 381 52,235 3,476 56,079 4,722 54,573 3,698 11,342 43,141 25-29 112 275 離 434 2,497 193 4,156 573 42,419 38,385 1,225 65 48,286 4,268 41,461 192 89,747 7,319 Rural Urban 30-34 87 49 357 178 28,012 1,956 1,465 41,261 77,263 5,964 44,678 3,746 32,585 2,218 1,526 82 Rural Urban 63 200 28 19,033 1,791 6,587 570 218 527 166 31,584 60,121 5,369 34,148 25,973 40-44 2 092 33 40 163 152 1,879 7,798 11,407 804 25,473 2,045 28,032 19,479 477 52 89 47,511 Rural Urban 45-49 84 100 18 10,579 110 7,630 674 2,961 20,971 17 42,067 3,540 23,707 18,360 247 30 50-54 Rural Urban 2.090 17 23 61 3,259 263 1,623 6,666 96 5 11,805 946 10,023 79 23 14 23,633 1,873 13,610 Rural Urban 55--59 14 29 58 10,354 2,349 211 2,188 9,124 21 401 11,581 926 Rural Urban 24,626 2,041 13,045 60-64 96 6 3,719 30 1,076 4,270 720 77 183 1 5,565 521 4,542 474 Rural Urban 10,107 . . 65---69 16 47 29 . 2,290 6,594 733 793 75 5,817 448 7,507 793 293 8,455 665 15,962 70+ Rural Urban . . 13 5 12 • 20 70 378 353 283 98 849 10 471 Age not stated Rural Urban at Sabdivic 145 **951** 1,014 1,149 19,813 2,146 5,130 81,614 8,773 7,490 97,671 13,636 72,007 186,863 23,867 174,743 300,746 42,762 All Ages 57,881 6,297 58,276 6,350 :: 58,276 6,350 116,157 12,647 57,881 6,297 0-9 Rural Urban 46 72 404 23 1 3,796 2 329 18,282 2,714 11,880 15,817 34,835 5,331 19,018 10-14 Rural 42 19 244 36 27 135 13,093 2,619 1,881 11,272 .. 13,973 15,395 29,368 3,765 15-19 Rural Urban 23 99 239 290 134 135 15,775 6,909 281 195 16,633 6,252 1,625 20--24 Rural Urban 30,086 13,453 45 27 497 55 155 214 253 23 13,639 15,040 117 2,540 15,852 32,525 16,673 Rural Urban 20 21 124 804 174 330 21 11,011 12,377 747 183 70 10 13,649 12,029 25,678 3,018 30-34 Rural Urban 17 21 70 1,472 153 411 8,314 12,487 292 96 24 5 9,901 35---39 23,261 13,560 Rural Urban 16 74 77 476 59 2,085 5,629 645 8,949 1,198 25 7 7,829 873 143 40--44 9,654 Rural Urban 17,483 7 7 77 50 1 2,397 531 7,759 921 3,753 77 13 11 6,357 579 8,451 14,808 41 4 4 **37** 3,198 2,207 5,928 838 7 6,635 5,453 56 1 12,000 Rural Urban 2 2,297 120 555 1,026 3,937 2 23 8 4,555 1,333 7,900 Regal 15 4 2.427 4 734 7 3,195 15 3,943 3,500 7.541 4 . 30 12 344 1,200 깱 18 ı 1,500 1.423 RE 1,200 1,505 . Part II-22

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TABLE C-II-AGE AND MARITAL STATUS-conid.

							4		Marital	Status	44.7			
		To	otal Popular	ion	Never	Married	M	eriod	Wi	lowed	Divor Sope	ced or	Unop	ecified
Age-group		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
, · 1	2	3	4	5	6	7 Balarghet	. 8 	9 en-entl:	10	11	12	15	14	15
70 +	Rural Urban	5,369 677	2,805 313	2,564 364	17 2	69	1,964 206	209 24	904 105	2,277 339	10	1		14. 1
Age not stated	Rural Urban	150	67	63	56	46	10	13	••	8	••	••	1	1
			••	••	••	HILLI PO			•••	••		,	••	••
All Ages	Rural Urban	31,213 6,632	16,272 3,209	14,941 2,823	8,992 1,828	6,495 1,374	6,7 60 1,272	6,798 1,078	436 96	1,522 359	75 8	90 12	· '\$	41
0-9	Rural Urban	9,690 1,668	4,869 800	4,821 868	4,869 800	4,821 868	••		••	••	••	••		••
10-14	Rural Urban	3,580 744	1,895 366	1,685 378	1,872 365	1,398 356	· 22	271 21	1	4 1	••	6	••	6
15-19	Rural Urban	2,721 522	1,382 294	1,339 228	1,238 280	198 114	141 12	1,092 113	::	16	3	· 24	·	 9
20-24	Rural Urban	2,455 498	1,157 275	1,298 223	588 199	34 31	554 75	1,219 189		20 1	10 1	* 22 2	••	3
2529	Rural Urban	2,705 466	1,379 232	1,326 234	265 75	15 3	1,079 156	1,246 223	23 1	46 8	12	11	••	8
3034	Rural Urban	2,215 42 9	1,161 247	1,054 182	88 33	2	1,038 206	969 165	25 5	66 13	10 3	12 4		5
3589	Rural Urban	1,969 433	1,116 285	853 148	25 54	7	1,047 224	736 128	29 4	106 18	15 1	3	·ż	1
4044	Rural Urban	1,474 324	820 198	654 126	9	3 1	772 175	496 98	34 7	146 25	5 2	4 2		5
4549	Rural Urban	1,247 246	729 143	518 103	7	3	669 130	326 62	40 8	188 41	13	1	••	
5054	Rural Urban	1,041	588	453	8	2	524	209	52 20	238 70	4	4	••	
5559	Rural	274 618	161 555	113 263	9 4	••	138 310	43 99	41	162	••	1	·· ·i	1
6064	Urban Rural	157 670	82 382	75 288	 3	••	68 310	25 78	13 68	50 206	1	 2	•	2
6569	Urban	111 312	52 172	59 140	 2	••	40 127	10 28	12 42	48 111	1		••	1
70+	Urban Rural	50 494	28 256	22 238	1	1	19 176	 24	8 76	21 213	 1			
Age not	Urban Rural	110 22	-46 11	64 11	 11	 11	28		18	63	••	• • •	••	••
stated	Urban		::	::	••	:: LURGHAT	. ••	••	::	••	••	••	••	••
All Ages	Rural Urban	93,849 26,999	48,424 14,619	45,425 12,380	25,488 8,804	18,974 6,470	21,218 5,475	20,708 4,569	1,375 323	5,31 8 1,313	267 17	206 28	76	139
09	Rural Urban	28,313 7,985	14.085	14.228	14.085	14.228	••		••	••	••	••	••	
10—14	Rural	9.764	4,033 5,176 1,724	3,952 4,588	4,033 5,100	3,952 3,800	51	742	••	2	1	8	24	36
1519	Urban Rural	3,420 8,039	4,041 1,421	1,696 3,998 1,112	1,710 2,912 1,402	1,681 736	14 1,106 19	15 3,159	9	25	7	51	7	27
2024	Urban Rural	2,553 7,894	3,651	4,243	2,118	645 100	1,465 223	458 3,983	2 <u>1</u>	6 65	38	3 77 5	9	18
2529	Urban Rural	2,468 8,098	1,365 4,194	1,103 3,904	1,139 792	134 36	3,264	956 3,676	2 72 15	8 138	1 56	33 5	10	21
30-34	Urban Rural	2,244 6,908	1,246 3,347	998 3,361	320 229	36 14 .	911 3,195	923 3,074	15 6 6	34 229	46	32	11	12
3539	Urban Rural	1,887 5.826	1,061 3,317	826 2.509	108 99∈	10 ' 5	948 3,099	749 2,070	90	62 403	1 33	5 26	2	 5
40	Urban Rural	1,518 4,750	914	604	€33	4 8	867	531	13 140	66	1	3		 8
45-49	Urban Rural	1,382 4,049	2,596 848	2,154 534	54 97	6	2,380 762	1,560 383	42	555 142	18 7 18	23 3 16	1	
	Urban	939	2,292 572	1,757 367	35 7		2,111 541	1,106 231	127 23	628 136	1	••	••	2
50—5F	Rural Urban	3,281 945	1,893 544	1,448 401	20	2	1,621 490	657 174	182 52	777 224	9			: :
5559	Rural Urban	2,067 460	1,206 287	961 173	6	2	1,041	296 54	143 38	557 117	15	3		

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TABLE C-II-AGE AND MARITAL STATUS-contd.

Marital Status Divorced or Total Population Never Married Married Widowed Pink Females Male Males Males Females Males 13 14 13 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 4 1 BALURGHAT POLICE STATION-2 1 22 776 223 2,120 1,112 1,008 894 220 222 61 190 6 • • 1 1 ı 95 23 385 95 2 976 241 512 126 464 115 411 63--69 20 1 2 776 2 2 240 574 B1 1,687 825 205 862 215 7 2 Rural Urban 70+ ٠. 900 . و والإولاد 2 5 • • 77 37 40 30 33 6 Rural Urban Age not KUMARGANI POLICE STATION 200 286 214 15,250 15,419 100 3,600 18,837 14,104 66,996 35,002 33,396 All Ages Recal 11,237 11.254 11 297 11,254 . . ٠. 0-9 Rural 22,491 . . 19 352 3 2,351 25 683 . . 3,056 3,292 3,669 6,725 10-14 Rural 9 58 ٠. 29 408 335 2,467 4 2.962 2,314 2,662 5,624 15-19 Rural 3 5 19 10 27 50 1,277 3.108 1,233 31 5,792 2.561 3,231 20---24 Rural . 30 2 29 58 50 2.823 6,113 2,970 442 34 9 620 3,143 25-29 Rural 2 3 97 26 63 139 2.244 2,021 2,212 185 23 4.743 2,531 30-34 Rural 2 14 270 14 7 2,398 1,695 78 51 2,561 1,988 Rural 4,549 35---39 1 16 178 15 1,657 1.076 86 R 3,268 1,790 1,478 Q/I Rural 40-44 ŧ 479 12 22 116 1,468 709 1,211 10 2,817 1,606 45-49 Rural 2 12 11 91 577 1,104 406 997 11 1,218 2,215 50---54 Rural 15 410 9 201 114 79R 6 626 55--59 Rural 1,553 927 1 4 172 115 520 3 629 2 1 1.447 749 698 60---64 Rural 1 6 16 33 61 244 298 373 294 8 667 65---69 Rural . 5 323 ٠. 25 146 66 404 419 3 561 70+ 980 Rural Age not stated ٠. • • 13 1 14 14 Rural GANGARAMPUR POLICE STATION 187 13 106 4,150 17,266 1,851 1,102 146 17,753 2,026 15,430 37,064 4,492 20,666 76,835 9,671 30,771 5,179 Ali Ages .. Rural Urban 15,089 12,677 13,089 0---9 25,766 2,994 12,677 Rural Urban . . 1.464 20 15 7 987 55 1 1,957 472 105 5,832 639 6,924 1,167 3,958 2,966 528 10-14 Rural Urban ٠. . . 44 • 4 33 2,962 209 5 2,272 267 100 530 3,306 2,817 399 6,123 15-19 Rural Urban 53 2 6 8 22 6 63 4 32 3,470 1,637 1,126 287 3,648 396 20---24 6,471 2,823 393 ٠. Rural Urban 7 2 78 2 112 40 58 7 3,324 18 3,116 256 3,484 396 519 7,226 3,742 25-29 Rural 159 • 30 23 153 2,290 84 12 . 13 2,622 121 42 5,300 2,861 2,459 296 30-34 Rural Urban 13 9 306 24 31 12 83 14 2,762 1,678 63 9 4 2,013 4,961 565 2,946 350 35---39 3 16 12 1 428 46 1,105 101 1,976 30 12 3 1,551 10-44 Rural Urban 3,675 496 2,124 .. 1 542 M 6 118 13 592 1 1,653 112 1,796 1,241 45-49 3,037 Rural Urban 9 . 122 707 87 . 417 72 1,199 1,132 7 1,333 50-54 2,465 385 .. . 495 53 184 116 826 86 682 2 3 55-50 1,637 955 99 Rural 1 ់និ 4 150 24 902 641 79 119 3 Reval 1.533 800 106 722 120 277 •• **37** 71 17 314 , m 314 52 ٠. Ramal Urban 385 i ..

TABLE CHEAGE AND MARITAL STATUS and Markel Status **Total Populatio** Never Married Married Widowed Rural Males Malas Famalas 7----Sec. 1 2 3 5 6 7 9 4 8 10 11 12 13 14 15 GANGARAMPUR POLICE STATION 70+ 1,023 472 85 551 62 376 38 37 9 171 434 76 •• 4 Rural 22 2 ı 6 1 Rural Urban 5 ı 1 TAPAN POLICE STATION All Jave 88.863 45.984 43.917 23,600 17.614 1.314 20,616 5.334 271 43 30 0-0 Rural 29,897 15.013 14,884 15,013 14,884 10-14 Rural 7,842 4,320 3,522 4,186 2,374 126 1,113 7 24 8 4 15-19 Russi 6.861 8,071 3,790 972 507 3,413 13 2,536 • 32 67 6 20-424 Rural 7.474 3.261 39 1.976 3.995 60 101 35 68 4.213 1.187 9 10 25---20 Rural 8.363 4.215 4.168 599 3.558 3.971 71 143 33 . 14 56 7 6,512 3.549 2.963 124 18 3.278 2.697 92 217 51 31 4 35--- 39 Rural 5,956 3.418 131 387 2.538 60 1 3.181 2,135 40 15 6 40...44 4.316 2.324 1,992 20 3 2.164 1.392 115 578 23 19 2 Rural 45---49 3,658 2,028 1,630 14 6 1,858 920 130 690 22 14 50-54 Rural 5,066 1.663 1.423 10 ı 1,486 518 159 899 R 5 55---59 Rural 2.033 1.112 962 246 141 673 2 921 5 60--64 Rural 1.782 162 900 227 3 794 149 799 11 5 Rural 855 444 411 5 1 359 64 75 342 3 3 2 70+ Rural 1.185 612 578 2 434 42 171 531 5 .. Age not stated Rural 11 7 1 1 9 4 1 ı •• •• Raiganj Subdivision All Ages 100,225 Reral 46,768 250,478 296,977 141,904 104,828 6,954 660 24,565 2,255 1,224 1,171 171 470 172,057 0-0 Rural Urban 85,826 6,853 86,231 6,732 85,826 6,853 66,231 10-14 45,676 5,828 360 19 52 Rural Urban 25,403 20,273 15,864 4,243 125 2 6 76 54 24,981 3,072 38 37,146 4,396 74 15-19 Rural Urban 18,561 2,426 2,184 1,054 2,592 133 16,001 53 194 25 28 132 38,341 17,949 20,392 74 20-24 Rural Urban 8,779 390 204 8,852 694 19,463 196 263 163 202 19 25-29 Rural Urban 45,741 23,385 2,177 22,356 1,768 4,267 798 167 57 18,408 21,355 1,659 377 31 5**88** 52 318 12 163 15 83 56 20-34 Rural Urban 34,916 15,935 60 10 17,207 14,729 430 36 976 80 114 10 1,131 203 43 30,661 16,573 \$5---99 17,719 12,942 424 156 23 11,155 914 561 1,642 153 12 79 8 23,350 2,548 7 31 40-44 12,246 662 67 93 5 102 Rural Urban 13,187 10,163 179 87 18 7,409 724 2,603 312 13 16 45-49 Rural Urban 19,392 11,371 8,021 630 10,404 3,192 67 101 4,737 391 784 59 35 14 50--54 Rural Urban 17,111 3,090 342 53 2 48 10 9,589 7,522 673 52 8,460 1,012 4,365 54 25 9 55--50 9,725 5. Rural Urban 36 2 24 5,574 582 4,151 28 12 7 4,817 1,322 152 2,789 247 2 14 Rural Urban 41 3 80---84 9,774 5,189 4,585 386 54 11 4,179 791 99 913 104 3,745 30 5 2 1 65--69 1 Rurei Urben 4,264 533 2,347 275 1,917 253 43 16 64 29 1,866 435 66 1,599 • • 3 70+ 17 8 2 Rural Urban 6,173 3,272 2,901 378 2,235 207 260 34 927 85 2,625 344 91 7 5 ..

Age not

Rural Urban 228

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TABLE C-II-AGE AND MARITAL STATUS-maid.

Marital Status Diversed or Total Population Never Married Married Widowed Age-group Ushan Males Male Males Females Males . 5 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 . 15 RAIGANJ POLICE STATION 117,700 56,901 14,716 61,601 17,574 34,919 34,576 4,688 25,900 24,496 5,911 1,000 275 56 All Ages 276 •• ٠. 41,435 9,211 20,901 20,534 4,545 20,901 Rurei Urben 20,534 :: • • • • :: 17 11,703 6,401 2,128 5,302 6,280 2,109 757 94 27 4,512 92 19 7 2 10-14 Rural Urban . ٠. 4,231 1,457 8,679 3,190 4,448 1.733 3,914 1.649 507 84 13 701 718 3,446 29 12 9 15-19 Rural 6 42 ... 8,933 2,776 4,188 1,520 4,745 1,256 2,280 1,077 104 1,839 4,546 1,070 36 9 42 18 20 7 8 20-24 Rural Urban 48 10,332 5,160 1,486 5,172 1,183 1,062 107 57 12 7 38 35 3,930 4,987 102 38 Rural Urban 25-29 13 3,821 957 43 9 4,413 260 176 199 40 2 8,234 2,268 16 4,007 3,553 887 101 13 4,087 1,169 3,062 750 115 78 3,783 1,057 152 346 99 35 12 2 7,149 1,919 2,674 650 25 35-39 Rural Urben 3,153 1,036 2,335 711 2,887 1,789 186 304 136 30 32 5,488 1,747 48 56 3 40-44 Rural Urban 639 136 23 3 4,439 1,092 2,642 672 1,797 420 28 27 2,410 595 1,139 176 16 3 Rural Urban · i 4,233 1,185 2,409 653 1,824 532 2,092 568 828 283 282 62 982 249 18 10 4 50-54 Rural Urban . . 1 2,183 1,266 917 252 1,061 339 102 572 3 1 11 55--59 Rural Urban 149 255 230 10 2 Rural Urban 2,407 715 1,314 1,093 11 2 1,046 211 60-64 375 125 125 2 65---69 Rural Urban 1,010 576 168 494 164 449 131 59 39 4 570 186 75 25 257 56 3 836 250 697 265 3 70+ Rural Urban 1,533 515 4 1 2 3 2 7 17 3 13 Rural Urban 24 KALIAGANJ POLICE STATION 14,367 1,073 218 3,904 749 187 . 18 17,392 3,625 . 79,433 14,478 37,876 6,565 23,837 14,778 All Ages Rural Urban 42,357 13,950 Rural Urban 27,649 4,374 13,699 13,950 2,187 13,699 • • • • •• 10 2 575 31 2 4,310 2,443 790 48 10-14 3,030 821 Rural Urban 7,390 4,360 963 . . 2,356 175 20 3 18 2 311 433 1 • 2,915 644 15-19 Rural Urban 6,065 3,354 693 2,711 336 2,841 515 33 44 17 18 14 3 1,307 5,924 1,196 2,9**6**6 2,938 568 1,628 361 34 36 20-24 Rural Urban 60 11 92 15 31 3 2,933 **38**6 3,440 546 16 3 25-29 Rural Urban 7,444 1,276 3,878 691 3,566 585 851 294 161 2,363 418 63 25 1 2,685 471 5,580 1,079 3,042 2,538 438 269 159 6 Rural Urban 98 19 283 14 7 1,783 2,726 473 35---39 4,992 830 2,918 570 2,074 280 80 78 1 Rural Urban 16 99 20 454 156 4 5 . 1,246 10--11 2,067 421 3,907 2,200 472 1,707 30 31 Rural Uchan 'n 125 102 2 1 749 108 1,677 3,064 1,246 14 Rural 1,818 326 ... 142 20 87 80 3 4 1 486 59 50--54 2 2 1,435 232 Rural 2,768 1,568 256 1,180 96 22 414 1 230 30 723 184 55-50 Rural Urban 1,406 822 207 644 153 587 53 5 1 134 141 1,550 260 826 182 724 78 Rural Urban 36 346 30 64 33 1 292 74 660 201 350 107 302 94 ** Repail United 176 29 101 347 21 941 163 489 50 452 113 3 •• ** 1 Age not 36 14 18 14 •• 19

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TABLE C-II-AGE AND MARITAL STATUS contd.

					*.			Jan 1	Marita	Status	9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		en a la como de la com	
	.,					r Matried	· ·	arried		dowed		read or	Unsp	ecified Nus
	Rural		Al Populati Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Malco	Females
Ago-group		Persons 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
* 4.3	. Z	. •	•	•	-	HEMTABAI	D POLICE	STATION				•		4
		46,760	24,706	22,063	18,953	10,315	9,977	9,674	654	1,901	95		27	87
All Ages	Reral	17,033	8,499	8,534	8,499	8,534		••	••			• • •	••	
09 1014	Rural Rural	4,489	2,553	1,936	2,521	1,579	24	339		3 .		9		6
1519	Rurai	3,493	1,803	1,690	1,562	150	226	1,502	4	12	. 6	13	5	13
20-24	Rural	3,513	1,697	1,816	800	23	863	1,740	18	20	44	17	2	16
25-29	Rural	4,175	2,106	2,069	355	6	1,689	1,985	39	51	22	10	. 1	17
30-34	Rurai	3,155	1,706	1,449	103	6	1,535	1,362	55	64	12	9	1	8
3539	Rural	2,888	1,692	1,196	47		1,567	1,058	59	126	17	5	2	7
40-44	Rural	2,185	1,267	918	19	2	1,173	685	64	212	10	9	1	10
45-49	Rural	1,706	1,008	698	9	2	927	459	65	226	4	, 7	3	4
5054	Rural	1,510	881	629	4		777	283	93	341	4	2	3	3
5559	Rural	846	502	344	2	2	437	111	60	226	2	3	1	2
6064	Rural	866	453	413	2	••	369	92	81	318	1	2	• • .	1
6569	Rural	369	230	139		• •	187	25	41	114	2	••	••	••
70+	Rural	487	275	212	1	••	198	25	75	187	1	••	••	••
Age not stated	Rural	54	34	20	29	11	5	8		1	••	••	••	
	7					ITAHAR I	POLICE S	TATION						
All Ages	Rural	104,709	54,235	50,474	29,967	22,695	22,473	21,934	1,460	5,365	252	314	63	166
0-9	Rural	37,294	18,563	18,731	18,563	18,731	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••
10-14	Rural	9,135	5,024	4,111	4,954	3,310	58	757	1	3	1	21	10	20
15-19	Rural	7,179	3,572	3,607	3,094	487	455	3,052	7	17	7	32	9	19
20-24	Rural	8,075	3,745	4,330	1,902	84	1,771	4,119	19	61	41	39	12	27
2529	Rural	9,790	5,005	4,785	1,019	25	3,835	4,540	67	135	77	49	7	36
3034	Rural .	7,523	4,018	3,505	245	22	3 ,648	3,236	81	204	379	25	5	18
3539	Rural	6,209	3,589	2,620	100	8	3,343	2,271	112	312	31	16	3	13
4044	Rurai	4,743	2,596	2,147	34	6	2,427	1,557	115	54 8	16	29	4	7
4549	Rural	4,237	2,450	1,787	29	4	2,239	1,097	169	668	9	13	4	5
5054	Rural	3,643	1,972	1,671	14	2	1,718	702	229	948	9	15	2	5
5559	Rural	2,258	1,300	958	11	4	1,131	302	149	640	7	7	2	8
6064	Rural	2,153	1,121	1,032	9	1	906	168	194	848	10	•	1	1
6569	Rural	937	493	444	3	••	395	68	93	316	1 4	59 2	2	3
70+	Rural	1,497	769	728	4	••	535	6 0	224	663		•	•	
Age not stated	Rural	`36	18	18	6	11	12	5	••	2	••		••	••
**					ĸ	USHMUNI	oi POLICI	E STATION	ī					
All Ages	Rural	73,448	36,134	25,314	20,113	14,735	16,893	16,288	889	4,156	239	128		7
09	Rural	24,645	12,146	12,499	12,146	12,499	••	••	••	••	,,, ,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		••	••
10-14	Rural	6,443	3,540	2,903	3,477	1,841	62	1,034	••	18		10	••	5
1519	Rural	5,947	2,781	3,166	2,324	218	450	2,890	1	25	6	28	·.,	
20-24	Rural	5,973	2,760	3,213	1,183	71	1,543	3,087	15	31	19	24	• • •	i
25-29	Rural	7,051	3,693	3,358	570	66	3,005	3,179	46	94	72	18	• •	1
80-34	Rural	5,044	2,795	2,249	145	10	2,546	2,053	59	175	45	10	••	· .
\$539	Rural	4,850	2,812	2,038	47	3	2,660	1,713	79	314	26			
	Rural	3,486	2,020	1,466	26	2	1,873	1,010	102	441	19	` 13	••	••
	•	4 444	1 886	1 000	10		1 628	632	135	. 651	14		••	

TABLE C-II-AGE AND MARITAL STATUS-contd.

Marital Status Unapa Diversed or Separated **Total Population** Never Married Married Widowed Males Males Males Females Male Females Males Females Males . 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 13 14 15 12 KUSHMUNDI POLICE STATION-2,414 1.331 1.083 10 1 1.201 379 109 700 11 3 Rural 50...54 .. 55--59 1,506 862 644 5 762 155 90 485 5 Rural ٠. 1,370 728 642 27 595 90 95 551 11 1 60...64 Rural ٠. 2 672 180 312 24 282 40 49 270 3 65---69 900 479 427 76 ı 923 3 26 100 400 70+ Rural ** Age not betase 68 44 24 41 23 3 ı •• BANGSHIHARI POLICE STATION 256 278 11 19.095 14.502 16,874 16.240 1.000 3.364 Reral 72,414 37.345 35,160 All Ages 11,983 24,001 12,018 12,018 11,983 0_9 Rural ٠. ٠. . . 76 781 ı 5 2 17 7 9 6,516 3.525 2.991 3,439 2,179 10-14 Rural 18 2.054 317 521 2,755 9 29 19 61 5.783 2.603 3.180 15-19 Rural 43 60 21 65 3,350 986 74 1,529 3,130 15 5,923 2,573 20-24 Rural 59 32 19 114 6,949 3,543 3,406 410 17 3,016 3,224 58 25-29 Rural 2 15 2,786 2,162 71 173 39 21 5,380 3.007 2.373 109 2 Rural 10-34 2.494 1,656 61 261 30 18 ŧ 10 7 1,952 95 4,573 2,621 35-39 Rural 96 444 14 14 4 6 1.819 1,122 1,590 72 .. 40-44 Rural 3,541 1,951 22 17 1 1,523 661 114 513 2,867 1.664 1,203 9 3 45---49 Rural 2 14 1.135 1,237 412 157 707 8 1.408 2,543 50-54 Rural 105 452 11 7 703 185 822 644 Rural 1 466 55---59 135 573 7 3 604 96 . . 681 1 60---64 Rurai 1,428 747 5 3 63 258 261 25 65---69 616 330 286 ٠. Rural 124 338 2 ì 302 26 815 430 385 2 70+ Rural Ase not 5 .. 10 3 3 ** 13 Rorel stated Islampur Subdivision 5,252 1**04** 15,902 426 419 316 310 90,765 1,723 77,949 76,563 All Ages 300,527 9,499 195,548 5,789 173,979 3,710 111,**405** 2,**97**1 Rural 67,202 1,318 65,849 1,360 67,202 1,318 .. 133,051 65,849 1,360 0-9 . . 85 80 43 7 19 45 450 3,213 19,064 555 11,341 34,347 921 19,646 573 14,701 10-14 Rural Urban ٠. . . 19 ** 61 3,003 9,841 86 84 54 1,470 25,130 634 13,642 11,488 10,460 15-19 Rural Urban 36 13,344 418 12,852 400 107 151 56 43 41 260 14 5,461 193 7,087 363 20-24 26,096 977 12,752 559 Rural Urban .. 57 303 5 321 47 50 42 15,840 292 97 11,094 433 4,535 203 Rural Urban 32,386 943 16,021 16,365 302 25-29 ٠. 717 57 87 21 96 12,645 520 465 8 62 8 12,835 538 15,656 13,497 2,278 55 30---34 Rural Urban 29,153 29 24 23 1,112 51 12,221 8,543 192 493 35 810 20 35--39 13,599 458 9,742 Rural Urban 23,341 16 12 1,899 48 5,995 24 47 10,389 7,981 40-44 205 Rucal 19,206 11,307 ٠. 2,079 20 10 2,917 564 10 17 26 69 7,310 299 45-40 13,311 8,210 237 5,101 3,016 13 4 743 17 16 6,583 23 i 2,333 43 5 5,365 137 50-54 12,868 Rural 7,483 382 5 1,500 12 11 . 13. 911 3,051 62 5 55-50 6,000 3,481 2,519 28 10 2,977 78 624 15 590 17 2,542 62 6 13 9 7,311 3,913 3,300 77 132 Resal Urban .

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TABLE C-IL-AGE AND MARITAL STATUS - contd.

		4							Marital	Status				41.5
			al Populat	lan	Noner	Married	Ma	ried	Wk	lowed		ced or rated	Unap	icified tos
A	Rural	Persons	Males	Famales	Males	Females	Males *	Females	Meles	Pemales	Malay	Family	Males	Pemala
Age-group	Urban 2	3	4	5	•	7	. 8	9	10	11	12	15	14	15
65-60	Rural	2,334	1,332	1,002	136	Islampur 	Bub division 895	228	297	761	, ,	12	8	1
	Urban	56	29	2,042	185		21 1,618	7 824	559	20 1,692	12 12	15	4.	12
70+	Rural Urban	4,420 103	2,378	51	200	162	55 62	1 37	15 3	50 9	3	**	11	4
Age not stated	Rurai Urban	49 1 10	279 5	212 5	5	5	. ••	• •	••	••	••	••	**	••
						ISLAMPUR	15.006	16.967	1,368	3,341	53	81		32
All Ages	Rural Urban	78,443 9,400	41,896 5,780	31,007 3,710	25,321 2,971	1,723	2,713	1,640	104	336	1	••	••	. ••
0_9	Rural Urban	28,395 2,678	14,119 1,560	14,276 1,318	14,119 1,360	14,276 1,318	••	••	••	::	::	••	••	::
10-14	Rural Urban	7,173 921	4,223 573	2,950 348	4,142 555	2,325 310	56 18	610 38			::		23	
15-19	Rural Urban	5,539 634	3,069 418	2,470 216	1,602 379	184 59	1, 387 39	2,230 156	72 ··	40 1	3	14		
20-24	Rural	5,573	2,739 559	2,834 418	1,570 363	14 14	1,119 193	2,791 400	33 3	22 4	12		.5 ,	, 4
25-29	Urban Rural	977 6,842	3,191	3,651	1,340	21 5	1,745 433	3,563 292	92 5	59 5	. 6 		. 8	3
3034	Urban Rural	943 6,034	641 3,154	302 2,880	1,003	6	2,020	2,712 320	121	153 24	3 1	7.00 	7	5
	Urban Rural	954 4,686	602 2,641	352 2,045	55 452	8 20	2,062	1,749	117	261 26	10	11	• •	4
3539	Urban	679	458	2,045 221 1,663	20 67	3 11	430 2,420	192 1,234	8 169	414	6	3	8	1
4044	Rural Urban	4,328 619	2,665 440	179	16	1	412 1,417	133 467	12 143	45 433	2	 7	3	3
4549	Rurai Urban	2,713 306	1,803 237	910 6 9	238 4	••	223	48	10	21 578	 3	5	2	
5054	Rural Urban	2,778 354	1,740 250	1,038 104	76 2	••	1,468 231	455 43	191 17	61	••	••		
5559	Rural Urban	1,255 93	681 70	574 23	17 3	•••	579 62	191 4	79 5	377 19			••	
6064	Rural Urban	1,540 172	850 95	690 77	304		413 78	153 15	132 17	528 62	••			::
6569	Rural	491	309 29	182 27	133 2	••	86 21	34 7	90 6	139 2 0		9	•••	••
70+	Urban Rural	. 56 946	537	409	161		247 35	73 1	126 13	330 50		5	1	1
Age not	Urban Rural	103 150	52 115	51 35	97	29	7	5	1				10	
stated	Urban	10	5	5	5	5 ARANDIG	u BOLICI	 E STATIO	 N	••				. "
All Ages	Possi	75,191	39,424	35,767	21,886	16,897	16,452	15,453	914	3,260	93	100	77	41
0_9	Rural	27,107	13,510	13,597	13,510	13,597		• •		••	••	••	••	
10-14	Rural	7,693	4,188	3,505	4,056	2,742	115	746	3	6	••	7	14	7
1519	Rural	5,299	2,822	2,477	2,215	411	589	2,022	4	- 14	. 4	23	10	2
20-24	Rural	5,195	2,541	2,654	1,204	73	1,291	2,519	20	38	18	22	8	9
2329	Rüral	6,691	3,447	3,244	618	36	2,740	3,101	59	85	14	13	16	3
3034	Rural	5,725	3,151	2,574	177	13	2,891	2,426	63	118	18	14	* 2	
35-30	Rural	4,473	2,533	1,940	50	8	2,390	1,723	74	203	13	6.	6.	- 2
401-44	Rappel	3,663	2,082	1,581	21	3	1,956	1,223	97	348	5		3	
45-49	Rural	2,636	1,535	1,101	- 11	1	1,431	690	78	402	₁7 ∵,	. 5	8	5
5054	Rural	2,564	1,424	1,140	13	2	1,285	497	121	652	7.5	•	•	5
5559	Rural	5 v.	682	575		Ĩ	586	232	88	336	· 6 · 6		4	1
60-64	Rural	1,455	762	693	3	2	620	145	135	\$45	74	• • •		
6569	Rural	484	259	225		1	207 337	56 63	51 119	168 4 370	4.	5	. 2	
70+ Age not stated	Rural		. 465	,	3			10	, 2	* *			••	4.
poten	Rusal	44	23	. 21	7	7	14	10		3				a de

TABLE CHE-AGE AND MARITAL STATUS-CONCL

									Marita	Status					
	A CONTRACT	10	au ropulati	on ,	Never	Married	* M	reled ₄₁	Wh	lowed		reed or erhied	U	ppelled latte	
Age-group	، حکال	Penna	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Penales	Males	. Dans	1
1 1 1	* #	3	4	5	6	7	• •	. 9	10	. 11	12	13	14.	A	15
Ž×						CHOPRA	POLICE	STATION					* *		
All Ages	Devel	es just	37,894	31,774	20,613	14,563	14,956	14,122	1,293	2,896	90	. 4	140	₩ .~	M
09	Rural	24,511	12,079	12,432	12,079	12,432						••		• .	
10-14	Rural	5,766	3,423	2,343	3,325	1,762	70	551		1	1	5	27		24
15-19	Rural	4,514	2,404	2,110	2,097	262	276	1,817	7	7	3	1	, 21	Hate:	25
20-24	Rural	5,209	2,600	2,609	1,587	47	948	2,486	27	34	14	10	14		30
25-29	Rurai	6,455	3,346	3,109	925	19	2,329	2,968	63	55	11	10	18		27
30-34	Rural	5,306	2,902	2,404	319	9	2,448	2,242	112	124	13	5	10		24
3539	Rural	4,755	2,928	1,827	152	5	2,600	1,607	145	192	17		. 14	1.0	15
4044	Rurel	3,541	2,130	1,411	• 46	3	1,897	1,025	171	363	10	9	. 6		.,,11
45-49	Rural	2,673	1,696	987	19	ı	1,493	596	157	379	8				3
5054	Rural	2,356	1,371	985	16	1	1,176	415	171	556	6	3		30.0	10
5559	Rurei	1,234	760	474	9	2	642	172	104	297	1	1		7	
6064	Rural	1,231	710	521	7	3	551	123	144	389	. •	1	•		3
6569	Rural	440	264	176	3		189	35	70	140	1	••	. 1		1
70+	Rural	812	457	355	3		330	53	122	296	1	1	1		5 5 5
Age not stated	Řural	65	34	\$1	26	17	7	10		3	••	• • .	1	**	1
		ξ.			G	OALPOKH	AR POLI	CE STATIC	ON			•			
All Ages	Rural	147,025	77,194	69,831	43,783	32,419	31,515	30,661	1,677	6,837	190	100	20	,	46
09	Rural	53,038	26,141	26,897	26,141	26,897									••
10-14	Rural	13,715	7,812	5,903	7,541	4,512	209	1,306	2	5	44	72	16		
1519	Rurai	9,778	5,347	4,431	4,546	613	751	3,772	3	23	44	23	3		••
2024	Rural	10,119	4,872	5,247	2,726	126	2,103	5,054	27	57	12		4		2
25-29	Rural	12,398	6,037	6,361	1,652	21	4,280	6,188	89	122	16	22	.,		•
3034	Rural	12,088	6,449	5,639	779	34	5,476	5,265	169	322	23	14	2		400
35-39	Rural	9,427	5,497	3,930	156	2	5,169	3,464	157	456	11	4	4		4
4044	Rural	7,756	4,430	3,326	71	30	4,116	2,513	216	774	27	7	• •		2
4549	Rural	5,289	3,186	2,103	31	67	2,969	1,164	186	865		6	••	- 44	1
5054	Roral	5,170	2,948	2,222	32	2	2,654	966	260	1,250	2	3	••		1
5559	Rural	2,254	1,358	896	2	2	1,244	316	111	570	1	2	4.		
6064	Rural	3,085	1,591	1,494	18	4	1,393	403	179	1,000	1	3			4
65 69	Rural	919	500	419			413	103	86	314	1	2		ŵ.	••
70+	Rural	1,757	919	838	18		704	135	192	696	5	2			5
Age not stated	Rural	232	107	125	70	109	34	12	••	3	3	••	. ••		1º

TABLE C-III PART A-AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN ALL AREAS

								Education	sal Lorole	
To	etal Populatio	n	Illia	era te	Literate education	(without nal leval)	Prima Junior	y er Basic		riculation d above
Persons	Meles	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Malos	Females	Major	Pemales
2	5	4	5	. 6	7	8	9	10	11	18
			WEST	r denajpur	DESTRICT				Taga Aria s	**
1,223,797	404,372	009,425	514,194	303,836	110,004	28,106	50,251	16,543	11,000	. • PES
230,975	113,776	117,199	113,776	117,199	••	••	**	**		
			95,907	102,154	12,754	5,921	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••	
		•	42.331	45,419	16,763	6,025	11,312	5,023		
			•	42,366	9,618	3,428	9,342	3,180	1,673	991
	•		-		10,231	3,176	6,980	2,308	2410	200
		-				2,849	6,990	1,828	7,150	142
. •							3,348	1.140	1.504	87
			•	•					790	
148,717	89,849	2			-		•			
122,115	70,772	51,345	• 14	•		2000		William Territory	1,000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
55,199	29,306	45,823				77		- X		
850	476	* 285	351	572	22	•		ho w		
	Persons 2 1,223,797 250,975 219,260 126,938 100,499 103,227 119,972 97,005 146,717 122,115 55,188	Persons Males 2 5 1,323,797 694,872 230,975 113,776 219,369 110,290 128,938 70,460 100,499 51,134 103,227 68,894 119,708 82,354 146,737 83,849 122,115 70,772 55,189 29,868	2 3 4 1,323,797 694,972 689,425 239,975 113,776 117,199 219,989 110,290 106,910 125,938 70,460 56,478 100,499 51,134 49,305 103,227 48,894 49,333 118,672 60,801 56,271 87,088 82,984 44,512 146,717 88,849 82,868 122,115 70,772 81,345 55,389 29,986 65,829	Persons Males Females Males 2 3 4 5 WES 1,323,797 604,872 629,425 \$14,134 230,975 113,776 117,199 113,776 219,260 110,290 100,910 95,907 128,938 70,460 54,478 42,331 100,492 51,154 49,303 90,465 103,227 48,804 54,333 29,403 119,672 66,801 38,271 36,604 97,068 36,354 44,512 35,048 146,777 28,849 62,668 54,900 122,115 70,772 81,345 46,458 55,169 29,368 45,823 20,401	Persons Males Females Males Pemales 2 3 4 5 6 WRST DENAJFUR 1,823,797 604,972 628,425 \$14,194 \$63,896 230,975 113,776 117,199 119,776 117,199 219,260 110,290 109,910 95,907 102,154 126,938 70,460 54,478 42,331 45,419 100,499 .51,134 49,905 90,466 42,366 103,227 48,864 54,533 29,409 46,350 119,672 60,901 38,2751 36,804 58,452 97,088 32,954 44,512 35,048 41,265 146,777 28,869 56,900 58,994 122,115 70,772 81,349 46,458 49,099 55,189 29,908 45,823 20,801 44,506	Total Population Illiterate education Persons Males Females Males Females Males Males <td>Persons Males Females Males Females Males Females 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 WEST DENAJPUR DESTRICT 1,823,797 604,872 629,425 \$14,134 802,836 \$134,804 28,306 230,975 113,776 117,199 <</td> <td> Persons Males Females Males Females Males Females Males Male</td> <td> Total Population Illiterate Literate (without educational level) Junior Basic </td> <td> Persons Males Females Females Males Females Females Females Males Females Females Females Males Females Fema</td>	Persons Males Females Males Females Males Females 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 WEST DENAJPUR DESTRICT 1,823,797 604,872 629,425 \$14,134 802,836 \$134,804 28,306 230,975 113,776 117,199 <	Persons Males Females Males Females Males Females Males Male	Total Population Illiterate Literate (without educational level) Junior Basic	Persons Males Females Females Males Females Females Females Males Females Females Females Males Females Fema

TABLE CHI PART B-AGE, SEX AND

								*					ducations
	Tota	d Populatio	26	Illite	rate	Literate (without al level)	Primary Ba	or Junior " sic	Matrice Higher	lation or lecondary	Technica not equa	diploma to degree
Amenden	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	. Males	Females	~ Males	Females	Males .	Females	Males	Pamales
	2		4	8	6	7		. •	10	_~ 11	12	13	14
NAME OF THE PARTY	- 16 - 4	5	r.		4		e (*)		- Egis	HP	500 · •	100	GIAJP UI
All Ages	20,000	54,343	44,626	24,278	27,360	11,611	8,043	13,200	7,741	2,155	- 412	81	• 1
04	14,291	7,156	7,135	7,156	7,135	•••			••	••	••	••	••
59	14,619	7,354	7,265	5,045	5,242	1,820	1,557	489	466	. • •	•••		• •
10-14	12,080	6,393	5,687	1,699	1,783	1,589	1,510	3,102	2,393	3	••	. ••	***
15—19	8,795	4,958	3,837	1,113	1,289	1,106	840	2,127	1,486	363	151	••	1
2024	8,704	4,740	3,964	1,343	1,815	1,059	990	1,361	933	548	123	11	••
25-29	8,420	4,722	3,698	1,545	1,816	1,091	959	1,286	812	468	63	10	1
3034	7,519	4,268	3,051	1,503	1,675	1,032	765	1,065	5 588	447	41	. 5	2
35-44	11,933	7,023	4,510	2,465	2,503	1,785	1,073	1,862	685	603	31	6	••
4559	8,904	5,423		1,669	2,349	1,453	770	1,423	354	539	2	14	5
60+	4,494	2,301	2,193	735	1,738	676	379	554	74	184	1	- 1 1	•••
Age not stated	10	5	5	5	5	••	••	••	•••	••		••	

EDUCASION IN URRAN AREAS ONLY

	400		Univer	dry degree		ķ	· ·	Techni	ical degr	ec or diplo	save edne	l'to degre	e or base	graduate	degrae			ν,
Non-tech lossa no de		100	degree	other than	Eng	locering	Me	dicine	Agri	culture	Veterin	ary and	Tec	haology	Tot	ching	Ç	eliber
Males	Fe		Males	Females	Malts	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Pemales	Males	Females	Make	Female
15	44	16	. 17	18	19	20	21	22	25	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	,2 <i>f</i>	. 32
ASTRIC	T.		# V	w. 's		, v								e e		*. \$. *.	*	w _{ij} .
105		173	801	94	6	• •	55	2	4		2	•••	1	• •	65	. 16	* . ; * ·	er isi
•			*		•										٧.			
•••				••	••	••					.,	••	•••			••	'd	9
		1	••	•						• •				••	.,	41	• •	•
205		59	, · . 44	10											••	••		
252		68	162	33	2		•••	1	1	••					1	1	•••	•
138		21	164	18	1	••	6	1	3	••	i	• •	••	• •	9	7		
101		11	97	15	1	••	7			••		• •	••	• •	10	., •	•	₹ % (
94		10	168	5	1	••	15	•••		••	1	• •	1	••	22	•		•
124		3	164	2	- 3	••	17	••	••	• •	••	• •	••	••	19	1	**	•••
51	٧.,	••	82	1	• •	••	10	••	• •	••	• ·	••	••	••	•	••	7* *	* •
						••							• •	• •	• •	• .•	* *	* * *

11.00

TABLE C-III PART C-AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

	й (2) — (4) (2)	. *	*						Educations		· ×
*	To	nal Population	j - 100 %.	Ilija	crate 2	education	without al level)	Primary o	r Junior S	Matricul	otion and
Age-group	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Temales .	Males	Potesles ,	Males	Femal
1	2	. , 8	4	5	6	7		, 9		11	12
	1,294,028	640,029	564,799	WEST 400,054	DENAJPUR 556,496	96,503 56,503	19,302	44,982	8,892	4,798	** :
A21 Ages	***	106,620	110.064	106,620 90,862	110.064		4 964	1,138	369	• •	
10—14	216,684 204,581 114,858	102,936 64,067	101,645 50,791	90,862 40,632 29,373	96,912 43,636 41,077	10,936 15,174 8,507	4,364 4,515 2,388	8,210 7,235	2,630 1,694 1,375	51 1,661	* :
15—19 20—24 25—29	91,644 94,528 110,652	46,176 44,154 56,079	45,468 50,369 54,573	28,060 37,259	46,735 51,636 39,590	9,172 11 .838	2,186 1,890	8,210 7,235 5,589 5,644 4,283	1, 375 1,016 610	51 1,661 1,333 1,338 806 961	
30—84 35—44	89,747 137,384	48,286 78,826	41,461 58,558	33,545 56,504 46,789	39,590 56,491 46,750	9,592 15,254 12,935	1,247 1,381 779	6,107 4,701	677 330	924	
4559 60-j Augu mot stated	113,211 50,695 1 849	65,349 27,065 471	47,862 23,630 378	19,866 346	23,228 367	4,933 52	306 6	2,005 70	96 5	261 3	
, and a second				2	alurghat Sub-	livision			ý		
All Ages	360,746	186,003	174,743	134,941	161,563	22,463	6,678	25,186	6,361	3,411	
04 89	60,762 55,395	50,251 27,650	30,551 27,745	30,231 24,487 11,248	30,531 25,912	2,745 3,480	1,590 1,550	418 4,262	243 1,834 1,227	28 569	
10—14 15—19 20—2 4	55,395 94,835 29,568 30,086	19,018 13,973 13,453	15,817 15,395 16,633	7,507 7,601	12,424 13,170 14,819	1,816 2,083	914 751	4,081 3,072	1,227 1,022 733	569 697 694	
25—29 30—34 35—44	32,525 25,678	16,673 13,649	15,852 12,029 17,730	10,306 8,736	14,485 11,185	2,572 2,077	618 397 484	3,101 2,460 3,644	442 507	376 ^ 450	સ
4559	40,744 34,804 16,419	23,014 19,641 8,634	17,730 15,163 7,785	15,402 13,367 5,993	16,735 14,640 7,600	3,518 2,942 1,229	265 109	2,872 1,275	256 76	460 137	
60+ Age not states		67	63	63	62	1	••	3	1	••	
All Ages	31,213 ·	16,272	14,941	11,656	LLI POLICE 13,626	1,621	636	2,634	65 5	359	
0-4	4,820 4,870	-	2,376	2,444	•	212	137	43	29		
5_0 10_14	4,870 3,580 2,721	2,444 2,425 1,895 1,382	2,445 1,685	2,170 1,173 682	2,376 2,279 1,344 1,129	266 146	144 66	452 484	. 194 129	 70	
15—19 20—24 25—29	2,455 2,455 2,705	1,157 1,379	1,339 1,298 1,326	631 831	1,139 1,172	142 187	66 77	330 291 235	91 74 41	54 70	
3034 3544	2,215 3,443	1,161 1,936	1,054 1,507 1,234	739 1,277	967 1,387 1,172	143 250 193	4 6 59 31	357 287	60 31	44 52 49	
45-59 60+	2,906 1,476 d 22	1,672 810 11	1,234 666 11	1,143 557 11	650 11	82	10 	155	6	16 	
Willia not state		••			RGHAT POL	CE STATIC	ON				
All Ages	93,849	48,424	45,425	34,293	41,021	5,052	1,916	7,748	2,412	1,331	
0-4	14,901 13,412 9,764	7,511 6,574	7,390 6,838	7,511 5,913 3,000	7,390 6,364	560	401 429	101 1,274	73 729	ġ	
10—14 15—19	8.039	5,176 4,041 3,651	4,588 3,998 4,243	1,917 1,930	3,430 3,302 3,609	893 494 468	232 237	1,391 943	723 427 376	239 310	· •
25—29 30—34	7,894 8,096 6,908	4,194 3,547	3,904 3,361	2,554 2,201 3,905	3,457 3,055	544 506	169 122	897 692	271 181 206	199 148 163	
35—44 45—59	10,576	5,913 5,331	4,663 4,066	3,583	4,276 3,854 2,2 44	718 60 4 265	180 94 52	1,127 933 389	117 38	211 52	
60+ Age not state	4,78 3 ed 77	2,449 37	2,334 40	1,743 36	40	• •	••	1	••	••	
No. 1				KUM/ 24,948	ARGANJ POL 30,247	ICE STATIO	ON 1,584	5,312	1,520	754	
M All Ages		35,602 5,922	33,396 5,899	5,922	5 900		•				,
10-14	11,821 10,670 6,725	5,922 5,315 3,669 2,662	5,355 3,056	4,473 1,908	4,898 2,191	744 764 313	396 417 253	98 991	61 448 3 30	6 116	
13—19 20—24 25—29	5,624 5,792	2,662 2,561 3,143	2,962 3,231 2,970	1,424 1,425 1,818	2,360 2,819 2,673	431	162 122 79	809 566 609	237 174	139 231	
25—29 30—34 35—44	6,113 4,743 7,817	2,531 4,351	2,212 3,466	1,52 8 2,790	2,030 3,263	485 352 686	95	581 798	101 106 55	70 77 79	
4859 60+	6,585 3,094	3,751 1,683	2,894 1,411	2,539 1,108 13	2,735 1,379	574 236	. 44 16	559 301	. 16	, 98	
Age not state	ed 14	14	••		RAMPUR PO	_	rion ; · ·		M.	•	÷
All Ages	76,685	30,771	37,084	29,001	24,048	5,625	1,326	4,624	879	. 621	l.
0_4 5_9	13,446 12,320 4,924 6,123	6,505 6,172	6,941 6,148	6,505 5,437	6,941 5,735	632	, 57 0	fős 771	43 223 172	_i	i
10—14 15—19	6,123	3,958 2,817	2,966 3,306 3,648	2,395 1,659 1,608	2,457 2,941 3,538 8,725 2,502	.787 433 515	280 187 148	661 603	160	. 74 97	
20—24 25—29 30—34	6,471 7,326 5,300 8,636	2,823 3,742 2,861	3,484 2,439 3,364	2,305	8,725 2,302	656 507 1,009 773	198 73 83	• 470	119 64 63	111 60 81	}
35-44 43-59	8,636 7,139 8,244	2,861 3,072 4,064 1,796	وويري	9,321 2,716 1,213	3,416 2,993 1,403	1,009 778 313	83 38 9	523	23 . Q	77 24 N	
Age not stat		1.73	1,500	7.1,213	7,155	313			riger St.	•	

MADLE CHI PART C-AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—MAL

			•			*	•		Belocation	al Lovels	
	т	otal Papulatio	1	IDia	erate	Littrate :	(without tal level)	Primary	er Junier	Matrice	
Agricultural	Persons	Major	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Malus,	* Famoles
1	2	∕ [*] ∵\$	* •	5	6	7	8	•	10	. 11	12
Va		47.004	49 000		AN POLICE						
All Ages	15,774	45,994 7,949	43,917 7,925	35,041 7,849	41,821 7,925	8,579	1,216	4,870	967	444	
5_0 10_14	15,774 14,123 7,842	7,164 4,320	6,959 3,522	6,494 2,772	6,636 3,002	597 770	206 200 176	73 274	37 240	₹.	* ***
15—19 20—24 85—39	7,842 6,861 7,474 8,983	3,071 3,261 4,215	3,790 4,213 4,1 68	1,825 2,007 2,798	3,438 3,914 3,958	490 527 700	138 112	746 630 634	249 169 138 95 55 72 30	70 97 84 70 49	i
25—29 30—34 35—44 45—39	6,31Z 10,270	3,261 4,215 3,549 5,740 4,805 1,956	2,963 4,530 3,974	2,427 4,107	2,831 4,391	569 855	77 67	499 708 570	\$ \$ \$ \$ 72 72	34 70	**
4539 60+ ge not stated	8,779 3,822 11	1,956	1,866	3,386 1,372 2	3,886 1,834	798 333	58 22	370 234 2	10	17	*
Be tool amount		·	·		laignaj Subd	uvielen	• • •	_			
All Ages	604,595	258,478	236,077	194,940	223,485	48,150	8,790	13,196	1,737	2,190	
0-4 5-9 10-14	88,445 83,614 45,676	43,695 42,131 23,403	44,748 41,483 20,273	43,695 38,018 15,328	44,748 39,969 17,643	3,606 7,428	1.442 2.045	507 2,636	72 383	, ii	
1519 2024	37,146 38,341	18,561 17,949	20,273 18,585 20,392		16,905 19,000	7,428 4,369 4,715	1,295 1,132	2,262 1,695	385 371 236	300	14 24 13
25—29 30—34	45,741 34,916	23,385 18,981 30,906	22,356 15,935 23,105	11,163 14,836 12,986 21,350 16,177	21,183 15,165	6,445 4,589 7,676	966 656 688	1,682	194 108 112	922 304	
\$5—44 45—59 60+	54,011 46,228 20,211	26,534 10,808	19,694 9,403	18,177 7,674	22,500 19,228 9,245	6,777 2,535	417 143	1,579 1,294 499	13	422 304 321 546 100	Ţ
ge not stated	20,211 228	125	103	112	99 ANJ POLICI	10	•	2	4.4	I	••
All Ages	117,782	61,801	53,901	48,822	52,961	10,819	2,006	1,364	302	304	**
04 59	20,954 20,481	10,591 10,310	10, 363 10,171	10,591 9,600	10,363 9,799	69 i	356	iè	iċ	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	* 1
10—14 15—1 9	11,703 8,679	6,401 4,448	5,302 4,231 4,745	4,520 2,853	4,556 3,787	1,792	646 367	282 340	100 68 52	7 86 104	
2024 2529 3034	8,933 10,332	4,188 5,160 4,413	4,745 5,172 3,821	2,694 3,539 3,141	4,331 4,828 3,585	1,313	353 304 216	222 207 128	32 15 23	101	š
3544 4559	8,234 12,637 10,855	7,240 6,317 2,726	5,397 4,538	5,345 4,677	5,128 4,389	1,646 1,391	245 185	160 160	23 14 2	84 89 89	
60+ ge not stated	4,950 24	2,726 7	2,224 17	2,055	2,178 17	281	**	•••		 .	4
All Ages	79,433	42,357	37,076	KALIA 31,945	GANJ POLIC 36,437	MOITATE EC	421	3,865	213	400	
0-4	14 190	6,864 6,835	7,256	6,864	7,256	.,			Ś		*
5—9 10—14 15—19	13,529 7,390 6,065 5,924	6,835 4,360 3,354	6,694 3,030 2,711	6,189 2,810 2,034	6,623 2,872 2,600	558 789 565	66 98 61	86 758 653	60 50	102	
20—24 25—29	5,924 7,444	2,986 3,878	2,938 3,566	1,815 2,519	2,855 3,488	613 740	51 42	460 541	90 94 13	98 · 78	* 1
30-34 35-44 45-59	7,444 5,580 8,899	3,042 5,118	2,538 3,781 3,070	2,037 3,499 2,960	2,490 3,730 3,037	608 1,080 796	35 34 29	331 463 401	16 4	102 96 78 66 54	` i
60+	7,298 3,151 33	4,228 1,673 19	1,478 14	1,199 19	1,472	300		150	1	24	**
				немт	ABAD POLIC				#	<i>3</i>	65°
All Ages	46,760	24,706	22,063	17,047	20,735	4,732	965	2,000	7 206) 3 1
5-9 10-14	8,671 8,362 4,489 3,493 3,513	4,272 4,227 2,553	4,599 4,135 1,936	4,272 3,505 1,251	4,399 3,821 1,368 1,510	429 741	296 227	293 561	141	11	
1519 2024	3,493 3,513	1,603 1,697	1,936 1,690 1,816 2,069 1,449 2,114	952 886		\$93 463 6 24	119 100 61	417 310 291	61 38 27 15	41 45 43 43 43	
20—24 25—29 30—34 35—44	4,175 3,155 5,073	2,106 1,706 2,939	2,069 1,449 2,114	1,146 1,043 1,840	1,950 1,378 2,043 1,623 750	444 767	55 58 38	291 188 309	15 32 10	81 43	***
60+ %	4,062 1,722	2,959 2,391 958 34	1,671 7 64	1,514 610	1,623 750 19	619 246 6	10 1	224 96	4	3	
We not stated	54	× 34	-20	28 ITAI	HAR POLICE	_					
All Ages *	200,700	354,235	50,474	41,491	44,240		1,479	4,273	748	870	* •
0-4 5-8 10-14	19,176 10,118 9,135 7,179	9,460 9,083 5,094 3,572	9,000 9,035 9,111	9,480 6,144 9,160 2,268 2,122 9,469 2,791 4,160	9,898 8,708 5,646 3,259 4,040 4,888 3,325 4,635 4,635 2,140	. 1,001 ·	290 251	* 33	14 176 176		
15—19	7.179	3.372	3,807 4,339 4,785		1,259 4,040	580 783	175	700			
2529 2034	6,076 9,790 7,523	5,005 1,018	178	\$ A05 \$ 791	1,325 1,325 4,634	009 1,001 580 703 1,005 1,005 1,176 1,176 467				, B	
. 5,5	10.494	9,745 5,005 4,018 6,186 5,722 2,368	4.767 4.767 4.616 2.204	湿	4,525 2,160	1,170				1	** :
TOP Hot Shated	_ N	730		13	. 10	•	•		* **		

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TABLE C-III PART C-AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY-cont.

			Ta Ta	*	÷			2.0	Education	d Loveb	
::	•	otal Population	20	TIBS	erate 4	Literate	(without mal_isvel)	Primary	or Junior sic	Matricula also	tion and
Aga-group	Persone	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	, a 2	3	4	5	6	7	•	9 /	10	11	12
				KUSHM	UNDI POLI	CE STATION	4				s
All Ages	73,448	20,124	35,314	27,782	23,948	9,640	1,302	406	70	214	4
0-4 5-0 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-44 45-59 60+ Age not stated	12,979 11,666 6,443 5,947 5,973 7,051 5,044 8,336 6,999 2,942 68	6,311 5,835 3,540 2,781 2,760 3,693 2,795 4,832 3,982 1,581	6,669 5,831 2,903 3,166 5,213 3,358 2,249 3,504 3,017 1,381 24	6,911 5,335 1,530 1,910 1,816 2,057 1,943 5,417 2,319 1,100	6,668 5,619 2,568 2,888 3,010 3,204 2,162 3,390 2,959 1,356 £4	491 1,919 751 827 1,533 774 1,331 1,575 439	208 309 260 194 147 83 110 56 25	9 90 88 81 57 51 56 49	26 17 8 7 2 4 2	1 32 36 46 27 28 39 5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
one de la companya d				BANGSH	ihari Poli	ICE STATIO	N			· ·	
All Ages	72,414	37,245	35,100	27,913	23,250	8,747	1,067	311	. 34	274	
04 59 1014 1519 2024 2529 3034 3544 4559 60+ Age not stated	12,543 11,458 6,516 5,783 5,923 6,949 5,380 8,114 6,876 2,859	6,177 5,841 3,525 2,603 2,573 3,543 3,007 4,572 3,894 1,507	6,366 5,617 2,991 3,180 3,350 3,406 2,373 3,542 2,982 1,352	6,177 5,245 2,237 1,604 1,630 2,272 2,031 3,067 2,627 1,020	6,366 5,398 2,533 2,861 3,090 3,180 2,225 3,375 2,895 1,329	588 1,186 913 961 1,170 909 1,428 1,220 472	218 434 313 254 225 147 165 85 23	 8 102 56 38 30 21 34 17 5	1 24 5 2 	30 44 71 46 43 30	1 4 1
				la	lampur Subi						
All Ages	360,527	195,548	173,979	150,975 32,694	1 69,438 94,785	27,789	3,794	6,596	724	1,1 97	23
0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 33-44 45-59 60+ Age not stated	67,479 65,572 94,347 25,130 26,096 92,386 29,159 42,629 92,179 14,065 491	32,694 33,155 19,646 13,642 12,752 16,021 15,656 24,906 19,174 7,623 7,279	34,785 32,417 14,701 11,488 13,344 16,365 13,497 17,723 13,005 6,442	28,357 14,056 10,245 9,296 12,117 11,823 19,772 15,245 6,199	31,031 13,569 11,002 12,916 15,968 13,240 17,456 12,882 6,383	4,585 4,286 2,322 2,374 2,821 2,926 4,060 3,216 1,169 41	1,392 920 379 303 306 194 209 97 52 2	213 1,312 892 892 861 721 884 595 231 65	54 211 96 117 89 62 58 26 7	12 183 260 222 186 190 118 24	1 11 8 2 1
	•			ISLAM	IPUR POLIC	E STATION					
All Ages	78,443	41,836	36,607	35,184	35,862	4,872	504	1,546	157	234	4
0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-44 45-59 60+ Age not stated	14,580 13,815 7,173 5,539 5,573 6,842 6,034 9,014 6,746 2,977 150	7,046 7,073 4,223 3,069 2,739 3,191 3,154 5,306 4,224 1,696 115	7,534 6,742 2,950 2,470 2,834 3,651 2,880 3,708 2,522 1,281	7,046 6,480 3,301 2,471 2,037 2,447 2,460 4,118 3,398 1,378	7,534 6,579 2,769 2,383 2,748 3,572 2,837 3,645 2,495 1,266 34	531 595 398 447 496 493 959 691 255	152 118 61 60 64 33 56 25 14	325 153 208 200 166 195 118 60	11 62 25 24 15 10 7 2	2 47 48 35 34 17	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
		*.F	4	KARAN	DIGHI POLI	ICE STATIO	N		P.	. Tab.	
All Ages	75,191	39,424	35,767	32,869	34,763	4,541	712	1,673	200	30	12
0-4 3-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 33-44 45-59 60+	13,650 13,448 7,695 5,299 5,195 6,697 5,725 8,136 6,437 2,844	6,505 6,915 4,188 2,822 2,541 3,147 3,151 4,615 3,641 1,486 23	7,064 6,533 3,505 2,477 2,654 3,244 8,574 3,821 2,846 1,338	6,595 6,256 3,076 2,112 1,844 2,625 2,438 3,755 2,910 1,238	7,064 6,525 3,184 2,365 2,546 3,164 2,526 3,460 2,782 1,946 2,1	580 727 389 445 556 513 607 532 189	179 247 71 63 49 36 38 19	79 980 257 185 197 158 200 166 49	29 74 94 40 81 12 23 15	5 64 67 69 42 53 31	3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

THE CHE PART C-AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY-concid.

		473							Education	mai Lovola	<u> </u>
	T	osal Population	•	Illin	orada	Literate education	(without ual level)	Primary	es Junior	Matricul ab	etion and
Am-group	Persons	Males	Females	Maleo	Females	Males	Females	Males	Pemales	Males	Females
	. 2		4	· 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
•		V.		CHO	PRA POLICE	STATION					
All Ages	60,000	27,004	81,774	29,662	31,024	5,296	572	1,963	176	203	
0-4	12,391	5,940	6,451	5,940	6,451	••		••	••		• •
59	12,120	6,139	5,981	4,973	5,729	1,114	242	52	10	• •	**
10-14	5,766	3,423	2,343	2,357	2,196	768	104	297	43	1	1.
15—19	4,514	2,404	2,110	1,811	2,031	351	58	224	21	18	•••
20-24	5,209	2,600	2,609	1,855	2,533	433	39	253	36	50	1
2529	6,455	3,346	3,109	2,529	3,034	513	54	269	21	35	**
30-34	5,306	2,902	2,404	2,211	2,362	403	20	258	21	30	1
35-44	8,296	5,058	3,238	3,910	3,186	806	34	315	18	27	* * *
4559	6,263	3,817	2,446	2,959	2,429	614	13	214	•	30	• 1
60+	2,483	1,431	1,052	1,123	1,043	226	7	78	2	2	••
Age not stated	65	34	31	24	50	6	1	5	• •	ı	
				GOALP	OKHAR POL	ICE STATI	ON				· #
All Ages	167,023	77,194	60,831	62,230	67,769	13,131	1,926	1,414	131	419	
04	26,849	13,113	13,736	13,113	13,736		••	::	*:	••	
5-9	26,189	13,028	13,161	10,648	12,398	2,360	759	20	4	.;	* * *
10-14	13,715	7,812	5,903	5,322	5,420	2,176	451	310	32	- 54	* *;
15-19	9,778	5,347	4,431	3,851	4,223	1,184	189	258	16	87	_
20-24	10,119	4,872	5,247	3,560	5,089	1,049	141	176	17	70	2
2529	12,598	6,037	6,361	4,516	6,198	1,256	139	195	22	70 79	
30-34	12,088	6,449	5,639	4,714	5,515	1,517	105	139	19 10	76	••
3544	17,183	9,927	7,256	7,989	7,165	1,688	81	174	10 5	40	••
4559	12,713	7,492	5,221	5,978	5,176	1,379	40	95	3 2	70	• •
60+	5,761	3,010	2,751	2,460	2,728	497	21	44	X	_	••
Age not stated	232	107	125	79	121	25	• •	3	•	• •	••

TABLE C-V-MOTHER

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63,365

sified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist

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Hindi
Jisliss
Kannada
*Rardhani
Khambu Khortha/Khotta
Kol
*Kollamar
Kurukh/Oraon
*Lohari
*Murukh/Oraon
*Mahato
Mahili
Maitalii
Malayalam
*Malo
Malopaharia
Manjapharia
Murari
*Mulani
Munda-Unapocified
Murari
*Mushahar
Naga-Unapocified
Nagari-Hindi
Nepali
Oriya
Paharia
Puriss
*Pusi
Rajasthani
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Rajasthani
Rajasthani
Sadan/Sadri
*Sankara
Santali
Savara 4.044 14,269 10,225 13.041 7,532 5,509 57,006 33,782 23,226 7 i 8 ii 8 60 71 8 8 36 208 24 19,052 13 9 ĠÒ :: 1 į ż 83 36 208 24 16,717 13 37 16 109 23 99 16 109 23 9,687 46 20 99 50 20 99 1 9,365 ... ٠i i 6,528 8 8 8,189 5 1 • • 29 248 5 i6 147 8 45 372 12 29 225 16 296 88 45 454 93 . . 3 . 9 1 4 iż 854 4 iż iż iż 479 4 :: 213 375 522 309 . . 78 ٠. 5 40 ... 5 72 44 105 24 59 20 46 **ż**ó 32 3,652 :: :: 6,271 7 . 6,013 11,637 7 129 3,25<u>8</u> 7,985 90 7 217 39 i i i5 12 549 633 1,343 344 30 332 498 694 159 20 421 348 987 283 27 228 290 357 130 17 193 58 630 153 98 5 597 244 695 249 135 649 185 10 .. 89 :: 10 7 . . 7 11 129 iò 132 354 265 26 i 261 585 12 121,751 37 62 63 145 7 :: 206 345 139 324 **26**i ,315 37 28,716 29,331 56 i 58.047 682 1,243 Santali Savara Sindhi ٠i 22 60 14 90 ŻŚ 2 49 55 7 Sunwar Sunwar Surajpuri Tamii Telugu Tibetan Toto Turi Turkish|Turkistani Urdu ij . . . 2 1 :: ٠i :: ٠, 'n 99 2 51 :: 7i 2 84 170 183 72 111

133,066

69,701

Norm:

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in Linguistic Survey of India is either tentatively considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grieron but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TON

-						LION	è				BALU	RCHAT	W.		POLI	MARGA	HON
				Rural		,	Urban			Rural	h	<u> </u>	Urben	Sec.	,	Runal	
2	1	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Perrone	Males	Females	Perrous	Malos	Females	Persons	Males	Pennajes	Persons	Males	Females
11	* 12	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	. 25	26	51	30
46,702	30,007	20,006	31,213	14,272	14,941	4,003	3,200	2,023	23,040	48,424	45,425	26,200	14,619	12,300	60,000	35,600	20,204
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\$5,004		18,041	23,578	12,368	11,210	4,451	2,280	2,171	65,080	33,748	31,332	23,240	11,276	11,964	49,300	25,415	23,973
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4,898	3,763	1,195	1,142	656	486	1,514	880		4,499	2,473	2,026	2,647	2,337	3iò	2,125	1,205	
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٠.		*		GANGA	RAMPUR	i.		POL	TAPAN ICE STA	TION	, f.		السيامة
			Rural			Urben			Rurel		<i></i>	Rural	
Serial No.	Mother-Tongue	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Penales
7	1 ,	29	30	31	32	33	54	35	36	\$7	38	30	40
	All Mother Tengues	76,895	20,771	27,064	9,671	5,179	4,488	80,051	45,954	43,917	404,585	200,475	200,077
* 1	Alabami Kabuli Pabbia anabia Pathani	-	•								::	::	
2	Afghani Kabuli Pakhto pashto Pathani . Arabis Arabi	'i	::	i	::	• •	••	'i	'i	• •	10	10	• •
3	Aguri	••	• •	••	••							222,065	196,685
5		59,412	30,575	28,837	8,203	4,297	3,906	64,672	33,507	\$1,365	420,750	222,000	120,003
Ž,	Beriya Blanderi Bhoipuri Bhotia-Unspecified Bhutya/Bhuyan-Oriya	'i	::	'i	::		• •	••	••	••	• •		••
	Shojpuri Bhotia-Unenecified	• •	• •		• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	••	••	::	::	•••	•••
iō '	Bhulya/Bhuyan-Oriya	::	::	••	••	••	••	••	• • •	• •	199	· iš	120
jż	Bhutnegri Dogri Baglish	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	::		ż	•	• •	••	* • •
18 14	Eingkish	••	••	• •	• • •	• ::					· 6	4	ż
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15 16 17	Guiarati	• •	• •	••	.:	•	••	::	::		••	••	••
18 19	Gurung	2,502	1,541	961	797	548	191	2,773	1,596	1,177	19,357	11,708	7,649
20 21	Italian		·	• • •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	•••	•••	••	*	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
21 22	Kannada •Kardhani	30	11	19	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	::	::	::	::	::	••	••
22 23	Khambu Khortha/Khotta	::	::	••	• •	••	••	• •	• •		· 6	ż	**
29 25	Kol *Kolkamar	36	i6	ŻÓ	::	::	::		••	••	• • •	• •	• •
26 27	•Kolkamar Kurmi	••	• •	• •	••	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
28	Kurukh/Oraon	2,258	1,372	886			••	8,671	4,236	4,435	842	504	338
24 25 26 27 28 29	*Lohari *†Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon	••	• • •	• • •	::	• •	::	::				• •	
31	Madrasi • Mahato	• •	• •	••	••	••	••	• •	• •	••	••	**	
32 35	Mahili	182	ėė	ės į	::	•••	• •	••	• •	••	82	59	23
34	Maithili Malayalam	••	••	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	::	•••	::	••	••
35 36 37 38 39	*Malo	ġò	Š	25	••	••	• •	358	150	208	252	119	133
37 38	Malpaharia Mangari		• •		::	::	::	••	• •	••		••	• •
39 40	Manipuri/Meithei	· ś	••	· <u> </u>	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	••	••			.;	 2
41	Marwari	21	· 6	15	••	••		i4	8	6			
42 43	Multani Munda-Unspecified	· 6	· 6	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		::			nóó	5,252	572	4,680
45 44 45 46	Mundari	507 7	235	272	••		• • •	202		202	3,434		4,000
46	Mushahar					••	• •	••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	• •	• •
47 48	Naga-Unspecified Nagari-Hindi	· ż	ż	· ġ	::	• •	••		ši		128 70	104 57	24 13
49 50	Nepali Oriya	44 376	91 27	13 349	14	9		93 100	98			32	12
50 51	Paharia	10	5	5	::	::		• •	• •	••	· ġ	· ś	•••
52 53	Posten Pussi	27 7	17	10	• •	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••		•••		'à	
54	Daiamhani		••	••	177	95	82	• •	• •		12	8 I	•
55 56	Rajbangsi Sadan/Sadri	• •	• • •	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			iż	·ė	· 6
56 57	*Sankara	11,323	5,806	5.517	5 3 i	291	300	12,833	6,415	6,418		22,797	24,132
58 59	Savara	11,343	3,000		••		•••	• • •	•	•	••	••	
60 61	Sindhi	••	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	• • •	• •	::		••	::	::	••
62	†Surajpuri Tamil	::	::		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	• •	'i	· i	i ::	• •	::	••
65 64 65	Telugu	• •	• • •	::	::	::	::	ġ	Š		1	1	
65	Tibetan Toto	••	••		••	••		••	•	· ••	<u>: </u>	` <u>†</u>	
66 67	Turi	4	··. 2	ż	•••			19		3 14			
68 69	Turkish/Turkistani	19	16	Ś	Ė		`ė	100	55	45	639	391	248

Norma

Mother tongues printed in italies belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in Linguistic Survey of India is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

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	Control of the Control	Females	Persons	Males	Pernales	Persons	Males	Female	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
41	. •	45	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	- 55	, 56	\$7	58
46,708	* 1150	21,221	117,702	61,001	55,501	32,290	17,574	14,716	79,433	62,357	27,076	14,476	7,973	6,005	44,700	24,706	22,045
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ż	ż	::	ż	ż	::	'i	'i	::	ż	ż	::	ï	'i				* * *
37,992	19,550	18,442	101,832	53,501	48,531	26,413	13,901	12,512	70,9 i 8	37,556	33,362	11,579	5,640	5,890	43,054	22,713	20,341
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17 7,95i	5,4i7	2,594	5,152	2,964	2,168	5,497	3,448			2,638		2,454	1,900		1,435	904	
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orial No.	Mother-Tongue	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Fomeler	Resease	Males	Pemales
7		50	80	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	•	₩ ,	70
	All Mother Tengues	304,700	54,225	20,474	73,446	20.224	26,254	72,434	27,245	25,100	200,507	205,540	275,070
6	↑	-						•			2	2	
3	A/phani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pathto/Pathani . Arabis/Arabi	'i	'i	::	· ż	2 3	••	••	• •	••	·á	'é	::
3)	Assamose	••	::	••	. 5				::		2	100.000	91,606
- 5	Bengali • Beriya	91,229	47,231	45,998	60,548	55,216	27,390	53,169	28,046	25,123	192,270	100,662	91,005
1	Beriya Bhandari	· ::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	••	::	::	••	• •	••	iė	iġ	••
	Bhadari Bhafpuri Bhatla-Unspecified	• •	••	••	• •	••	••	••	••	• • •	ii	•	iė
10		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	• • •	::	::	••	••	• •	• •	••	••	• •
11	• Thurstnamel	• •	••	••	••	••	••	• •			1 49	90	5 <u>6</u>
12 13 14	Dogri English Prench	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			••	5	3	2
<u> </u>	Pronoh	••	••	••	6	4	2	••	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••
15 16	Ohatwal		::	::	••	::	::			••	ż	ż	••
įŽ.	Gurmukhi	• •		• •	• •	• •	••	••	••	•••	ī		'i
16 17 18 19	Gurung Hindi	5,105	1,742	1,363	1,923	1,428	495	3,399	2,012	1,387	24,610	14,542	10,068
20 21	Zielien	• •	• • •		••	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		.:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
22 21	Kannada •Kardhani	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	• • •	::	::				· ġ	••	·.
23 24	Khambu	Ġ	ż	·.	••	••	• •	::	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
74 84	Khortha/Khotta				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		::	::	••	••	• •	••	• •
26	Kol *Kolkamar		••	• •	• •	••	• •	••		• •	• • •	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
27 98	Kurmi Kurukh/Oraon	· is	'i	'š	22 i	214	٠,	::			1,493	655	838
29	Lobari			••	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •
25 26 27 28 29 31 32 33 34 35 38 38 39 40	†Loharl-Kurukh/Oraon Madrasi	• •	••		• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		'ż	3	4
3 2	*Mahato		••	• •	44	44	· j	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	• •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
33	Mahili Makhili	• •	••	••	51	**		••	::	::	81	80	·i
35	Maleysiam •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::			••	••	••	• •	• •	• •	••	• •
26	Maleysiam •	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2 i ė	102	116		43	ŚŻ
36	Mangari		::	::		••		••	• •	• •	•	••	4
39	Mengari Manipuri/Meithei Marathi	• ••	••	• •	• •	• •	• • •	• • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	39	24	is
41	Marwari	· i	ż	::	6	4	2	• •	• •	••	24 1	20 1	4
42	Multani	• ••	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			47
22	Munda-Unspecified Mundari	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	4,719	4òi	4,318	·i	'i		114	67	47
42 43 44 45	↑↑ Murari ↑ Mushahar	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	••	••	••	• •	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	129	39	90
46 ' 47	YMushahar Naga-Unspecified	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	••	• •	• •	12	5	7
48	Nagari-Hindi Nagari-Hindi Nagari-Hindi Nepali Oriya Paharia	. 30	iġ 5		1	4 3	'i	· 5		•••	215	151	64 17
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31	Paharia		••	••	ż	· is	••	••	• •	••	01		
52 53	Promi	: ::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::			::	 . j	• • •	Š		114	124
48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56	Rajasthani	: ::	••		·i	'i	••		4	. 3			-
55	Rajasthani Rajbangsi Sadan/Sadri	: ::	• • •	• •			••	::	::		240	118	122
57	Sankara				iż 5.900	2,758	6 3,142	15,221	6.868	8,355	16,775	9,187	7,588
56 59 60	Santali	10,289	5,214	5,075	5,900	2,736	3,142		• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	37	37	60
60	Sindhi	. ::	::	::	•••	••	••	••	• •	• •	62 63	49	14
61	Sugwar	• ••	••	• •	• •	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••		•	145		90
25	*†Surajpuri Tamil	•	::	::	::	••		'i	• i	• •	. 6	6	•
25	Telugu Tibetan	• ••	••	• •	••	• •	• •			• •		.:	•
66 88	Toto	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	::		i	• • •	••	•
97	Turi	• •	••	••	••	••	••		1				
	Turkish/Turkistani	. 3 5	26	, ė	39	35	•	373	19	174	132,292	69,226	63,066

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

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†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in Linguistic Survey of India is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

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	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Malos	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Pemales	Persons	-	Females
n 🖠	. 72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	. 86	87	***
_	1.780	2,710	70,443	41,896	36,897	2,400	5,700	3,710	75,191	30,424	25,767	64,000	87,004	31,774	167,865	77,194	en'esh
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•••	٠٠ غند م	2,878	• •			6,773	3.895		58,058	30.036	28,022	54,291	28,849	25,442	35,599	18,133	17,466
, 773	3,895		` • •	• •		• •	• •	• • •		.,	•••	**	••	• •	• •		
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		• •	5 6					.,	• :				7	37	37		:
•		i	i		2	3	2		•			6	13	49	14		is i
:		••							••	· 6			•	••			•
:			••	'i	i			'n	• -						• •		:
		1		••	• •		• •		• •	• •							•
	•	••	••	••	••	••											44,0
1,10	2 6	i j ė 4	ó6 29 ,9	957 15.º	798 14.I	59 1.1	02 6	396 4	ó <u>6</u> 1,5	(4 9	ÓS 61	, B,36	ارد ب	TpE			

					Lau					
									TARTE	C-VII
ing distribution of the second						*		20 V	Names of Rolls	done serang
					Total		Bud	dhista	Chris	ilana
District/Subdivis Police Station			Rural Usban	Persons	Malos	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1			2	3	4	5	,6	7 .9	8	• •
WRST DINAJPUR DIST	rrict		Total Raral Urban	1,303,797 1,22,023 54,000	604,372 640,829 54,343	623,425 564,795 44,636	**	#	4,220 4,000 156	14
Balusghat Subdivision	•	× •	Roral Urban	368,746 42,782	186,863 23,807	174,743 19,405	13	12	2,403 144	2,27 10
HOM	•		Rurai Urban	31,213 6,032	16,272 3,209	14,941 2,823	••	••	49 1	483
Balurghat	•	•	Rural Urban	93,849 26,999	48,424 14,619	45,425 12,380	8	12 3	70 9	72
Kumarganj			Rural	68,998	35,602	33,396	5	••	54	4
Gengarampur	•		Rural Urban	76,835 9,671	39,771 5,179	37,064 4,492	::	••	572 144	51 16
Tapan			Rural	89,851	45,934	43,917	••	••	577	47
Raiganj Subdivision			Rural Urban	494,555 46,768	25 8,478 25,547	236,077 21,221		•	826 5	75 41
Raigani · · ·	•		Rural Urban	117,782 32,290	61,801 17,574	55,981 14,716	••	::	90 5	10
Kalinganj	•		Rural Urban	79,433 14,478	42,357 7,973	37,076 6,505	•••	::	38 • •	2 40
Hemtabad	•		Rural	46,769	24,706	22,063	• •	••	••	
Itahar			Rural	104,709	54,235	50,474	••	••	114	8
Kushmundi			Rural	73,448	38,134	35,314	••	••	158	12
Bangshihari	•		Rural	72,414	37,245	35,1 6 9	7	9	426	40
Islampur Subdivicion			Rusul Urban	369,527 9,499	195,548 5,789	173,979 3,710	26 4	18	869	6
Islampur	•		Rural Urban	78,443 9,499	41,836 5,789	36,607 3,710	16 4	10	62 3	•
Karandighi			Rural	75,191	39,424	35,767	••	••	117	10
Chopra · · ·		• •	Rural	68,968	37,094	31,774	9	8	354	29
Goelpokher			Rural	147,025	77,194	69,831	1	••	356	20

Kentra

لتطلقهم	order		•					Other Re	ligions and		
	dos	Ja	ine	Mu	dime	8	iikha	Pers	uasion		not stated
Males	Females	Males	Females	Malos	Females	Malos	Females	Males	Females '	Males	Femal
10 7		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	372,210 230,657 41,553	558 196 342	346 196 190	260,176 265,764 3,412	292,382 290,394 2,298	16 3 11		::	**	••	
	41,500			-,						*	
130,734 22,376	199,586 19,277	43 203	30 133	52,819 204	51,906 111		· è	•••	::	••	
11,236 3,029	10,448 2,680	11 114	6 111	4,594 66	4,003 32	::	::	•••	::	• •	
42,275 14,606	39,689 12 ,36 5	•••	· š	5,431 13	5,003 2		' š	••	••	::	• •
22,900	20,047	6	8	12,637	13,293	••	••	••	••	• •	•
24,042 4,741	21,880 4,232	1 89	iġ	15,136 205	14,67 3 77	::	::	• •	••	••	
30,271	28,494	25	16	15,061	14,932	••	••	••	• •	••	•
167 ,386 24,574	149,531 20,293	11 128		90,266 829	85,776 670	ii	·i	••	••	::	
42,658 17,002	38,867 14,543	8 105	.5 36	19,045 454	17,005 1 36	` .			•••	::	± •
35,77 2 7,572	29 ,598 5,750	23	ii	8,547 375	7,450 334	ʻ š	ï	::	••	• •	,
15,834	11,727			8,872	10,336	••	••	••	••	••	
28,407	26,290	••	••	25,714	24,095	••	••	••	••	••	
23,868	21,768	••	••	14,100	• 13,421	••	••	••	••	••	
22,827	21,281	3	2	13,962	13, 469	••	••	••	••		
71, 892 3,452	60,568 1,983	142 31	119 10	122,677 2,299	112, 602 1,717	2	•••	••	::	••	
12,884 3,452	8,994 1,9 83	Śi	iò	28,874 2,299	27,531 1,717	::	•••	••	::	**	
26,133	22,850	60	36	13,114	12,772	••	••	••	••	••	
10,684	9,580	6	3	26,061	21,893	••	••	••	••	••	
22,151	19,144	76	80	54,628	50,406	2	••	••	••	••	

*SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE C-VII

DETAILS OF COMBINED ENTRIES INCLUDED IN COLUMNS 18 AND 19 UNDER "OTHER RELIGIONS AND PERSUASIONS"

^{*}As there is no entry in Columns under "Other Religion and Persussions" in West Dinajour District, the Supplement to Table C-VII is not furnished for this District.

TABLE C-VIII-SCHEDULED CASTE

Part A -Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of

Work

Literate and educated persons Total Workers Tillegente Total Rural Urban Males Make District/Subdivision/ Police Station Females Males Males Females Persons 13 10 11 12 ۰ 7 8 5 6 4 2 1,863 1,853 10 7,563 7,115 436 50,053 58,005 250 2,643 2,266 363 131,700 127,145 4,624 28,420 27,021 1,399 80,530 84,646 1,384 123,621 119,119 4,502 134,412 129,465 5,667 206,453 275,545 10,966 152,041 146,140 5,901 WEST DENAIPUR DISTRICT 15,314 401 1,003 30,619 2,120 8,360 535 31,005 \$0,672 4,720 Reral Urben 130 103 558 11 1,232 285 14 363 131 1,750 365 1,930 4,094 990 2,113 1,981 HIIII 3,720 105 521 72 1,498 76 22 5,827 659 9,927 1,140 9,419 901 8,429 791 9,495 19,422 Rural Urban Belurghat 2,293 510 114 210 2,893 1.750 3,853 7,574 * 13,387 7.784 5,603 Rural Kumarrani 271 19 4,016 81 75 2,178 198 44 6,075 512 8,042 812 9,485 756 10,220 867 9,683 Rural Urban 19,903 4.727 451 93 7,575 2,580 283 9.792 11,211 12,372 11,494 23,866 Rural Tepan 56,701 1,827 4,369 41,693 1,315 79,573 2,412 17,204 843 1,283 78,711 2,407 176,771 5,948 95,915 3,250 Rural 10 964 164 8,641 263 20,958 1,417 4,757 587 405 212 13,815 23,467 1,992 18,710 1,405 21,363 Rural Urban 44,830 3,621 Raigani 858 50 11,359 235 14,294 684 148 18,014 21,246 17,866 995 3,234 256 24,480 1,258 Rural Urban 42,494 2,327 Kaliagani 437 3,640 223 5,211 207 2,271 7.805 6.790 7,598 9,061 16,866 Rural Hemtabad 234 899 5.737 8,000 12,803 2,286 166 12,969 11,393 13,679 Rural 26,648 Itahar 8.686 128 560 2.959 195 10,454 13,732 12,128 12,323 29,014 16,691 Rural Kushmundi 4,927 642 3,630 1,697 162 8,220 8.537 8,382 6,840 16,919 Rural Bangshihari 137 1,796 159 6,145 7,953 92 1,448 8,542 127 8,112 92 18,102 240 Rural 219 685 101 1 79 1,353 210 1,432 991 127 1,201 148 2,633 240 Rural Urban Islamour 25 1.466 231 332 10 161 2,213 2,104 2,114 4,488 2,374 Rural Karandighi 995 38 22 1.565 67 1,551 445 1.847 1,573 2,292 3,865 Rural Chopes 73 250 2,427 539 48 632 2,993 3.491 2,945 7,116 4,123

Rural

Goslpokhar

AND SEEEDULED TRIBES

Workers and Non-workers among Schoduled Castes

	all to						Work	iers						*			
n	I 💃 🔭	In Mining	. Quarry-	17	7	V		v	I	V	II	VI	III	ľ	X		X
As Agric Labo	ulpardi aser	ing, Livest try, Fishing and Plas Orchards activ	y, Hunting stations, and allied rities	At Hot	mehold astry	In Mar turing than I hold It	other louse-	Iz Constr		In T an Com		Store	menort, ge and mications		Other vices	Non-	workers
Males.	Penales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Foundes	Males	Females	Males	Females
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
19,302 19,304 200	2,537 2,586 32	951 964 87	24	942 889 133	1,478 1,429 49	1,000 575 605	359 264 75	401 250 241	114 90 24	2,167 1,461 736	312 200 23	547 364 343	26 26	5,007 4,176 831	120 641 540	80.211 80.604 2,517	HE
5,627 174	753 30	585 47	2	284 31	374 9	170 197	81 35	50 51	::	554 437	107 6	120		971 273	163 114	14,623	
344 75	50 30	50	••	46 4	36 	13 92	34	14		59 19	12	iż		156 53	18 39	211	1,851
1,576	230	129 47		6 6 19	75 	64 79	12 1	36 36	••	187 151	49 4	41 122	••	208 180	50 67	4,100	8,974 831
245	206	81	ı	62	133		4			75	20			137	32	2,710	7,274
1,390 89	63	263		63 8	8 9	23 26	• •	7	••	131 267	18 2	:.		162 40	25 8	4,145 355	9.417
2,272	204	60		47	41	70	65	3	• •	104	8	6	••	265	40	4,797	11,048
11,033 100	1,210	215 37	21 	237 69	993 28	250 277	199 26	157 189	87 24	522 278	162 16	80 199	žŠ	2,414 841	302 86	20,214 1,423	76,487 1,484
3,594 10	238	134 37	20	140 32	159 23	51 235	55 26	19 166	24	248 174	51 9	20 151	ŻŻ	968 308	178 60	9,852 849	20,309 1,465
2,168 90	259 2		1	19 3 7	140 5	80 42	53	68 23	87	96 104	25 5	40 48	٠.,	445 233	58 24	10,186 574	17,156 1,019
1,321	141	••	••	32	46	2	4	8		18	11	10		180	12	5,850	7,568
1,724	226	23		58	312	20	54	13		78	30	6	• •	341	43	5,679	12,070
1,259	143	33		70	191	84	22	21		59	24	2	• •	240	61	6,237	11,784
967	203	6		18	145	13	11	28	••	23	21	2	••	240	\$0	3,610	7,740
2,644 14	542	66 3	1	186 33	6 2 12	155 11	4 14	43 1	3	363 11	30	77 5	••	791 17	94 1	8,867 47	7,340 62
282 14	4	_	1	17 33	16 12	27 11	iå	8		36 11	4 3	16 5	••	79 17		516 47	1,406 62
718	154			22	16	13		2		62	6	41	••	260	30	908	1,003
328	23	38		67		1	••	2		66	3	1	• •	67	3	727	1,506
1,316	361	1 11		82	30	114	4	31	3	219	7	19	••	385	61	1,696	2,454

TABLE C-VIII—SCHEDULED GASTES Part B—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of

Werkers

			Total		Illise	rate	Literat educated		Total '	Workers	As Out	
District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural Urban	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Pennies .
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
WEST DENAJFUR DESTRICT	Total Rural Urban	170,149 160,245 1,904	84,118 83,033 1,085	86,031 85,212 819	75,900 75,121 877	85,185 84,304 791	8,120 7,912 206	846 818 28	50,413 49,604 519	22,796 22,006 68	33,663 33,547 56	12,719 12,702 17
Salurghat Subdivision	Rural Urban	86,798 1,340	43,540 775	43,25 8 5 4 5	3,0032	42,753 541	4,708 176	505 24	26,124 300	13,340 53	17 ,968 28	7, 9 15 14
нщ	Rural Urban	6,535 59	3,274 29	3,261 30	2,854 27	3,188 30	420 2	73 · ·	1,960 14	1,154	1,257 2	626
Balurghat	Rural Urban	27,695 437	13,937 238	13,758 199	12,840 166	13,562 193	1,097 72	196 6	8, 69 6 108	4,830 27	5,856 26	3,095 14
Kumargani	Rural	13,323	6,437	6,886	5,427	6,802	1,010	84	3,380	2,906	2,994	1,499
Gangarampur	Rural Urban	15,544 844	7,995 508	7,549 336	7,095 406	7,465 318	900 102	84 18	5,011 258	1,176 26	3,107	616
Tapan	Rural	23,701	11,897	11,804	10,616	11,736	1,281	68	7,077	3,274	4,754	2,079
Raiganj Subdivision	. Rural Urban	61,4 6 3 543	28,816 294	32,667 249	26,519 264	32,507 245	2,297 30	160 4	17,527 130	7, 204 15	11,770 25	4,017
Raiganj	. Rural Urban	12,105 375	6,176 205	5,929 170	5,724 182	5,897 1 68	452 23	32 2	3,551 82	995 3	2,265 8	433
Kaliaganj	. Rural Urban	5,669 168	2, 4 97 8 9	3,172 79	2,285 82	3,154 77	212 7	18 2	1,589 48	12	1,063 17	390 3
Hemtabad	. Rural	3,082	1,534	1,548	1,352	1,542	182	6	998		649	173
Itahar	. Rural	10,345	5,247	5,098	4,871	5,064	376	34	3,225		2,229	910
Kushmundi	. Rural	11,494	3,721	7,773	3,532	7,758	189	15	2,393	586	1,594	
Bangshibari	. Rural	18,788	9,641	9,147	8,755	9,092	88 6	55	5,771	2,903	3,970	1,837
Islampur Subdivision	. Rurai Urban	19,964 21	10,677 16	9,287 5	9,770 14	9,134 5	9 0 7 2	153 	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3	
Islampur	. Rural Urban	830 21	442 16	388 5	421 14	381 5	21 2			•	3	
Karandighi	. Rural	9,969	4,927	5,042	4,595	5,028	332		•			
Chopra	, Rural	3,001	1,601	1,400	1,447	1,979	154					
Goalpokhar	. Rural	6,164	3,707	2,457	3,307	2,352	400	105	2,00	B 618	1,059	. 222

AND RESIDUAD TREES

Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Tribes

	100 mg						Worker	•									
1	1	In Mining ing, Livest try, Fishin	I Quarry-	ī	V		v	٧	'I	,	/11	V	111	1	x	10.1	K
As Agri	celture)	try, Fishin and Plar Orchards activ	and allied		mehold instry	turing	nulac- g other House- ndustry		In truction		Frade und numerce	Ston	ransport, age and mications		Other vices	Non-	orkers.
Males	Females	Malos	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	50	30	31
14,400 14,304 185	8,917 8,892 25	424 417 7	82 62 	497 423 14	505 5	151 125 26	53 53	83 77 6	24 19 5	130 82 86	15	44 23 21	••	1,054 946 118	346 330 16	23,766 33,130 306	01,273 61,201 751
7, <u>9</u> 87 128	4,747 26	84	15	266 14	462 5	46		6 6	;	21 63		18		377 72	137	17,416 306	20,018 512
642 9	488	. 5	1	2	34	11		10				`i	• •	28 2		1,314 15	2,107
2,569 43	1,549	18		81	110	6	1	12	9			[]	• •	146 28	61 5	5,241 130	6,926 172
206	1,219	47	10	64	157		4			6				63	17	3,057	bee, s
1,703 76	405 20	3 7		100 14	121 5	2 24		44 6	••	2 83		·.	••	50 42	33 1	2,984 250	6,373 810
2,167	1,086	11		19	40	27	42		٠.	8	5	1	• •	· 9 0	22	4,820	8,590
5,14 8 53	2,968	10	2	110	105	96	4	4	7	9		•		401	97 19	11,200	28,463 234
1,019 4 5	489		::	17	13	25 2	3		1		·	3	• • •	214 25	56 2	2, 62 5 123	4,934 167
477 8	282 1	••	••	::			• • •		. 6	 3	::	ï		47 19	20 8	908	2,474 67
321	174	• •	• •	10	1		1				1	2		16	2	536	1,196
930	731	i		22	29	2						1		40		2,022	3,428
705	279	3		38	28	31		1		ı	3	• •		20	2	1,326	7,107
1,696	1,013	3	2	23	34	10			••	- 2		2	• •	6.5	17	3,870	6,244
1,849	1,177	323	65	47	28	13		7	. 3	21			·	167 2	96	4,434	7,148 \$
64	23			5			••	7	3	3				14	••	244	356 5
722	736		•••	24	21	11				3	2	2		71	ø	2,042	5,879
209	42	313	59	6						4				26	80	449	1,089
854	376	9	6	12	7	2				12		4		56	7	1,699	1,839

TABLE SCT-I PART A-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

					-			<u></u>	WORK	30.5		I	iI _
			انتخاب	 1		Total W	'arkom	As Cultiv	rator	As Agrico Labou	situral	In Mining ing, Liveau try, Fishing Plantations and allied	. Plunina
	Name of	,	Parama	Total Males	Females	Males	Females		Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
	Scheduled Caste 1		Persons 2	3	4	_ 5	6	7	8	9	10	n '	12
	•		-									WEST D	DIAJPUI
	Total .	Rural	275,545	146,140	129,405 5,007	95,446 3,394	7,115 438	50,903 250	1,853 10	19,304 286	2,505 32	864 87	2
	Bagdi or Duley	Urban Rural	10,906 22,362	5,901 13,544	8,8\$8	8,046 36	231 52	6,770	92	928 4	27	7	:
	Baiti	Urban Rural	955 1,0 14	288	756 10	56 5	17	34	4	12		••	
3	Bauri	Urban Rurai	22 354	12 165	189 9	109	13	35		16	6	• • •	
		Urban Rural	22 142	13 64	78	40	18	18	6	6			
•	Bediya	Urban	547	332	 215	200	 37	83	9	89 *	27		
5	Boldar	Urban	12 1	7		5 1	••	1	••	••			
6	Bhogta	Rural Urban	••	••	••	1,951	 232	 741	 43	869	 55	31	•
7	Bhuimali	Rural Urban	6,552 693	3,293 368	3,259 325	216	12	8	15	38 51		9	•
8	Bhuiya	Rural Urban	1,016	653	363	197	135	107	••	••	••	••	•
9	Bind	Rural Urban	2,287 64	494 45	1,793 19	284 21	216 8	101	83	108	50		:
10	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural Urban	5,847 629	3,532 405	2,315 224	2,356 255	217 14	63 4 12	71 	765 14	72 2		
11	Chaupal	Rural Urban	60	29	31	16 	••	••	::	14	::	••	,
12	Damai (Nepali)	Rural Urban		6		4	••	::	••	::		•••	
13	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural Urban	551 733	297 2 6 9	254 464	186 163	25 24	27 2	4	30 2			
14	Doni	Rural	9,997	4,935	5,062	2,088	318	1,501	102	484	84		
15	Dom or Dhangad	Urban Rural Urban	352 120	190 27	162 93	63 23	8 17	8	1	24	• •		
16	Dosadh or Dusadh includ-	Rural	3,274	1,946 271	1,328 170	1,368 200	155 39	667	27	354 1	82		! •
17	ing Dhari or Dharhi Ghasi	Urban Rural	3,133	1,261 35	1,872	572 6	76	283	17	261	3		i
18	Gonrhi	Urban Rural	8,153	4,224	3,929 57	1,367 43	ė	1,199		137	:		i
19	Hari	Urban Rural	7,626 221	4,088 128		2,378 67	423 5	903	15	948 2	4		
20		Urban Rural	4,531	2,293	2,238	1,302	41	658 27	5	220 10		2 17 . 4	
21		Urban Rural	2,733	437 1,356	1,377	284 887	71	360 17	19	295 63	3	8 9	4
		Urban Rural	368 252	174 190	122	105 89		14	5	70			•
	Kadar	Urban	31	17	2	11		 5	8	••		3 .	•
23	Kami (Nepali)	Rural Urban	8	8	٠.	8	••	7	•			-	1
24	Kandra	Rural Urban	118	••	••	• •	••	••	2	2	•	-	•
25	Kaora	Rurai Urban	94 4			48		21		••	•		4
26	Karenga or Koranga .	Rural Urban	152 2	25	127	9			s · ••			-	
27	Kaur	Rural Urban	514	240		186			38	18			• 1
28	Kept or Keyot	Rural Urban	267 150		79	55 76	14	10 1	••	4			•

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

	And Andrews Andrews Andrews Andrews					KERS		-		-	`	,	•		WOR	A	
īv	7 496	V In		V	1	VI	Ī	VI	п	ix		•	K		Special (in Docupatio	DIS .
Hou	ا الاشد	Manufact other to Rousel Indus	han sold		In ruction	In Trad	e and	In Trus Storag Commun	e and	In Otl		Non-	workers	Tama	ing and g of hides skins	Sonv	enging
	Personal Co	Malor F		Males			emales	A	Females	Males Fo		-	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
· 45																20	BITACT
200 133	1,439	575 405	294 75	250 241	90 24	1,461 726	289 23	204 343	26	4,176 831	641 190	59,694 2,517	122,290 4,500	245 72	•	#	H
38	59	29 1	13 27	2		40 4	11	5 2		227 23	44 24	5,498 22	8,607 245	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••		
3 4	5	2	5			2	2			3		232 7	7 39 10	••	••	••,	•
4	••	\$ 5	4	4	••	3 <u>1</u>	1	5		11 2	1	56 2	176	••	•••	• • •	***
	••		••				10			12		24	60	••	••	••	/ g**
• •	••	3	••	••	••	1		••		24	1	132	178	••	••	••	
	••		••	••	••				••	••	••			••	••	••	•.•
:: 26	67	16			••	 43	 6		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	210	 6 0	1,342	3,027	••	,	 Ş	,
••	•••	i i i	• •	7	• •	58 2	3 8.			59 22	9	152 456	313 228	• •			• •
			::			••		• •	• •	7.7 24	:: 9	• •	••	••	••		• •
••	62	·i	::		6		2	ż	••	9	• • •	24	"ii	• •	• •	••	**
109 46	.6	124 90	3	37 13	·i	238 15		30 34		395 30	56 8			216 62		1	• •
										2	••	13	31	••	••	• •	• •
·•	••		• •			. 2	••		• •		••		• •			••	• •
9		2	·i		• •	37	1		••	76 99	17 23	111		••		• •	• •
· · ·	 51	21 14	30				7			54	20	2,847	4,744	••	••	• •	•
		. 4	•				1	 1 4	••	15	2			2			
21 18	6	••	• •		•			 2 13	• •	2 176	11	578	1,173	1	•••	, 1	•
i	• •	83	i	i i		5 14		. 54	20	20	1	689	1,796			•	
••	25	••	:		:						• •	. 29 2,857		• •	•••		
· i			:			. 22		i ::			. i 34	30	48	•			
150 7			2:		3 .		•			. 35	:	61	88	• •	• • •	•	
13 8	16	8			• 			5 4 2 2	:	, 17		3 153	357		• • •	•	• •
7			;	2 4 :				4 5				. 69	161	•			`
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•	•	. 2			•	••		•		17	•	 . 5	4 230	٠.		•	
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•				1 2	2	. 24		3 2	3 .	: 10 45	•	4 15	, 8	5 :	: :		.

TABLE SCI-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

										WORL	KERS				
									1	-		II	In Mining, Live try, Pich	III ing, Quaer stock, Fern ing, Huntin	1 24 Y
					Total		Total W	orken	As Cult	ivator	As Agr	icultural Jourer	end all	ons, Orchar ied activitie	
	Name of Scheduled Cast			Persons	Males	Females		remales		Pemales	Males	Females	Males	Peme	
	1			2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10		12	
						400	904	119	8	6	161	8		DENAJPO	
29	Khaira	•	Rural Urban	847	408	439	226	••	••		••	•	•	••	::
50	Khatik	•	Rural Urban	166	69	97 · ·	33 			::		•	3 ·	••	••
51	Koch	•	Rural Urban	916	56 0	356 	419		242	••	161		6	••	::
32	Konai	•	Rural Urban	191 18	92 5	99 13	51 1	36 · ·	22			. 2		••	::
53	Konwar	•	Rurai Urban	21 6	21 6	••	4 6	::	••	••	••				::
34	Kotal		Rural Urban	109 58	20 58	89	17 19	6	15 2		2 5		2 ·	::	• • •
35	Lalbegi		Rural Urban	16			8	••	 	••	4				• •
36	Lohar		Rurai Urban	2,169 32	957 25	1,212	588 21	122	399	70 	95			1	
37	Mahar		Rural Urban	211	109	102	78 3	30	24		48			••	
38	Mai .		Rural	1,632 41	1,106 32	526 9	555 28	81	328 19		219		5		
39	Mallah		Urban Rural	1,480	692 77	788 205	423 45	108	226	68	89	2	3	13	
40	Mehtor		Urban Rural	282 466	281	185	176	28	25	1	71	1	3		
41	Musahar		Urban Rural	279 5,167	32 2,567	247 2,600	11 1,546	44 552	161	33	1,176	3 47	0		
42			Urban Rural	140	139 5,607	4,795 553	68 3,160	100	10 2,2 <u>13</u>	11	289	3 1	9	141	18
			Urban	1,475	922		526 4	33	63	• •	46		•		
49	Nat	•	Rural Urban			::	••	::	••	••	•	<u>:</u>	• •	••	• •
44	Nuniya	•	Rural Urban	2,951 449	1,646 356	1, 3 05 9 3	1,099 181	322 11	436 5	162	34		31 · ·		
45	Paliya	•	Rural Urban	66,619 673	35,153 394	31,466 279	20,258 164	1,005 12	15,762 43	322 1	3,69 2		59 	4	• •
46	Pan or Sawasi .		Rural Urban	100 15	37 7	63 8	25 7	19	15	13			••		
47	Pasi		Rural	317 90	1 96 70	131 20	122	26 5	33	2		2 2	3	i	
48	Patni		Rural	424	212	212 30	148	65	7	3	6		28	4 .	1
49	Pod or Poundra .		Urban Rural	37 364	183 2		74		37	••		_		5	
		•	Urban	364 2			••	 1,348	23,951	 453	6,31		 8 3	 249	
50	Rajbanshi	•	Rural Urban	92,204 1,167	49,530 492		31,555 257	20	21	9	1	6	••	29	••
51	Rajwar	•	Rural Urban	846 105	208 102	638 3	125 102	16 3	42 15	12	3	7		••	••
5	i Sarki (Nepali) .	•	Rurai Urban	111	60	51	35		16 	• •			••	• •	••
5	Sunri encluding Saha	•	Rural Urban	290 263	154 151	196 112	98 36	7 5	14	5		21	••	••	
3-	Tiyar	•	Rural Urban	303	171 5	132	111	6		_; . · . · . · . · . · . · . · . · . · .		2	••	••	::
5,	Turi		Rural	3,550 275	1,7 26 175		1,139	507	300	113	56	9 5	79	8	
54	Unclessifiable .		Urban Rural	1,633			102 464	199			1]	. 1	60	 9 3	
•	•	•	¥ Yahan	ACT	686 417	PAR	994	44		• •		12	•••	7	••

PERSON AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

						WORK	ERS									WOR	CERS		
I	v Stra		V In		VI		VII		VIII		īχ		X		k.	Iz Special Ox	i postpations		
Aı Hg	bloden	Manual other	acturing r than schold		In Construc	eion	In Trade		In Trans Storage Communic	and	In O		Non-w	orbors	Tann Curryin and	ing and y of hides skins	Scaw	which	
Ind	the same	Males	Female			males		emales		emales		Females	A.,	omales	Males	Females	Males	Pomales	
Males 13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
DESTY	oct	td.																	
	••		• •		••	••	••	•••	••	• •	57 · ·	24	182	320	••	• • •	• •	• • •	
••		•			••	••	20			• •	. 6 		36	93	••	*	••,	••	
			:	≀ .			4				9		141	348		• •	••	••	
••			•		6	••	i				20	3	41	65 13			• •	• •	
4	•••				••				••				17			• •	• •	- A	
		•		1	6		••	••		••	••	2		83		• •	• •	ļ.,	
• •		:		•	••	••	••	••	`ż	• •	10	••	39 	8	••	••			
• •				•	••	::	::	:: 2	• •	• •			 369	1,090	•••	••	••	1	ı
10				3 ·	ż	::	••	••	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4	.:	31	72			••		
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	5 .	•		:	::	::	1 2	3	i i			15	551 4	6	• •		••	•	•
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	8	4	3	3	3	••		• •			62 11	17 31	105 21	157 203	•		. 1	1	í
	-	-	:		•		3 7			٠,	191 25	44	1,021	2,048	:				•
8	2 2		01	 !	16 19		124 121	1				10 28	2,447 396	4, 69 5 520			a a	:	•
		_		1		••	•••												:
	•	•	•	••	 42						186	58	547	983					•
	•	3	4		68	6	18		2 10	1	70			30,461					
:	58 52 1	7	28 4	94 		::	r.c	4	9 6	•	. 27	4	230	267					•
			••		· j	::				:			. 12	44		: :			
:	29 1	1 7 ·	3	1	1 16	· <u>;</u>	16 4		2 9 . 11	:	2		64 31	105 15					
		13	8	13	1				5					147	3 :		: ::		• •
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		••	••	••	::	• •			••	•				41,32	6		.,		٠.
1	11 4	47 5	55 1	73	12 15	1	3 169 1 80		97 25 25	•	, 68	3		62:					••
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	17	2	4	ġ	11	:	15		49		200 34	-						U	
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TABLE SCILL PART A PRODUCTION OF

									WORL	CERS .			
						·		1		I	•	In Mining ing, Lives try, Picking	, Querry
			•	Total		Total	Workers	As Cul	tivator	As Agri Labo	cultural xurer	Plantations and allies	activities
	Name of Scheduled Caste	,	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Formales	Malos	Females	Males	Females	Males	Fernales
	1 ÷		2	8	4	5	6	7	. 8	•	10	11	12
													Inhughat
	Total	Roral Urban	4,720	40,225 2,565	40,457 1,217	23,602 1,456	1,003 194	15,314 1 0 7	401	5,627 174	753 20	583 47	
. 1	Bagdi or Duley	Rurai Urban	432 177	232 16	200 161	119 16	29 51	 6	.!	48 · ·	6 1	6	•••
2	Baiti	Rural Urban	1,094	279 2	755	47 1	17	29	4	. 9	••	••	••
3	Bauri	Rural	31	11	20	. 2	6	3			6	••	
4	Bediya	Urban Rural	 87	 42`	45	22	18	16	 6	 3	2		
5		Urban Rural	 51	 18	 33	 14	11	6	••	7		••	••
-		Urban	••	, ••	••	••	142	449	 31	 497	46		••
6	Bhuimali	Rural Urban	4,079 44 5	2,002 255	2,077 190	1,168 144	7	7	••	37	• •	••	::
7	Bhuiya	Rural Urban	670 	383	287	110	88 ··	7 5		18	86		• •
. 8	Bind	Rural Urban	1, 49 3 9	15	1,480 9		85 2			••	19		••
9	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas er Rishi	Rurai Urban	904 181	497 145	407 36	281 84	60	118	50	109		::	::
10	Damai (Nepali)	Rural Urban	4		••	4	••	••	• •				
11	Dhobs or Dhobi	Rural	106	50 190	56 265	23 70	5 13					.1	
12	Doni	Urban Rural	5 95 53	18	35	13	6	3	1	6			
13		Urban Rural	 15		 8		••	••	••	3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	· -	Urban	28	• •	28	••	10	1	••	••	••		••
14	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural Urban	18 8	10	8 7		i	••	•••	 *·-	•••	••	::
15	Ghasi	Rural Urban	80	15	65 		22				19		••
16	Gonrhi	Rural Urban	44 5	44 2	' ż	44 1	••	11	••	31	• •		
17	Hari , , , ,	Rural Urban	815 37	434 21	381 16	215 14	8 4	102	••	76 	9		
18	Jalia Kaibartta	Rural	1,425	681 414	744 347	386 264	19 12	160 27	1	23 9		47	::
19	Jhalo Malo or Malo .	Urban Rural	761 1,889 367	998 173	891	616	66 33	235	16	231 63	38 29	87	::
20	 _	Urban Rural	367 126	173 47	194 79	104	33 35	17 6	••	21	35		
		Urban	••	:: 3	11	3	 11	••		••	• • •		••
21	Kami (Nepali)	Rural Urban	14	••	•	••	•••	::		•••	• •	• ••	• •
22	Kandra ,	Rural Urban	11	11	::	11	••	•••	••	••	• •		::
23	Karenga or Koranga .	Rured Urban	5	2		2	1	••	•	••	• •		:-
24	Keet or Keyet	Rural Urban	18 101	. 56	10 4 5	8 54	5 2	2 1	••	1 2			
25	Khaira	Rurel	12	12	••	12	••	••	••	12			
6.0	Khatik	Urban	144	 69	 75	53		. 4		3	;	3	
40	Khatik	Rumal Urban		••	••	••	••	••	••				
27	Koch	Rural Urban	290	209	81	129		127	•••	2			••
28	Konei	Rural Urban	. 18	's	13	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3	••	••	••			

AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—and.

					ROM	KERS			1.79			*			WOR	KER.	
īV		. 1	<i>)</i>	1	/I	VI	I	VI	11	D		* 3	.		Special C	in ocupations	
House Indus		other How	than chold		In truction	In Tree	de and	Store	msport, ge and nications	In C	Other vices	Non	worbers	Tannin Currying and a	g and of hides	Scaven	glog
Indu	7 /1	Males	Females		Females		Females		Females		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		fomale
3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
All vie	مدار																
304 31	374 9	170 197	81 25	50 51	::	534 437	107	139	••	971 273	145 114	16,633 1,647	30,554 2,023	15 10		H	
10		••	1 27	••		12	::	•••	••	37 16	16 23	115	171 110	••	• •	• •	
3	5	2 1	5			1	2		::	 		232 1	738	••		•••	
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 21	7	10		• •	٠.		 6 1	.6		116 38	51	834 111	1,935 183	•	••	1	
2	••	5		•			•			4		273	199	••		• •	
••	 62	• •	••							••		6	1,395	••	••		
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4 19		4	; ::	:					::	43 13	7	216 61	347 35	10		• •	
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 8					 3 .	. 1				. 16	3 4	219	379			••	
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7 5 6			4 .	•	•• •	. 160		2 . 2 .	 3 .) 1		2 825				
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TABLE SCT-I PART A PROUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

					د			an ac	WORK	er.s	*		
					· ·		, w	ī		11		In Mining, ing, Livesto try, Fishing, Flantations, and allied	Quarry- ick, Fores- Hunting,
				Total		Total V	Vorkers	As Cui	ivator	As Agri Lab	cultural ourer	Plantations, and allied	Orchards
	Name o Scheduled Caste	•	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Pemales	Males	Females	Males	Bernales .
	1		2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											•		lalaryhat
29	Konwar	Rural Urban	20	20	::		• •	••	::	••	••	••	••
30	Kotal	Rural Urban	4		 	2	2			::	••	••	••
31	Lalbegi	Rural Urban	15	 	8	7	••	2	••		••	••	••
32	Lohar	Rural	501	195	306	114	32	61	4	18	24	:-	••
33	Mahar	Urban Rural	 17 <u>7</u>	 76	101	51	29	15		32	26	••	
34	Mal	Urban Rural	2 365	2 210	155	 91	 35	 91	••	 59	31		
		Urban Rural	38 251	32 73	6 178	28 51		19 31	••	6 2	••	·•	••
35	Mallah	Urban	104	5	99	2	1 20	9				••	••
36	Mehtor	Rural Urban	108 46	52 3	56 43	28 1	18	••	••	••	••	• •	::
37	Musahar	Rural Urban	469	218	251 ··	81	61	26 · ·		40	59	••	••
58	Namasudra	Rural Urban	6,637 662	3,517 476	3,120 186	2,011 292	71 21	1,164 25	11	283 40	19		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
39	Nuniya	Rural Urban	884 47	469 44	415 3	294 10	64 • •	183	45	41	12		
40	Paliya	Rural Urban	12,004 303	6,320 143	5,684 160	3,419 48	75	2,65 3	19	613	10		
41	Pan or Sawasi	Rural	1	1		1	• •	••	••				
- 42	Pasi	Urban Rural	8 82	28	8 5 <u>4</u>	21	8	••	2				
43		Urban Rural	1 2 210	10 124	2 86	4 71	52	1	\	24	28		1
, 73		Urban	37	7 22,364	30 21,405	13,748	501	 9,653	160	3,301	25		1
44	Rajbanshi	Rural Urban	43,769 48 9	195	21,403	94	3	3,009	•••	6	•	••	
45	Rajwar	Rural Urban	40	37	ż	37	· ;	• ::		::	:		
46	Sunri excluding Saha .	Rural Urban	60 4	32 2	28 2	19			••		•		
47	Tiyar	Rural Urban			 	••	••	••	••	•••	•		
48	Turi	Rural Urban	776 140	303 87	473 53	200 55	211 10	77	29	96 	178		
49	Unclamifiable	Rural	475	123 240	352	69	76 2	44	•••	,7 11	6		
		Urban	254	240	14	128	•	• •	. • •		·		
													HILLI
	Total	Rural Urban	4,094 990	2,113 496	1,961 494	1,232 265	130 183	55 6 11	14	344 75	. 54 34	50	••
1	Bagdi or Duley	Rural Urban	187 161	118	69 161	90	14 51	4	•	38	3	2 5 1	
2	Baiti	Rural	184	86	98	44	8	29	4	9	•		••
	i Bauri	Urban Rural	.16	11	5.	1	 5	3				5	
		Urban Rural	2	2	· · ·	1	••	••	••	1	•		
•		Urban	••		••	••		46	; · · · · ·	61	•		
		Rural Urban	489 20	260 10	229 10	160	12	***	•	•		•	
, , (Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidea, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural Urban	48	28	8 20	18	2	••	••	:		•	

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

IV		y		VI		VII		· VIII		IX		×			Special Or	n cupations	
At House		Manufa other Mouse Indu	then bold	În Constru	tion:	In Trade Comme	and ree	In Trans Storage Communi	and	In O	cen ipes	Non-vr	orbars	Tama Currying and	ng and of hides skins	Scave	-
	males		Fomalo		espales	Males Fe		Males F	emales 22	Males F	emales 1	Males F	emales 26	Males 27	Females 26	Males 29	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	4	23	••	••		•	
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82	17	83	1	13		124 96	15	13 18		146 49	10 16	1,506 184	3,049 165	12			
3 2	5 3	52 3	••	9 12	••	17	2		••	33	2	175 34	351 3			•••	
	 21	 12	 8	6 	··	3 15	11	1	••	1 117	 6	2,901 95	5, 6 09	• •			
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37	13	.4		••	••		• •		••	:: 334	.:	3 8,61 6	30 20,904				
67	216	24	43		::	124 27	46 	11 22	• • •	30	3	101	291				
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POLIC	E STAT	ION								188	18	** 1	1.05			. .	•
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TABLE SCI-I PART A PROUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

								WORK	ERS	* *		
			er Ogense Line			≫ ₁	* 1		n	e (In Mining, ing, Livestor try, Fishing, Flantations,	Charry-
			Total		Total	Workers	As Ci	skivator	As Agr	icultural refer	Plantations, and allied	Orchards activities
	Name of Scheduled Caste	Person		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	5	•	5	6	7.	8	9	10	13	12
												HILL
7	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural Urban	52 22	śö	iż	'á	::	::	••	•••	••	::
8	Doni	Rural Urban	10 1	9	1		••	• •	::	••	::	· ::
9		Rural Urban	1 1	••	,1 ,··	••	::	::	1		••	•
10	Dosadh or Dusadh includ- ing Dhari or Dharhi	Rural Urban	7 2 8 1	5 7	2	·i	··	••	••	••	••	
11	<u>-</u>	Rural Urban	49 25	24	16	2	3	••		:.		
12	Jalia Kaibartta	Rural	18 10	8	6	••	2		::	•		::
18	Jhalo Malo or Malo		 312 241 342 149	271 193	142 92	40 92	59 7	9	69 63	26 29	4	
14	Kadar	Rural	2 2	••	2	••		•••	••			••
15	Keot or Keyot	Urban Rural	1 1	••	 1 2	••	··		••	• •		
16	Khatik		4 4 144 69		33	4	4		3		3	
17	Lobar	Urban Rural	 3 3	••	3		••	••		•		
18	Mahar	Urban Rural	10 7	3	4	 3	••	••	••	:		
19	Mal	Urban Rural		••	·i	••		••	••			
- 20	Mallah	Urban Rural	'i 'i		1	 'i	••		••			
21	Mahtor	Urban Rural	6 2	3	1	1	••	••	••			
22	Musahar	Urban . Rural	/8 3 37 55		1	 		••	1			•••
23	Namasudra	Urban	053 526	••	 297	15	175	••	23	•	9 40	
24		Urban Rurai	38 15	••				••			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	•	Urban	9 6	3	4			••	••			
25		Rural Urban	14 8	6	Ġ		ż		••			
26	Pasi	Rural Urban	2 1 9 7	2	ż	••	•••		••	•	•	
27	Petni	Rural Urban	13 4		·4		•••	••		•		
28	Rajbanshi	Rural 1, Urban	283 681 30 13	602	408 3	19	228 1	•	133		: ::	••
29	Sunri excluding Saha .	Rural Urban	25 11					••	••			::
30	Tiyer	Rural Urban	2 2		••		••		••		•	::
31	Turi	Rural Urban	42 14	27	iò	· is	••		••		• ••	• •
32	Unclassifiable	Rural Urban	2i7 2ii	::	129	::	••		ii		:: ::	
		· .	**		محد و	,		105	1,376		129	URGHAT
	Total		492 9,95 663 1,16		5,827 651		3,794		1.0		47	••
1	Bagdi or Duley	Rural Urban	75 3: 16 10		, 1d		• •		••			••
8	Bouri · · ·	Rural Urban	15 :		•		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••		1	

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

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TABLE SCT-I PART A INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

v.X.

								VAN.	WORK	ERS.		Aug.	
					, (2.1	1	······································	1		In Mining, ing, Livesto try, Fishing,	Quarry-
	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e			Total		Total W	orters	As Culti	vater	As Agri	cultural curer	Plantations, and allied	Orchards activities
	Name of Scheduled Caste	•	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	I.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 %	12
												BALU	RGHAT
3	Bediya	Rural Urban	53 · ·	26	27 • •	7	18	 		••		••	•••
4	Bhuimali	Rural Urban	969 345	434 190	535 155	250 95	76 6	107 7	18	47 3	35 	22	
5	Bhuiya	Rural Urban	110	63	47	25 ··		21	••	••	::	••	
6	Bind	Rural Urban	28	13	15	7	ż	7	::		••	••	••
7	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas,	Rural	211	105	106	76	28	31	25	27			
	Ruidas or Rishi	Urban	93	95	••	43	•••	•••		••		••	• •
. 8	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural Urban	84 343	40 108	235	17 58	. 5	•••	::		••	::	
9	Doai	Rural Urban				::		••	.!	::	• •	••	••
10	Dom or Dhangad	Rural Urban	28	•••	28	••	iö	••	••	::	• •	•••	
11	Doesdh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural Urban		4		4			::	••	••	::	
12	Ghasi	Rural Urben	26 	5	21	2	16	••	3	2	13	•••	• •
13	Heri	Rural Urban	198 19	81 12	117 7	36 12	3	27	••	5	1	::	
14	Jalia Kaibartta	Rural Urban	397 47	192 47	205	120 47	5	22	1	••	•	37 47	
15	Jhalo Malo or Malo .	Rural	852	434	418	298	21	99	5	158	10	25	
16	Kami (Nepali)	Urban Rural	1 14	3	1 11	3	11	٠,	8	••	3		
17	Keot or Keyot	Urban Rural		••	••	••	·· i			ż			
18	Lohar	Urban Rural	93 219	49 73	44 146	49 48	1	48	••		•••		
19		Urban Rural	 14	••	14	••	••	•••	••	••	•	••	
		Urban	••		••	••	••	••	• •	••	••	••	
20		Rural Urban	72	**	28 ··	••	::	::	••	••	• •	• •	• •
21	Mallah	Rural Urban	11	11	••		•••	••	••	••	• •	• •	
22	Mehtor	Rural Urban	36 33	16 	20 33	••	6 16	••	••	::		••	
23	Musahar	Rural Urban	169	68	101	••	31	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	30		
24	Namesudra	Rural Urban	2,037 395	1,089 277	948 118	620 157	18 17	323	••	100			••
25	Nuniya	Rural Urban	440 38	214 38	226	128 6	, 7 	98	••	12			
26	Paliya	Rurel	947	420	527	219	••	153	•	63	:		
27	Pasi i i i	Rural	2	2	••	••		••	••	••	:		
28	Patni	Urban Rural	83	7	26	7	25	••	••	••	2	5	
		Urban	19 199	્તે • 6,46 0		 3,879	142	2,735	29	944	. 1		
29	Rajbanshi	Rural Urban	12,133 432	179	5,673 253	89	3	3,73	**	Š			· ·
80	Rajwar	Rural Urban	i ö	· Š 7	·š	ŚŻ	'š	••		••			••
31	Sunri excluding Saha .	Rural Urban	6		2 .	4	••	••	· ·	•			

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX POR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

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At House Indust		Manufac other (House Indus	hen hald		In truction	In Tre	ide and merce	Stora	maport, ge and mications	la Se	Other rvices	Non	-workers	Transi Curryin and	ing and g of hidee skins	Scaw	mylog
Males P	-	Males F	emales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
POLICE	STAT	ION	d.														
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TABLE SCT-I PART A PRODUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

				•					WORL	CERS			1.4
								1		II.		III In Mining, ing, Livestor try, Fishing, Figureations, and allied	Quarry- k, Forus- Hunting,
				Total		Total W	orkers	As Oul	ivator	As Agrice Labou	situral ref	Plantations, and allied	Orchards activities
	Name of Scheduled Caste	•	Persons	Malos	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males I	Fontales
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	97	10	11 %	12
												•	JRGHAT
32	Tiyar	Rural	1		1	::	••	••	••	••	• •		**
35	Turi	Urban Rural	1 49	58	91	40	62	18	8	16	53		
		Urban	94 110	71 28	25 82	45 28	34	24	••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	29		•
34	Unclassifiable	Rural Urban	37	25	14	5	2	••	••	••	••		 ARGANI
	Total	Rural	13,307	5,003	7,784	2,803	510	2,293	114	245	200		1
1	Bagdi or Duley	Rural	26	6	20	1	• •		••	• •	• •	. 1	••
2	Baiti	Rural	10	7	8	3	3	••	••	••		••	••
3	Beldar	Rural	51	18	33	14	11	6	:	7	11		••
4	Bhuimali	Rural	677	343	334	122	21	92	10	12	• •		• •
5	Bhuiya	Rural	462	267	195	71	82	47	••	13	83	3	••
6	Bind	Rural	1,465		1,465		85	••	•••	••	19		••
7	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	163	112	51	29	••	16		2	• ·		
R	Dhobs or Dhobi	Rural	12	5	7	1		••			•	. 1	• •
9	Doni * .	Rural	2		2		1	••		••	•		
10	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	1	1	.,	1		••		••	•		• •
11	Dosadh or Dusadh inculd-												
	ing Dhari or Dharhi .	Rural	1 94	1 65	 29	1 15	••	4		•••	•		
12	Hari	Rural	360	188	172	78	2	64		3		. 3	
13	Jalia Kaibartta	Rurai	157	92	65	40	-	33				. 2	
14	Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	11	11		11	••					. 1	
15	Kandra	Rural	185	157	28	89	2	87		2	•		• •
16	Koch	Rural	6		6								
17	Konai	Rural	20	20		4	••						
18	Konwar	Rural	10	10	••	1	•••						
19	Lohar	Rural	2	2	••								
20		Rural	39	22	17	22	13	16		6	1	3	
21	Mal	Rural	14	6	8	2	4	2					
28	Magazios	Rural	3		3		1		•••				••
24		Rural	807	438	369	243	8	154			•	. 19	• •
25		Rural	74	40	34	34	8	23	••		:	2 3	
26	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Rural	549	235	314	116	6	94		14	:	ž 1	
27		Rural	89	67	22	29	3	1		15	•	. 1	1
28	4	Rural	7,792	3,416	4,376	1,923	180	1,635	104	169	;	3 27	••
29		Ruzal	7	7	•	7		• •		1	•		••
- 1		Rural	2	.,	2		••		••	••			••
30	Tiyar	Rural	134	50	84	19	46	15		1	4	6	••
31 32	Turi	Rural	162	17	145	17	34	6			2	8 2	
- 24		ared M4											RAMPUR 1
	Total	Rerei Urben	19,968 1,067	10,220	9,683	6,075 512	271 19	4,016	. 75 .·	1,300		3 263	
t	Bagdi or Duley	Rural Urban	137	72	65	15		••		9			• ••
2	Shulmali	Rural Urban	729 80	375 55	354 25	255 43			1	159 34	i-	3	

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES-contd.

	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1				WOR	<u> </u>									WORK		
	īV	V		VI		VI	I	VII	I	ix		Х			Special Oc	cupations	
At He	ou sehold lustry	Manufa other (House Indu	cturing than hold	In Construc		In Trade Comm		In Trans Storage Communi	and	In Od Service	ier ier	Non-w	orkers	Tanni Curryin and	ng and g of hides skins	Scaw	enging
Males	Females	Males F	emales	Males F	emales	Males F	emales	Males I	emales	Males F	emales	Males	remaics.	Males	Females	Males	Female
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OLIC:	E STATIC	ON—concle	L														
••		••			••	••		••	• •	••	• •	••	1		• •	••	•
••	•••	•••		• <u>•</u>		::	1	.2		.4	• •	18	29 21		••	iò	:
::	• •		••	· 7	••	15	• • •	13	••	10	2 5	26	48		••		•
••	::		• •	· 5	::	::	::	::	::	::	2	iė	12	• • •	•••	••	•
	E STATIC	NC				75	20			137	32	2,710	7,274	6			;
62	133	••	4	••				••	••			5	20		••		
 3		••	••		••	•		•••		••		4					•
,		••	••			1						4	22		••	••	•
1	2	••				4				8	9	221	313		••	••	••
		• •				2		• •				196	113	• •		• •	•
	62	••				••	2	• •	• •	• •	2	• •	1,380	••	• •	••	• •
										7		83	51	3			••
4	• •	••		••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							1	7				•
••	••										1		1			• •	• •
1	••	••						• •						••	• •	••	•
i	ı															••	•
	· ••	••	••	•••						5		50	29		••	••	•
1	1					5				2	1	110	170	• •	• •	••	•
	••			••	• •	••		• •	• •	5	••	52	65	• •	••	••	•
	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	10	••	• •	• •	• •	••	68	26	••		••	•
• •	••	• •	2	••	• •	• •	••		• •		••		6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••		•
••	• •	••	••	••	••	••			••			16					
4 i		••	••	••	•••							9				••	•
	••	••		• •		••						2			• •	••	•
	•••					• •							4	••	••	••	•
										••	4	4	4	••	••	**	
						• •	• •	••	••		1		2 361	3	• •	••	•
25	2	••	••	••	••	21	1	• •	• •	24 8	5 1	195 6	26				
••		••	••	••	••	••	2	••	••	7	,	119	308				
• •		••	••	••	• • •	4	••					34	19				
6		••	•••	••	••	18				68	2	1,493	4,196			••	•
6		••	1	••												••	•
		••	•••	• •	••								2		• •	• •	•
		••	••	••	•••	1				3	••	31	38	••	••	• •	•
		••	1	••		9			••	••	5		111	• •	••	. • •	•
	CE STATI	ION					44			182	25	4,145	9,412	::	••	12	
67		23 26	••	7 1	• •	131 267	1 8 2	::	••	40		355	781	10	••		•
• •	• ••	••	••	••	••	4		••	••		••	57 	65	::	::	••	•
•		••	••	••	••	 3 5	••	••		12 4	1	120 12	345 24		••	'i	• •
•		••	••	•••	::	5	• •	••	••	•	•						

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TABLE SCT-I PART A-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

									WORK	ERS			
								1		11		In Mining ing, Livesto try, Fishing	, Quarry- ck, Fores- Hunting,
				Total		Total W	orkers	As Cult	ivator	As Agric	ultural urer	Plantations and allied	activities
	Name of Scheduled Caste		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females 12
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
													RAMPUR
3	Bhuiya	Rural Urban	13	9		::		••	::	::		::	::
4	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural Urban	64 40	24 24	40 16	23	7 1					••	••
5	Damai (Nepali)	Rural Urban	4		::		::	• •	• •	••	•		
6	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural Urban	10					••	::	::	• •		::
7	Doai	Rural Urban	29	12	17	9	••	••	••	 	• •		::
8	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	13	5	8	 5	••		::		•		:-
9	Ghasi	Urban Rural	51	7	44		6		••	••			
		Urban Rural	 42	 42		 42	••	11	••	31			
10	Gonrhi	Urban	5	2	.; 83	1 68	••	32		36			
11	Hari	Rural Urban	187 14	10 4 5	9	••	••	• •	• •	••	•	90	
12	Jalia Kaibartta	Rural Urban	348 714	173 367	175 347	217	10 12	58 27		9 1	:		• •
13	Jhalo Malo or Malo .	Rural Urban	326 24	200 24	126	120 12		44 10		••	•		• •
14	Keot or Keyot	Rural Urban		· ;	·i	· ;	'i	::	::	::	:		
15	Khaira	Rural Urban	12	12		12 	••	::	::	12	:		••
16	Konai	Rural Urban	3 18	· <u>·</u> 5	3 13	·i		::		::	:		::
17	Lohar	Rural Urban	135	71 	64	31	11		::			1	
18	Mahar	Rural Urban	ż	·;	::	::	••	••	••	••		: ::	
19	Mal	Rural Urban	3 37	зi	3 6	27	3	iġ	••			3	
20	Mallah	Rural	112 98	31 3	81 95	31 1	••	31					
21	Mehtor	Urban Rural	28	21	7 5	17	3			4			
22		Urban Rural	5 199	81	118	57	13	24	2	23			
		Urban Rural	1,351	 766		434	19	269	6	85	5	2	
23	Namasudra	Urban	267	199	68	135 103	45	25 52		40			
24	Nuniya	Rural Urban	260	144	••	• •	• •	905	••	• •			
25	Paliya	Rurai Urban	4,566 289	2,104 135	2,462 154	942 45	32	••	••	•	•		
26	Pan or Sawasi	Rural Urban	· is	::		••	••	••		• •	•	·· ·	• ••
27	Pasi	Rural Urban	36 3	21 3		18 2	••	•••				: :	
28	Patni	Rural Urban	9 24	9		9	• •	••	• •	•	•	 	• ::
29	Rajbanshi	Rural Urban	10,956 27	5,822 3	5,134	3,754 2	74	2,483	••			5 17 ·	
30	Sunri excluding Saha	Rural Urban	9	6			••	••	••	•	•		•
9 1	Turi	Rural	68	22	46	8	• •	••	••				
32	Unclassifiable .	Rural Urban	203		125	24					.		: ::
		Otoma	••	••	•••								

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—conid.

					WORI							_	_			KERS	
	IV	1	V n	`	71	V	11	V	111	13	K	,	•		Special Oc	cupations	
At He	ousshold lustry	othe Hou	ecturing r than sehold ustry	Cons	In truction	In Ti Cor	ade and	Stora	insport, ge and inications	In C Serv	other vices	Non-	workers	Curryin	ing and g of hides skins	Scaves	reine
Male	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Fomale
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OLIG	E STATI	ON	nid.														
••	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	••	••				••	•••	••	9	••		•••	••	:
					••	·i				.3	3	15	33	i A		• •	
•	••	10		••	••	1 2	••	••		12 2		1	15	10	••	••	•
•		••		••	••	••	••	••	••		 5	• •	••	••	• •	••	•
•		••	::	::	•••	::	••	•••	••					••	•••	••	•
•		••	::	::	• •		• • •	::		••	•••		17	••	••	••	:
•		::					••			3	••	• •		••	• •	::	:
•					• •							7	38			••	
•		••	••	••								·i	· ;				:
•		••	••		••		••			••		36	83	••			
:	• ••	•	::	••	••	7	••		••	2		5 74	9 165	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	•
•	. 10 5 6	.4	• ::	• •	•••	160				12	4	150	335 123		••	••	•
:		• •		••		19 2		• •			• •	12			••	::	•
•					• •					3	·i	• •		::	••	::	:
							• •						• •		••	•••	:
						·i					3	٠;	iš	•••	••		
٠	 •	15				1				1		40	53			••	:
•		• •	••	• •	••					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2		•••			
:	: ::	•				::		• •	• • •	••	••		••	••	••	••	•
•		•		::		2	: ::				•••	•	6	::	••	••	•
:	: ::	•				· i	::	•			::	2	81 95	••	••	**	:
								:		12	3		4 5		**	12	;
										10		24	105			••	:
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					34	1			19	4	332 64	566 64			· ś	:
		1:	2	1	i 5					19		41	71			••	
	•	•				•		•		15		1,162	2,430	• •			•
	. 11		· ··			10					•••	90	154				
												::	В	• •	• • •	••	
	4						7					3		• •		•••	
						•						3				::	
1	9 60) ,	5	. :	2	3	5 3			62	2 1	2,068 1	24			••	
	3 1	٠.										2 2	2			, ••	
	•• ••		• •							. :	2 2	1	3			••	
	•• ••		• •		• ••	•		,		. :	2	54					

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TABLE SCT-I PART A-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

									WORK	ers .			
				Total		Total W	orkers	I As Cultiv	vator	II As Agric Labo	ultural	III In Mining, ing, Livestor try, Fishing, Plantations, and allied	Quarry- ck, Fores- Hunting, Orchards
	Name of		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Scheduled Caste 1		2 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
													TAPAN
	Total	Rural	23,866	12,372	11,494	7,575	451	4,727	93	2,272	204	. 60	••
	Bagdi or Duley	Rural	7	5	2	4	1	2		1		••	••
2	Baiti	Rural	840	186	654		6			••		••	
3	Bediya	Rural	32	14	18	14	••	9	• •	2		••	••
4	Bhuimali	Rural	1,215	590	625	381	24	125	ł	224	6	• •	• •
5	Bhuiya	Rural	85	44	41	14	2	5	2	5		• •	
6	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas				• •								
	Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	457	255	202	166	23	66	21	79		. • •	
7	Doai	Rural	5	3	2	3	2	3	• •	• •	••		
8	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	6	3	3	1.		1			• •		
9	Ghasi	Rural	3	3		3		3			•		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
·ro	Gonrhi	Rurai	2	2	••	2							
11	Hari	Rural	287	159	128	80	3	36		34	2	1	
12	Jalia Kaibartta	Rural	302	118	184	83	2	14		20	• •	. 25	••
13	Jhalo Malo or Malo .	Rural	42	31	11	16	2	••		3	•	. 4	• •
14	Kadar	Rural	124	45	79	28	35	6		21	3	5	••
15	Karenga or Koranga .	Rural	5	2	3	2	1	••			•		• •
16	Keot or Keyot	Rural	17	7	10	7	5	2		1		5	· · ·
17	Koch	Rural	105	52	53	40		40	••	••	•		
18	Kotal	Rural	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	••			
19	Lalbegi	Rural	15	7	8	7	••	2	••	4	•		
20	Lohar	Rural	134	38	96	31	20	7	4	14	1	3	
21	Mahar	Rural	151	67	84	47	26	15	••	32	2		
22	Mal	Rural	251	144	107	69	19	15	••	53	. 1	5	• •
23	Mallah	Rural	127	30	97	. 19	1	••	••	2	•	•	
24	Mehtor	Rural	26	8	18	8	6	7	1	••		•	
25	Musahar	Rural	61	34	27	23	16	2	4	16		2	• •
26	Namasudra	Rurai	1,389	698	691	417	13	243	5	75	•	3 2	•
27	Nuniya	Rural	72	56	16	18	3		3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
28	Paliya	Rural	5,940	3,561	2,379	2,142	36	1,501	9	527	,	6 1	
29	Pan or Sawasi	Rural	1	1	• •	1		••	••	••			
30	Pasi	Rurai	42	4	38	3			2	••		3	
31	Patni	Rural	76	41	35	26			••	••		3 . 3	
32	Rajbanshi	Rural	11,605	5,985		3,784			23	1,082	2	5 24	
33	Sunri excluding Saha .	Rural	13	4		1			••	• •		••	
34	Turi	Rural	425	173	252	133	88	42	17	77	,	70	
													Raigan
	Total	Rural Urban	176,771 5 ,948	95, 9 15 3,250	80,856 2,696	56,701 1,827	4,369 214	41,693 137	1,315 10	11, 03 5 100	1,2	10 215 2 37	2
, ,1	Bagdi or Duley	Rural Urban	21,950 178	13,312 42			202	6,764	91			21 1	
	Raisi	Rural	10	9	1		*		•••				, .
2	Baiti	Urban	20	10	10	• •		••	• •	•	•	••	
. 3	Bauri	Rural Urban	221 22	95 13	126 9	74 11	6		1			•••	

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PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

					WOR	KERS									WOR	KERS	
	V	Manuf	V In acturing		VI	,	VII	V	111		x		x		Special (In Occupation	
At Hou	schold stry	other Hou	r than sehold ustry		n ruction	In Tre	ade and merce	Stora	insport, ge and nications	In C Serv	Other rices	Non-v	wekers	Tanni Curryin and	ing and g of hides skins	Scave	enging
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	50
POLICI	E STATI	ON															
47	41	70	65	3		104		6		206	40	4,797	11,043			••	••
										1	1	i	1			••	••
	••		5	••	• •		1					186	648	٠.	• •	••	••
. •	• •	• •	••	• •	••	••	• •		• •	3	••	••	18		• •	••	••
••	2	5	1	••	••	2	••	• •	• •	25	14	209	601	••	• •	••	••
••	••		••	•••	••	••	•••		••	4	••	30	39		• •	**	••
										21	2	89	179		••	••	••
			• •				••		• •		2	••	••		••	••	••
											2		2			••	••
							••					2	3	• •	••	••	••
	• •			• •		2	• •	• •					••		• •	••	••
••	••	••	• •		••		••	••	• •	9	1	79	125	٠.	• •	••	••
6	••	• •	2		••	13		• •	• •	5	• •	35	182		••	••	••
	••	3	2	••	• •	2		••	• •	4	• •	15	9		• •	••	••
••	••	•••	••		• • •	1	• •			• •	• •	17	44		• •	••	••
••	i	2	• •	• • •	• •	••	• •	• •		• •	• •	••	2		• •	••	••
	••	••	••	• •	••	2	• •	1	• •	1			5		• •	••	••
••	••	•••	• • •	• •	• •	• •	• •		• •	• •		12	53		• •	••	••
••	••	••	1	• •	• • •	••	• •	••	• •		••	••	8		••	,••	•••
• •	• • •			• •	• • •	• • •	. •	• • •	••	2	• •	7	76				••
• • •		8				••	••	••			• •	20	58				
		••	• •	• • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				1	4	75	88				
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	• •		14		1		2		11	96				
			••								5		12				
								2		3		11	11			* *	
Ĝ	4	28		1		30				32		281	678				
2		.3		2		4						38	13				
6		9				5	2	1		92	5	1,419	2,343				••
										1							• •
	1	2	,			1						i	31				• •
22	8		7			1	. 1				2	15	14			• •	• •
5	19	9	33			25	3	I		66	3	2,201	5,534				• •
••			. 1	•		1	٠.					.3	8			••	••
••	••			•		1				13	1	40	164			· ·	• •
Subdit																	
337 69	903 20	254 277	199 . 26	15	7 87 9 , 24	522 271	162 14	191	26	2,414 541	362 84	39,214 1,423	76,487 2,484	12 60		20 1	
28 1	34		12	•	2 5 1		3 11 1			190 7	28 1	5,385 22	8,436 135		••	• •	• •
	•••			•		,		•				· .	10	••			
		•	• ••			•	• •	•									
3	::		4		• •		i ::		5 			21 2	9	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		**	• •
		•	•••	•	•••												

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TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

								WORKI	ERS			
				•			1		II As Agri		III In Mining, ing, Livesto try, Fishing, Plantations,	Quarry- ck, Fores- , Hunting,
			Total		Total V	Norkers .	As Cu	ltivator	Labo	urer	and allied	activities
Name of Scheduled Caste		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
•												Raignaj
4 Bediya	Rural Urban	55 	22	33	18	::	 	••				••
S Beldar	Rural Urban	496 12	314 7	182 5	186 5	26	77 		82	16	::	::
6 Bhuimali	Rural Urban	2,473 248	1, 29 1 113	1,1 82 135	783 .72	90 5	292 1	12	372 1		::	••
·7 Bhuiya	Rural Urban	346	270	76	87	47	34	13 · ·	33	25 · ·	••	::
8 Bind	Rural Urban	794 55	481 45	313 10	277 21	131 6	94 	83 	108	31	30 	:.
9 Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural Urban	494 415	168 245	326 170	134 161	73 13	30 10		59 12	70 2	2 1	••
10 Damai (Nepali)	Rural Urban	2			••	::	••	••	::	::	::	::
11 Dhobs or Dhobi	Rural Urban	284 334	146 136	138 198	104 90	18 10	24 2	4	23 2			•••
12 Doai	Rural Urban	9,944	4,917	5,027	2,075	312	1,498	101	478 	84	::	
13 Dom or Dhangad	Rural Urban	92 42	28 2	64 40	25 2	·i	6	::	17	••		• •
14 Dosadh or Dusadh includ- ing Dhari or Dharhi	Rural Urban	607 4 30	211 268	396 162	205 199	70 38	37	17	34	17	4	::
15 Ghasi	Rural Urban	947 35	246 35	701 	167 6	24	8 0		59 ••	12	1	••
16 Gonrhi	Rural Urban	8,109 125	4,180 71	3,929 54	1,323 42	·;	1,188	••	106	•••	, 1	••
17 Hari	Rural Urban	6,811 184	3,654 107	3,157 77	2,163 53	415 1	801 1	15 	872 2	45	• ••	
18 Jalia Kaibartta	Rural Urban	3,106 46	1,612 23	1,494 23	916 20	22 1	498		197 1			::
19 Jhalo Malo or Malo .	Rural Urban	844 1	358 1	48 6	271 1	 ••	125	3	64	•		::
20 Kadar	Rural Urban	126 2	83	43 2	59 	26 			4 9	2		
21 Kami (Nepali)	Rural Urban	17 8	14 8		8	••		::	::	•		
22 Kandra	Rural Urban	107	32	75 • •	25 		7	::				• •
23 Kaora	Rural Urban	94 4	51 2	43 2	48 	13	21 ··			10	• ••	
24 Karenga or Koranga .	Rural Urban	147 2	23 2	124	7 2	12		••		1:		
25 Kaur	Rural Urban	514 	240	274	186	48	151	38 	18	•	• ··	
26 Keot or Keyot	Rural Urban	249 49	180 27		47 22	9 5		•••		•	5	:
27 Khaira	Rural Urban	835	396 	439	214	119			149	8		• •
28 Khatik	Rural Urban	22		22	::	::	::	••	::	:		•
29 Koch	Rural Urban	626	351	275	290	6	115	••	159	•	6	
30 Konai	Rural Urban	182	92	90	51	33	22	7	3	2		•
31 Konwar	Rural Urban	1 6	1 6		· <u>·</u> 6		••	••	••	:		••
S2 Kotal	Rural Urban	105 58	18 58		15 19	4	13 2	••	3		2 ::	

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PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

					WOR	KERS									WOR	KER8	
	v	\		V	71	V	II	VI	11	13	<u> </u>	x			Special O	n ccupations	
At Ho	ustry	Manufi other Hous	cturing than ehold stry		n ruction		ide and merce	Stora	msport, ge and mications	In C Sec	Other rvices	Non-	workers	Tann Currying and	ing and g of hides skins	Scave	nging
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Subálvi	lalan	ntd.															
		••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••	::		• •			• •		33	• • •	• •		
	::	3					••	•		24		128 2	156 5			• •	• •
 5	60	6		2 7		9 32	· ;	3		94 21	9	508 41	1,092 130		• •	2	
••	1		••	•			8	2		18	••	183	29				• •
••	••			2	6	19	4	•••		24	7	204	182				• •
::	:;	·i	••	••	6	9	••	2	• •	9	••	24	•	• •			
1 23	• •	i i	· .	3 1 3	'i	1 10	::	3 34	• •	35 17	Ť	34 84	259 157	50		4	
		••			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •		• •		••				
1		1	·i	·i		7 10	••			48 64	12 9	42 46	120 188				••
1	51	14	30	13	23	13	7	4		54	15	2,842	4,715				
••		••					••			2 2		3	64 39				2 a
••	••	••	••	 46			••			83	3		326				4.4
'i		ėš	iš	17	5	14		54	20	26 28		69 79	12 4 677				
::		••	•••	ż	: ::	· š		::				29 2,857	3,9 2 9		• •		
·i	,	22 12	::	::		7 21		••	:.	7		29	45	• •			 2
142 7	291	46 I		· <u> </u>	. 6 3	53 2		10 2		233 35		1,491 54	2,742 76	::			• •
6		' 4 4				61		4 2		64		696 3	1,472 22	• •			
1				• •		56		·i	• •	18		87	481	• •			••
				•						2		24	17 2				• •
				•						9		6	3				• •
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		• •	•••			•		• •	•	•		2 16	112				
:	: ::		i ::					• •	• •			54	226				
:								• •	••	•		133		•			
•			. 1	:	2 6		4 3 1			:	3	5	17	•		•	• •
												182					
•												••	22				
							 4			,	9	61					
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TABLE SCI-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

									WORK	ers			
				T l	•	Total	Workers	I As Cui	ltivator	II As Agri Lab		In Mining ing, Livesto try, Fishing Plantations and allied	, Quarry- ck, Fores- , Hunting, , Orchards
	Name of		Persons	Total Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Scheduled Caste 1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	- 12
	•												Raiganj
33	Lalbegi	. Rural Urban	1	1					::	::	••	••	• • •
34	Lohar	. Rural Urban	1,668	762 25	906 7	474 21	90	338	66	77 • •	22		::
35	Mahar	. Rural Urban	34 7	33 7	1	27 3	1		::	16 	::	::	::
36	Mal	. Rural Urban	1,267	896	371 3	464	46 3	297 		154	34 		
37	Mallah	. Rural	1,229 178	619 72	610 106	372 43	107 3	195	68	87 • •	23	13	
38	Mehtor	. Rural Urban	358 233	229 29	129 204	148 10	8 26	16 		67	•••		• •
39	Musahar	. Rural Urban	440 140	191 139	249 1	181 68	121	19 10	7	127 15	102	::	••
40	Namasudra	. Rural Urban	3,765 813	2,090 446	1,675 367	1,149 234	29 12	1,049 38			••	38	18
41	Nuniya .	. Rural Urban	2,067 402	1,177 312	890 90	805 171	258 11	253 5	117	307	69	1	
42	Paliya	. Rural Urban	54,615 370	28,833 251	25,782 119	16,839 116	930 12	13,109 41	303 1	3,083 27	149	2	• •
43	Pan or Sawasi .	. Rural Urban	83	30 7	53	20 7	19 	11	13 	2	::	::	• •
44	Pani	. Rural Urban	60 78	54 60	6 18	49 35	1 5	15	••	2 2	::	i	• •
45	Patni .	. Rural Urban	214	88	126	77	13		3 	43	::	•••	
4 6	Pod or Poundra .	. Rural Urban	364 2	183	181	7 4	4	37 	::	19 	::		
47	Rajbanshi	. Rural Urban	48,435 678	27,166 297	21,269 381	17,807 163	847 17	14,298 12	293 9	3,014 10	160	90	• •
48	Rajwar	. Rural Urban	270 65	124 65	146	71 65	10	9 15		23 11			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
49	Sarki (Nepali) .	. Rural Urban	111	60 1	51	35	••	16 		19 	::		
50	Sunri excluding Saha	. Rural Urban	230 259	122 149	108 110	79 36	5 5	13	 	20 		•••	• •
51	Tiyar	, Rural Urban	298 8	169 5	129 3	111 2	6	23		72 	::	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
52	Turi	. Rural Urban	314 135	149 88	165 47	115 47	110 10	31 	6	55 	103		• •
53	Unclassifiable .	. Rural Urban	338 261	142 74	196 187	109 4 2	49 19	12	1	48 	37 		••
		Ciban	20.	, ,									RAIGANJ
	Total	Rural Urban	44,830 3,621	23,467 1,992	21,363 1,629	13,815 1,143	964 164	8,641 30	263	3,5 94 10	238	77	20
1	Bagdi or Duley .	. Rural	6,443 58	3,396 38	3,047 20	1,585 16	50	1,071	30	467			
2	Baiti	Urban Rural	2 20	1 10	1 10	1 4	••	••	•••	••			
3	Bauri	Urban . Rural	163	64 13	99 9	53 11	 5	19	1				
4	Bediya	Urban . Rural	22 10	10	••	8	••	2	::	2		. 4	•
5	Beldar	Urban Rural	263	162 7	101	77 5	9	43	1	28			::
6	Bhuimali	Urban . Rural	107	59	5 48	31	 2 5	13	••	10 1	2		• •
7	Bhuiya	Urban . Rural	248 41	113 19	135 22	72 8	••	3	••	••			
•		Urban	••	• •		••	• •	•	••	••	••	• ••	

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PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES -contd.

						WOR										WOR	n	
Г	V		V In	_	VI		VI	ı	VII	I	IX		х		Sı	pocial Oc	cupations	,
t Hou	aghold atry	othe Hot	facturin r than schold lustry		In Constru		In Trad		In Trai Storage Commun	e and	In Othe Service		Non-wo	rkers	Tanning Currying of and sk	f hides	Scave	
dales	Female	Male	Fema	ie 7	Males 1	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males Fo	males	Males 1	emales		emales	Males	Female 30
13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
bdl-	ialea	oncid.																
				• •	• •	· ·	• •	• •	• •	••		• •	• •	•••	• •		• • •	
8		3	<u>•</u>		· š		6	2			10 4		288 4	816 7	• •		• •	
	• •			• •		••					2	1	6					
••	••		1	• •			3		••	• •	6	11	432	325	••			
	• •		•	::	••	::	••	3	••	••	 93	13	247	503	• • •			
13			5 1	`i	9 7	::	17 16		· 7		12	2	56	103	10	••	 18	
			2	3	3	::	•••	• •	3	.;	50 10	13	81 19	121 178		::		
	•		i	• •	• 4		·į		1 6	·i	34 25	12	10 71	128	• •	••	•••	
• • •		5	8		3 10		ŹŚ	6 1	16 20		35 51	iö	941 212	1,646 355	3	• •	1	
:		•	6 2	1	30	6	42	9	2		153	56 2	372 141	632 79			••	
•	·	•	4 16	 86	62 2	6	15 39	2 38	10		69 533	53	11,994	24,852			••	
5:		7	4		• •		11	• •	6		26 7	4 6	135	107 34			••	
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:			1 9	::	iė	5	. 2		ìi		21		25	13	••	••		
		:	8	6	1			4			7	• •	11	113	• •	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	4 .											4	- 4	177	••	• •	• •	
4			31	30	8		3 45	5 51	14		- 00	74		20,422 364	1	• •		
	4		1	• •	15 3		1 50 				. 31	1	53	136				
:		•	4	••	6	•	. 14						25	51				
		• •	::	::	::	:							4.1	103				
		• •	· ;	::			O		5 i		10	:	113	105 123				
	3	••	::	::		:		6 	u 1				. 3	3				
			· <u>;</u>	· <u>;</u>	5		· .	i .	. 2	2 .	. 18 19		1 34 5 41	55 37				
	2		1						: :		. 40 . 42	1	1 33 9 32	147 168	•••	• •		
			••	••		•	•		•	-								
	ICE ST/ 60 1 32	.59	51	55 26	19 166	, .	. 24 24 17	a 5	1 2 9 15	0 .	. 968 2 308	17 6		20,399 1,465	7 60	•		2 1
		23 6	235	26 3				5			. 39		1 1,811	2,997 20		:		:
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	:: art II	••	::	••			••		••	• •	••		••	·				

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TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

									WORK	ers			
				Total		Total 1	Worken	I As Cui	ltivator	II As Agric Labo	ultural	III In Mining, ing, Livestoc try, Fishing, Plantations, and allied	Quarry- ck, Fores- Hunting, Orchards
	Name of		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Scheduled Caste		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	•		•	•	•	-							AICIANI
					•01	07	11	13		16		30	RAIGANJ
8	Bind	Rural Urban	237 17	136 7	101 10	87 3	6		::	::	::	••	::
9	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural Urban	58 220	39 147	19 73	18 102	2 9		::	9		2 i	::
10	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural Urban	37 1 4 2	17 90	20 52	15 6 3	3 7	3	••	 	••	••	::
11	Doai	Rural	14	8	6	8		7	••	1		••	••
	m m	Urban	 24			19	••		••	 17	•	••	••
12	Dom or Dhangad	Rural Urban	27	2	• •	2	••	• •	••	••	13		••
13	Dosadh or Dusadh includ- ing Dhari or Dharhi	Rural Urban	391 406	96 2 44	295 162	96 175	33 38	37 ••	17	7	• •	A	::
14	Ghasi	Rural Urban	424	148	276	124 1	 8	68	4	35		·i	::
15	Gonrhi	Rural		-						••	••	'i	
		Urban	125	7 i 1,535	54 1,449	42 886	9 158	206	3	423	17		2
16	Hari	Rural Urban	2,984 184	1,333	1,779	53	1	1	••	2			••
17	Jalia Kaibartta	Rural Urban	871 31	431 8	440 23	241 5	3 1	7 7	::	47	•		•••
18	Jhalo Malo or Malo .	Rural Urban	300 1	110 1	190	86 1	•••	13 	::	15 	•••		::
19	Kadar	Rural Urban	3 2	3	ż	3	• •	••	• •	3	••	••	••
20	Kami (Nepali)	Rural	3	1	2	1 8	••	••	••			••	••
21	Kandra	Urban Rural	8 46	8 12	34	12	4	7		••	2		
21	Raildra	Urban	• •	:-	• •	• •		••	 2	••	• •		
22	Kaora	Rural Urban	2 4	ż	2 2	::		::		••	•		::
29	Karenga or Koranga .	Rural Urban	· <u>;</u>	· ;		·	••	••	::	••	•		• •
24	Kaur	Rural	225	102	123	48	38	34	38	14	• •		••
0.8	Keot or Keyot	Urban Rural	3	••									
25	Reof of Reyot	Urban	49	27	22	22	·	••	••	104	7:		••
26	Khaira	Rural Urban	733 	345	388	180	96 	::	::	124			::
27	Khatik	Rural Urban	22	••	22				••	••	:		::
28	Koch	Rural	157	123	34	109		8	••	101	•		••
	V	Urban			• •	••	••	••	••	••			
29	Konwar	Rural Urban	6	6	::	. 6	::	::	••	••	•		••
30	Kotal	Rural Urban	43		43		••	::	::	::	:		••
31	Lohar	Rural Urban	24	iż	ż	iż	• •	••	::	::			::
32	Mahar	Rural Urban	· ;	· ,		· ;	• •		::	••	:		• ·
33	Mal	Rural Urban	60 3	28		12	1 3	••	••	11	:	: ::	::
34	Mallah	Rural	49 130	31 71	18	4 2	1 2		1	••		: ::	
35	. Mehtor	Urban Rural		26		17	6		••	2			••
		Urban	36 19	••	19	••	19	• •	••	 77		. ··	••
36	Musahar	Rural Urban	162 6	93 5	69 1	92 5	25 1	••		"		•	

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PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

					WOR	CERS									WOR	KERS	
īv		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		>	(Special O	n ccupations	
At House	ebold	Manufac other House Indu	turing than hold	In Constr		In Trade		In Trans Storage Communi	and	In O Sery		Non-	workers	Tannii Currying and	of hides	Scave	
Males I			Females	Males I	emales	Males Fe	males	Males F	emales	Males	Females	Malos	Females	Males	Females	Malos	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
POLICE	STAT	ION—con	ıd.														
••	::	::	••	. ·	·6	19 1		ż	••			49	90 4	• •	•••	••	••
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		. ż	'n	·i	::	! 3				6 52	3 6	2	17 45		• •	• •	••
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•••	··		••	••		żi	· i			•	. 1			• • •		••	::
1 92	102	23	17	·· · š		20 2				113	14						
7 6	2	2 2		1	••	38 2	1			24	·i	190			•••	••	::
3	• •					54		•;		. 3							::
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•								3					31	17			
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•	5	3 9	2		:			: :	-	••			••	••			
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TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

	Name of Scheduled Caste							1		11		11	-
				Total		Total V	Vo rkers	As Cul			cultural	In Mining, ing, Livesto try, Fishing, Plantations, and allied	Quarry- ck, Fores- Hunting, Orchards
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
												F	LAIGANJ
37	Namasudra	Rural Urban	675 470	304 299	371 171	236 128	24 5	193 7		·;		37	. 18
38	Nuniya	Rural Urban	327 203	194 132	133 71	110 92	48 9	24	22	40	4		
39	Paliya	Rural Urban	20,103 233	10,702 126	9,401 107	6,582 49	215 11	4,749 19	86	1,392 4	35		• •
40	Pan or Sawasi	Rural Urban	16 7	10 7	6	7 7	 ••		••	••	••		. ::
41	Pasi	Rural	29 53	28 35	1 18	24 32	1 5	••		::		1	
42	Patni	Urban Rural	23	10	13	10	6		••	2	•••		
43	Pod or Poundra	Urban Rural	 5 2	 1 2	4	1	4		••	1	::	••	• •
44	Rajbanshi	Urban Rural	9,163	4,908	4,255 204	2,850 93	153 2	2,000	47	679	28	. 8	
45	Rajwar	Urban Rural	382 171	178 120	51	67	10	9	7	23	2		
46	Sarki (Nepali)	Urban Rural	4 111	60	 51	4 35		16		19			
47	Sunri excluding Saha .	Urban Rural	1 26	1 8	18		••	3				•••	
48	Tiyar	Urban Rural	217	112	105	28 •••	••	••	••	••	::		
49	Turi	Urban Rural	81		3 46	13	 27	3	1	4	25	5 2	
	Unclassifiable	Urban Rural	35 186	16 72	19 114	13 55	8 13	 12		11		٠	
50	Unclassinable	Urban	257	71	186	39	18	••	••	••	• •		 LIAGANJ
	Total	Rural Urban	42,494 2,327	24,480 1,258	18,014 1,069	14,294 684	858 50	11,359 107	235 10	2,1 68 90	25 <u>9</u>		1
1	Bagdi or Duley	Rural Urban	8,132 120	3,905	4,227 116	1,582 4	99 1	1,263	43	145 4			
2	Bediya	Rural Urban	31		31		••	••	••	••			
3	Bhuimali	Rural	166	79	87	43		21		13	• •		
4	Bhuiya	Urban Rural	241	195	46	55	4 6	26	13	12	25		
5	Bind	Urban Rural	118	72 38	46	36 18	6	•	••	35 	•		
6	Chamar, Charmakar,	Urban	38		27	38	11	2		11	1		
	Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural Urban	70 195	43 98	97	59	4	10	••	12		2	
7	•	Rural Urban			••		••	••	••	6	•		
8	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural Urban	24 192	15 46	9 146	6 27	· 3	ż		2	•		
9	Doai	Rural Urban	9,901	4,895	5,006	2,059	312	1,488	101	474	84		
10	Dom or Dhangad	Rural Urb a n	40	•••	4 0	::	'i	::	••	::	:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •
11	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural Urban	116 24	56 24	60	56 24	33	::	••	••	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••
12	Ghasi	Rural Urban	450 34	41 34	409	7 5	::	••	••	••	:		••
13	Gonrhi	Rural Urban	8,109	4,180	3,929	1,323	••	1,188	••	106	•	:· ::	••
14	Hari	Rural Urban	595	320	275	200	54 • •	73	2	74 ••	•	5 	

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

					WORK	ERS									WORK	ERS	
īV		1	/ n	v	1	VII	Teritologica (tradition des este est	VIII		lX		x			Special O	n ccupations	
At Hous	chold	Manufa other House Indi	cturing than ehold	Ir Constr		In Trade		In Trans Storage Communic	and	In Ot Service		Non-w	orkers	Tanni Currying and	ng and r of hides skins	Scave	enging
Males I		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males F	emales	Males F	rmales	Males F	cmalca	Males	Females	Maics	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	28	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
POLICE	STAT	ION—œ	wid.														
i	5	57	·i			ii	1	3 20		3 23	3	68 171	347 166	· · ·	· ::	••	••
4	••	;i	1,	1 57	6	. 21	. 3	6	·i	23 18	18	84 40	85 62	• •	• •	••	••
31	36	. 5	15			30 4	17	6		374 12	26 4	4,120 77	9,186 96				••
			••	·· · · ' ż	••		,.			7	6	3			• •		••
••	••	• •	• •	7	••	 5	••	••		19		•	11				
::	•••	ż		16	. 5	2 5	• •	11	• •	 3		3	13			••	• •
••	::				::		• • •	• •				::	• •	• •	••	••	
	••		::	::	::	••	::	• •		••		ż	••		• •	••	• •
. 4	3			4 15	·i	16 38	19	2 1	• •	122 7	50 1	2,058 85	4,102 202	• •	•••		
••				3 3		5 1	• •			27	1	53 	41	• •		• •	• •
••	•							• •				25 1	51			••	• •
••	• •				••			, ,				84	18 105			•••	• •
2	•				•••	13	••				••		ż			••	• •
	:			• • •	••		• •					3 22	19				
::	:	•	2 3	í		••		4	• •	6	3 11		11			••	•
1 	:	•						••	• • •	200	is		168	•		••	•
POLIC				3 61	8 87	96	25	40		445	58	10,106	17,156				
19 37		5 4	0 5: 2 .	. 2:	3	104	:	48	4	233	24 14		1,019 4,128				•
			1 .	:							ï		115	•			•
••														•			•
			1 .				:		:								:
		. •						8 2		. 15	• •			: :		·	:
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1 20		••			i .			3		21 7		ž 39	93	3.			
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••		••				. · ;		: ::		12	•	j 19	14:	з.	:		
1	ı .	51	14 3	30 1	13 2	3 13		7 4		. 52					: :		
••				••								í :			: :		
•	•	••				 3				11		: :			: :		
•	•	••	••	••	••	. 10)	. 14		7	, .	. 3	4 40	9 .			
:	•	::	••	••		:: ':				••		2,85		9		. , .	
:	:	••						••									
	6	37	15		••	6 2		2									

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TABLE SCI-I PART A-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

										WORK	ERS			
									I		11		In Mining ing, Livesto try, Fishing	, Quarry- ck, Fores- . Hunting.
					Total		Total W	orkers	As Cul	tivator	As Agri	cultural ourer	Plantations and allied	
	Name of Scheduled Caste		,	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Formales
	1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
														LIAGANJ
15	Jalia Kaibartta .	•	Rural Urban	825 15	396 15	429	266 15	10	169	3	43 1		••	••
16	Kami (Nepali) .	•	Rural Urban	1	••	1	••	••	::	••	••	••		••
17	Kandra		Rural Urban	41		3 4	••	••	::	••	••	• •		::
18	Kaora		Rural Urban	 	3	2	* * *	••		::	••	::		• •
19	Karenga or Koranga		Rural	136	14	122	••	12	••		••	12		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
20	Keet or Keyet .		Urban Rural	15	13	2	11		2		••			
		-	Urban	 26	 12	 14	12	••	••	••	7	•		••
21	Koch	٠	Rural Urban		::	••	•••	• •		••	•	•		••
22	Kotal	٠	Rural Urban	5 8	58	••	iġ	•••	ż	• •	5	•		••
23	Lohar	•	Rural Urban	7 4 8	66 8		27 8	••			••	•	· • ·	••
24	Mal		Rural Urban	88	41	47	2 9	26 • •	18		6	1:		• •
25	Mallah		Rural Urban	48	·i	47	'i	·i	::	::	::	:		::
26	Mehtor		Rural	23 21 4	14 29	9 185	8 10	٠, ٔ	. 4		••	:		• •
27	Musahar	•	Urban Rural	41 134	27 134	14	25 63		3 10		6 15	:		::
28	Namasudra	•	Urban	372 343	335 147	37 196	108 106	· i	91 31		· . 5	. :		••
29	Nuniya		Urban Rural	239	143	96	100 79	38 2	22 5	5	68	2		
30			Urban Rural	199	180	19			żż	·i	23			
	•	•	Urban	137	12 5 7	12 47	67	1 13		13				
31	Pan or Sawasi .	•	Rural Urban	5 4		• • •	••	••	• •	••				
32	Pasi · ·	•	Rural Urban	25	25	::	·ż	• •	••	• •	· ż	•		•••
33	Rajbanshi	•	Rural Urban	12,499 296	9,548 119	2,951 177	8,263 70	162 15	6,977 10	48 9	1,145 10	•		•••
94	Rajwar		Rural Urban	Ġi	6i	::	ėi	••	iś	::	ii	•	: ::	••
35	Sunri excluding Saba		Rural Urban	24 42	14 37	10 5	8 8	5 5			::		: ::	
36	Tiyar		Rural	1	•••		••	••						
37	Turi		Urban Rural	75	37	38	32 34	29	8		8			
			Urban Rural	100	72				••			•		
38	Unclassifiable .	•	Urban	· 4	· 3	`i	• 3	i	••	••	••			EMTABAD
	Total .		Rural	16,866	9,061	7,805	5,211	437	3,640	223	1,321			
1	Bagdi or Duley .		Rural	2,091	1,128		595	34	425	18	151 9		7 ···	
2	Baiti	٠	Rural	8	8		8		5	••				
3	Bauri	•	Rural	6	5		5 6	1	••	••	6			
4	Beldar	•	Rural	6 13	6 5		3	••	2	•••	1		••	
5 6	Bhuimali	tar.	Rural	13	3	•	•	••	-	••				
•	Chamar, Charmal Mochi, Muchi, Rabio Ruidas or Rishi	ias,	Rural	213	41	172	41	22	21	3	. 14	1	19 •	

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

					WOR	KERS									WORI	KERS	
n	7		V In	v	I	V	i I	VIII		ix		x			Special O	n ccupations	-
At Hou	nehold	othe Hou	facturing r than schold lustry	Const	In ruction	In Tra		In Trans Storage Communi	and	In C		Non-w	orkers	Curryin	ing and g of hides skins	Scave	nging
	Females		Females		Females		Females	Males F			Females		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
POLIC	E STAT	ION—	nid.														
••		٠.	::	::	::	1 8 3		4 2	::	15 5	• •	130	419	• •	• •	::	••
		• •		••			••		• •	• •		••	. 1 		• •	::	::
		•										7	34	• •	• •	••	••
••	••	• •										3	2			••	••
		•		••	••	••	••	••		••	••	14	110	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			••
	••	•		••	••		••	• •			• •	2	2	••	••	••	•••
,	••			••	••		• •		••		• •	••	14	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	••	••
••	••	•		::	::		::	••	••		• •	• •	• •	••		••	••
••		:		::	••	::		• 2	••	10	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	39		••,	• •	• •	•••
· <u>·</u> 5	••	•	5 • ··	· š	••		• •		::		• •	39				::	•••
	••			•••		••	• •		::		11	12	21	• •	••		••
				·i	••	••				• •	ï		46	• •	• •	• •	• •
						••				1 10	· .	6 19	9 178	• •		••	• •
•• 					••	· ;		E.		16 25		2 71	12	• •		••	• •
••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			. 3		, 14		12		1 28		227 41	37 189			• •	
			9 .	. 3	: 6				••	8		43 101	58 17				•
			3.	. :	· · ·			. 4 						• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
ʻi	i :		•	• •		7					• •	58 7	11 34	•••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•
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•			i :						::	• • •		22	2,789	• •	••		•
	7 2: 4	8 5	I			•		2 6	• • •		18	1,285 49	162	• • •		::	:
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		16	2	4		. 1	.s 1	1 10	•	. 180	12	-			· · ·		
	3	1	••	2 .		•	ı	5		. 1.	5 1	533	929	•			
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	••	••	••	••						•	6		150	•		•	•

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TABLE SCI-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

									WORK	ERS			
					•			1		I As Agri	cuitural	In Mining, Livest try, Fishing Plantation	II g, Quarry- lock, Fores- g, Hunting, a, Orchards
				Total		Total Wo	orkers	As Cult	ivator	Lab	ourer		activities
N Sched	ame of Juled Caste	•	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Maics	Females	Males	Females
•	1 %		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
												HE	MTABAD
			10	8	2	7							
7 Dhoba or	Dhobi	Rural	10 3	3	•	3	••	3					
8 Doai		Rural	17	8	9	5		5					
9 Dom or I	-	Rural	.,	Ū						0.4	4	_	
10 Dosadh o ing Dhar	r Dusadh includ- i or Dharhi	Rural	96	55	41	49	4	••	••	24 47			••
11 Hari .		Rural	396	250	146	117	19	58	• •	27	• •		
12 Jalia Kai	bartta	Rurai	392	228	164	104	••	77	••	2,	10		
13 Kaora .		Rural	78	39	39	39	11	20	••	2			
14 Keet or I	Keyot	Rural	133	122	11	2	••		••	12	••		•
15 Koch		Rural	153	65	88	65		53	••	2	2		
16 Kotal .		Rural	58	14	44	14	4	12	66	47			
17 Lohar		Rural	1,304	575	729	360	69	310					
18 Mai .		Rural	5	• •	5	••		•••	••	21		3	
19 Mallah		Rural	40	34	6	34	3	••					
20 Mehtor		Rural	19	14	5	8	2	9	••	7		2 .	
21 Musahar		Rural	37	19	18	18		86	• •		•		
22 Namasuc	ira	Rural	481	190	291	91		74	44	125		6 .	
23 Nuniya		Rural	595	324	271	235	54 161	1,926	61	561	_		
24 Paliya		Rural	8,430	4,323	4,107	2,544		1,520					
25 Pan or S	awasi	Rural	11	11	• •	11	••	15		••			
26 Pasi		Rural	17	17		17 748	28	503	27	221			
27 Rajbansl	hi	Rural	2,021	1,479	542	2			••				
28 Řajwar		Rural	97	2	95	29	••	6	••	23			
29 Tiyar		Rural	37	30	7	48	25	19	4	25		1 .	
30 Turi		Rural	91	50	41	3							
31 Unclassi	fiable	Rural	8	8	••	3	••	••					ITAHAI
									234	1,724	22	26 2	
Total		Rural	26,648	13,679	12,969	8,000	899	5,737		#9*#\			
1 Bagdi o	r Duley	Rural	67	52	15	9	••		••	1			
2 Bauri		Rural	20	10		5	••	_	••		·		
3 Bediya		Rural	3	3		1		19			· · ·	_	
4 Beldar		Rural	85	43		29	16	101		144			
5 Bhuima	li	Rural	892	461	431	270	8						
6 Bhuiya		Rural	15	15				••	••	20		_	
7 Bind		Rural	75	40	35	26	8	••	••	•	-		
8 Chamas Mochi.	r, Charmakar, Muchi, Rabidas,	•			4.5		12			1	5	12	
Ruidas	or Rishi .	Rural	59	17		15		20					
9 Dhoba		Rural	159	74	85	55	11	20	•	•	-		
10 Douadh	or Dusadh includ- iri or Dharhi	Rural	3	3		3	•		• • • • •	•-	3		••
11 Hari		Rural	2,263	1,185	1,078	700	164	310	5	25	9	• •	4
12 Jalia K		. Rurai	648	358		198	7	126	•	5	5	••	3
-		. Rural	393	182	211	135	5	69	9	4	4	••	6
14 Khaira		Rural	24	8	16	8		••	••	ı	8	••	••
	-	TO	205	104	101	74	4	47	٠	. 1	6	4	••
15 Koch		. Kurai	403	.01									

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—conid.

IV	1		7		VI	V	11	v	111	1)	~	×				In Occupation	-
t House	نب	Manufi other House	n acturing than shold		In ruction	In Tre	de and	In Tra	nsport, re and nications	In (Other vices	Non-w		Tanni	apecial C ng and g of hides skins	Scave	
Indust	7		mtry				Females				·	Males		Malos	Females	Malos	Femal
Cales F		Malos 15	Females 16	Males 17	Females 18	` Males 19	remales 20	Males 21	Females 22	Males 23	Females 24	Males 1	reunaios 26	27	7 CHARACS	29	30
13	14			• •		.,	•••	••	••	• • •	••		•••				
OLICE	STAT	ION	ud.													3	
	••	••	••	• •	• •	••	••	• •	••	7	• •	1	2	••	•••	• •	
	••	••	••	••	• •	• •	••	• •	• •	• •	••	• • •	٠,	••	**	••	
••		••	••	• •	••	• •	••	• •	••	••	• •	3	9	**	••		
				ı		1				23	• •	6	37		••	• •	
8	16		2			1			• •	3	1	133	127		••	• •	
					, .							124	164	••		• •	
				4	٠.		1			13	• •	••	28	• •	••	1	
						• •		• •	• •		• •	120	11	••		••	
			••		•••		.,	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	88	**	• •	••	
					•••	• •		• •	• •		2	••	40	• •		• •	
	••	• •		• •		• •	• •	• •	• •	3	• •	215	66 0	••	••	• •	
		• •			••	• •	••	• •	••	••	• •	• •	3	.,	• •	* .*	
12		••	• •	• •		••	• •	٠.			• •		3	••	• •	,,	
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• •	• •	••	• •	• •		••	••	• •		2 5		99	291	• •		1	
• •	••	• •	• •	•						17		#9	217		• • •		
3	••	••		:			2			51	5	1,779	3,946				
3	29	••	••	1								.,				.,	
• •	••	• •	• •	•	•	•••	• •			••							
2	. ••	••	• •	•		· ··	• •		 6	17	1	731	514		.,		7
• • •	••		• •	•						2			95				
• •	••	••	• •	•								1	7				
• •	• •	•••	• •	•						4		2	16	1			
1	••	••	•							2		3			• •	• •	
			•														
OLICE				1		, 7 8	30	. (5	341	43	5,679	12,070	1		11	
58	312	. 20	54		5 .							43	15				
	••		• •	•								5	10				
••	•••		•									2				••	
		••								i		14	26	. •			
3	8	. 1				. 1		, · .		24	••	191	423	. •	. •	2	
											• •	15			• •	••	
												14	27	• •	• •	••	
											• •	2	30	••		••	
1		1				. 5				18	7	19	74	• •	••		
															••		
••	•••	•			•		,		1		6	483	914		• *	.,	
30	134	. 1			• •	. , ,		•				160	283		••	••	
••		•	•	3	1 .	. 2			•			47	206		• •	••	
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TABLE SCT-I PART A-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

ERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

	7717				WOR	KERS									WORL	ERS	
IV		V In		VI		V	īi .	v	111	13	K	` x			Special Oc	cupation)
, House		Manufact other th Househ	old	In Construe	-tion		nde and	Store	ansport, se and mications	In Se	Other rvices	Non	-workers	Tunn Curryin	ing and g of hides skins	Scave	mging
Industr	7	Indus	males	Males Fe		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Malos	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
falos Po		Males Fe	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	26	29	30
13	14	DN-coald.	.0	•,		•••											4
FICE 8	IAIN)! 		4						19	••	41	57		••	••	• •
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••	• • •	••	••	••	•••	•••	••	• •	••				10				•
• •	••	• •	••	••		1				16	13	112	282			••	
••	• •	••	••	••	••			2		32	1	49	92			9	
••	••	••	• •	••	••		• • •	.,	••		7	5	25	• •		• •	••
••	••	••	••	••	••		1	•••		13		116	384				,
••	••	••	••	••	••	7	3		•••	12		130	239		• •	••	
••	••	••	•••	6	••	7		1		51	6	3,781	7,872		• •		•
5	152	4	46	••	••		••		• •	2			. 2				
••	••	••	• •	••	••	2			••	4		9	102			••	. •
••	••	8	••	ı	• •	7	4	•••	••	•	••	101	169				4.
4	••	• •	••	••	••	• • •		• •	• •	7	• •	199	493	1,	••	••	
11	14	2	5		••	5		• •	• •	3	• •	37	68				
••	••	••	• •	i	••	22		• •	• • •	6	••	57	115	,,			•
3	••	••	••	• •	• •	6	3	ı	••		••	1	4	•••			•
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LICE	CT A T	ION .															
	191	10N 84	22	21		59	24	2		240	61	6,237	11,754	3	••	3	
70		6				9				5	3	617	244	••	••	• •	•
21	••		• •		•							5	16		••	• •	
4	••	••	• •		••					15		2			• •	••	•
••	••	9	• •		••					19		49	45			••	•
2	36	••	• •		••					2	••	2	7		••	••	•
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••	••	••	•	• ••	• •	•	• ••	••	•	10	1	34	22			2	•
6	2		•	• ••	• •		1 1			3		32	35			i	
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5							1	2.		4	••	27	74	•••	••	••	
_	• •		•	••	•					2		376	256	••	••	**	
5																	

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TABLE SCI-I PART A-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

									WORK	ers			
30.0				Total		Total V	Vorkers	I As Cul		II As Agric Labor	ultural wer	III In Mining, ing, Livesto try, Fishing, Plantations, and allied a	Crearry- et, Forus- Hunting, Orchance
	Name of				Females	Males	Famales		Females		Females	Males	Fomales
	Scheduled Caste		Persons	Males		S S	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	. I		2	8	4	3	•	•	•	J			MUNDI
				e	•	3	1.			2		••	
25	Mehtor	Rural	7	6	1			 391					
26	Namasudra	Rural	489	481	8	404 95	41	1	••	12	4		•••
27	Nuniya	Rural	187	118	69	95 387	45	226		145			
28	Paliya	Rural	1,695	1,070	625	30/ 1			••			••	
29	Pasi	Rural	1	1		•	••	••	••	12	•		
30	Patni	Rural	16	12	4	12	••		••		•		
51	Pod or Poundra	Rural	31	23	8	15			126	656	6:		
32	Rajbanshi	Rural	19,155	8,610	10,545	4,421	353	3,674		•			••
33	Rajwar	Rural	2	2		2	••	• •	••	••	•		•••
84	Sunri excluding Saha .	Rural	14	2	12	2	•••	••	• •		•	-	••
35	Turi	Rural	2	1	1	1	1	••	••	21	2		
36	Unclassifiable	Rural	64	25	39	22	28	••	••	21	~ '	•	**
												BANG	SHIH ARI
		Rural	16,919	8,537	8,302	4,927	642	2,630	232	967	20	s 6	
	Total		296	157	139	99	16	69		24			
1	Bagdi or Duley	Rural		9	2	9	••	••					
2		Rurai	11	50	39	23	1	15	••	6			
8	Beidar · · ·	Rural	89		527	361		150	12	160		7	
4	Bhuimali	Rural	1,090	563	1	16				15			
5	Bhuiya	Rural	32	31		94		 81	83	8		8	
6		Rural	292	176	116	27	91	01	•			•	
7	- Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas,					• •	17	4		8		7	
	Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	81	24	57	18			••			2	
8	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rurai	37	19	18	10			• •	• •			
9		Rural	51	1	50	1	•••	1	••	• •	•	• ••	
10	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	1	1		1							••
11		Rural	73	57	16	36	16	12	5	24	1		
		Rural	361	178	183	108	16	47	5	47		4	
12		Rural	282	146		86	. 2	45	1	23		4	
13	Jhale Male or Male	Rurai	113	34		34		29		5			
		Rural	95	54		40			. 3	32	:	21	• •
		Rural	11	11		5			• •				•
	Kami (Nepali)		5	3		1							
17		Rural	286	195		135						4	
18		Rural		133								4	
	Keet or Keyot	Rural	10	45		20						17	
20		Rural	78			1							
21		Rural	1	1									
22		Rurel	1	J 1		į							
23		Rural	4	4			l .						
24	t Lalbegi	Rural	. 1	1									
2	5 Lohar	Rural	87	15			6.						•
20	5 Mal	Rural	91	70									
2	7 Mallah · · ·	Rural	355	191								••	
2	B Mehter	Rural	24	13			5		<u> </u>			•	
2	Mumber	Rural	87	2	63	2	3 3	2	3	1 1	k t _{andal} a	3 3 •	

PERSON AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contil.

2				VI	WORK	ers V	rt	VI	**	13		,	•		WOR		
IV.	r T	V In Magular		VI	l	V.	11			11		,	•			ocupations	
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Lales R		-	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Formales	Malai	Penni
3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
LICE	TATIO	NM										_					
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	••	8	••	••	••	••	• •	• •	••	5	•••	77		3	••	••	
2	••	12	••	5	••	•••	••	•••	••	63	37	23	26 580	••	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
••	••	3	17	1	• •	2	12	••	• •	10	16	683		• • •	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
••	••	1	••	• •	••	• •	••	••	••	•••	• •	••	•	••	.,	•••	
••	••	• •	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	9					••	• •	
••	••	••	••	•	••	18	6	••	• •	37	3	4,189	10,192				
22	152	11	4	3	••			••	••	2							
••	••	••	••	• •	• •	••	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1		.,	12				
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LICE	STATI	ON													•	. ,	
18	145	13	11	28	• •	23	21	2	• •	240	30	3,610	7,740	• •	• •		
	4	1	3	••		3	• • •			2	9	58	129	• • •	• •	• •	
							• •			9	• •	••	2		••	• •	
							• •	• •	• •	2	1		36	• •	• •	••	
	16	3		••	••	9	• ••	1		44	9		463	•••	••	••	
	1			• •	• •	• •	• •	••	••	1			25	••	• •	•••	
		••		• •			••	• •	• •	5	••	82	25	• •	• •	••	
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TABLE SCI-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

				A.					WORK	ERS			
					•					11		In Minin	II e, Quarry- tock, Fores- ig, Hunting,
				Total		Total W	orkers	As Cult	ivator	As Agrica Labo	Hitelat Hitelat	and allie	s, Orchards d activities
	Name of Scheduled Caste		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
												BANC	SHIHARI
50	Namasudra	Rural	1,140	557	583	203	4	194	• •	••	••	••	••
31	Nuniya	Rural	66	57	9	54	4	1	••	8	4		••
32	Paliya	Rural	7,125	3,734	3,391	2,103	123	1,747	12	291	12		
. 33	Pan or Sawasi	Rural	2	2	••	2	••	••	• •	2	••		••
34	Pasi	Rurai	5	2	3	. 1	••	1	••	••	••		
35	Patni	Rurai	3	3		1 244	112	987	42	224	27		
36	Rajbanshi	Rural	4,585	2,141	2,444	1,244 4	•••	1	••	••			
37	Sunri excluding Saha .	Rural	4 38	4 15	23	11	16	1	1	7	15	· · ·	
38	Turi	Rural	6	6		6				5			
59	Unclassifiable	Rural	·	•	•••			,					Islampur
						. 140	963	1,796	137	2,644	542	2 60	5 1
	Total	Rural Urban	18,102 240	9,990 148	8,112 92	6,143 101	30	1,756		14	• •	4	3
1.	Bauri	Rural	102	59	43	32	1	9	••	3	• •		
	-	Urban Rural		1		1		1					
2	Bhogta	Urban	•			••	••	••	••	••	• •		•
3	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural Urban	4,449 33	2,867 15	1,582 18	1,941 10	8 4 	486 2	18	597 2		2 22	
4	Chaupai	Rural	60	29	31	16				14	•		
		Urban		101	60	 59	2	3		7	•		
5	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural Urban	161 4	3	ĭ	3	1		••	••	•		
6	Dom or Dhangad	Rural Urban	245 50	155 25	90 25	31 21	8 6				:		
7	Dosadh or Dusadh includ-	Rural	2,649	1,725	924	1,155	85	629		320	6		
•	ing Dhari or Dharhi .	Urban	3	2	1	1		200				•	
8	Ghasi	Rural Urban	2,106	1,000	1,106	400	30	200			:	-	
9	Musahar	Rural Urban	4,258	2,158	2,100	1,284 · ·	370 		20	• • •	•		: ::
10	Nat	Rural	4	4	• •	4			• •			: :	
	Pan or Sawasi	Urban Rural	16	6		4		4				: :	
11	Pan or Sawan	Urban	::		• •	••	••			••		•	·
12	Pasi	Rural Urban	175	104	71	52	17			::			
13	Rajwar	Rural	576	84		54							: ::
14		Urban Rural	2,460	1,274		824 		196	3 78	418	3 9		6
14	Unclassifiable	Urban Rural	840	423		286	74	9:	,	56	; 6	,	7
15	Oncassuable	Urban	150	103		66	23	•		. 11		••	ISLAMPUR
						-				L- 201	•	4	1 1
	Total	Rural Urban	2,633 240	1,201	1,432 92	685 101	2 2 3 3 3 S	219	.	•			3
1	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	1,066	411 15		305 10			l		}	• •	i
		Urban Rural	33 75	47		29) 2	· .					••
2	Dhoba or Dhobi	Urban	4	3	1	S	1		•	• •	•	••	•
3	Dom or Dhangad	Rural Urban	90 50	14 25	16 25	11 21				• • • •		••	·•
. 4	Dosadh or Dusadh includ- ing Dhari or Dharhi	Rural Urban	. ė	ż	i i	•					•		••

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—confd.

			v			/I	KERS	VII		VI	11	*	K	` x	· '		WORE Special Oc		
			In Janusho other t Housel	turing han		In	In 7	rade a	nd	In Tre	asport, re and	In C	Ither	٠	,	Tanni	ng and	Scave	
At Hi	-	75	Endus	try	Const	ruction	C	minero	e	Commu	nications		Females		Females	Malos	Fomales	Malos	Females
Males	Fema			omales	Males	Females	Male 19	Fem:		Males 21	Females 22	Males 23	24	25	26	27	26	29	30
13	14		15	16	17	18	19	2	v	41	••	•••				-			
	E ST								4	1		8		354	579	* *			
• •		••	••		14			1				30	••	3	5	• • •	••	• •	•••
1	•	84	4	8					7	••		47	• •	1,631	3,268	* *	••		••
								•	••	••	••	••	• •	••	••	• •	••	••	• • •
•		••	••	••	••	••		1	••	••	••		• •	1 2	3		••	••	• •
		••	••	••	• •	••			7	••	••	23	2	897	2,332	• • •	••	••	4.
	•	34	3	••	ı			5 2		••	••	1	••	••			••	••	• •
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11	ivislen 18	62 12	155	.4	4			83 11	20 3	77 5		791 17	94 1	3,847 47	7,249 62	216 2		•	1
	13		11	14		l		20	1					27	42	••			
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1	04	4	124	9		4 .		37	7	20	••	317	49	926 5	1,498 16	213 2		•••	••
	4	••	2	• •				••	••			2		13	31	• •	• •		
	::	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		-		•		1	4	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	23	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	42	58				• • •
	8	1	1	:	-	·· ·			.:	••	•••	3	1	124	82	2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5	1
	6 21	4 6	4	:	•		:	1	1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10		4	19	••		••	••
	17	4	•••			4	3	49	2	13		92	1	570 1	839 1		• •		
	•••		• •	•	-		•		 2					600	1,076	• •	••	••	
	::	23	::	:		• •	•	• •	••	• •		144	30	874	1,730	••	5		•
	6			:					••		::	144		,,,	•		••	• •	
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	23	16	• •		• •		••	••		•				30	486	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•	
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	15	2				3		1	. 1	15					1,000	•			
		2	2			••		58	4	, :	,			3 137 37	343 24				: :
	9 8	Ĝ	•		14	i	••	11	9		· ·				,				
PO	LICE S							36	4	10		79	, ·,	516 47	1,406 62		1 2		1
	17 33	16 12	1	7	i 4	1	••	36 11	3	. !	· ·			100	-		a i		
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TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

				•	•				WORK	ers			
	er og stø s er				,			1		II As Assicul	tural	In Mining, ing, Livesto try, Fishing, Plantations, and allied a	Quarry- ck, Fores- Hunting, Occhards
	Name of			Total		Total V	Vorkers	As Culti	vator	Labour			
	Name of Scheduled Caste		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males F	emales	Males	Formales
	t		2	\$	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	•											18I	.AMPUR
*,5	Chasi	Rural Urban	807	436 	371	160	11	77 · ·	••	83		• • •	••
6	Musahar	Rural Urban	521	215	306	136		. ·	1	87	4	••	••
7	Rajwar	Rural	31	21	10	17	••	17		• •	••	••	••
		Urban	103	 57	46	 27	2	16	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
	Unclassifiable	Rural Urban	150	103	47	• 66	23	.,	::	ii	••	3	•••
												KARA	NDIGHI
	Tetal	Rurai	4,488	2,374	2,114	1,466	231	332	25	718	154	16	
1	Bauri	Rural	29	, 10	19	9	1	1		*		••	
2	Bhogta	Rural		1		1		1					
3	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas,					400			5	228		14	
	Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	1,001	650	351	486	12	52			••		••
4	Chaupal	Rural	60	29	91	16	• •			14	•••	••	• •
5	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	61 -	36	25	24	• • •	3	• • •	5	••	• •	••
6	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	55	19	36	12	1	• •	1	2	••	• •	••
7	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	426	994	91	147	16	26		33	12	••	••
8	Ghasi	Rural	1,299	564	735	240	19	123	5	117	••	••	••
9	Musahar	Rural	888	447	441	337	140	59	5	202	109	••	••
10	Nat	Rural	4	4		4			• •	2	••	••	••
11	Pasi	Rural	26	16	10	11		• •		• •	• •	••	• •
12	Rajwar	Rural	126	54	72	32		16		13		• •	••
13	Turi	Rural	336	119	217	116	17	• •	9	102	8	2	••
14	Unclassifiable	Rural	176	91	85	51	25	51			25	• • •	• •
												(CHOPRA
	Total	Rural	3,865	2,292	1,573	1,565	67	995	38	328	23	36	
1	Bauri	Rural	63	42	21	18	• •	8	• •	• •	• •	••	
2	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas,	Rural	863	662	201	338	10	190	8	25		7	
3	Ruidas or Rishi Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	13	10	3	.,		••		••			
4	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	48	38	10	2	1	• •	• •	••	• •	• •	
5	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	1,022	792	230	695	8	603	8	59		31	
6	Musahar	Rural	816	363	453	239	36	42	12	167	22		
7	Pan or Sawasi	Rural	16	6	10	4	• •	4	• •	••	• •	••	••
8	Rajwar	Rural	408	4	404	••	••	• • •			• •	• •	• •
9	Turi	Rural	376	266	110	216	10	148	10	68 9	1	••	
10	Unclassifiable	Rural	240	109	131	53	2	•••	••	3	•		POKHAR
					0.000	0.407	539	250	73	1,316	361		
	Total	Rurai Rurai	7,116	4,123 7	2,993 3	2,427 5			`	3	• • •		
1 2	Bauri	Kum		•	J	•							
•	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	1,519	1,144	375	812	60	143	5	234	2	••	••
3	Dhobe or Dhobi	Rural	12	8	4	6	••	• •	••	2	••	••	
•	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	112	84	28	6	2	••	• •	•• ,	••	••	
5	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	1,201	599	602	333	61	• •	2	228	59		••
6	Musahar	Rural	2,033	1,133	900	572	189	9	2	553	180	• • •	
7	Pati	Rural	149	88	61	41	17	18	• •	••	• •		••
8	Rajwar	Rural	. 11	5	6	5	6		5	240	90		•
9	Turi	Rural	1,748	889	859	492 · 155	159 45	50 30	59	248 47	36		
10	Unclassifiable	Rural	321	166	155	133	70	30		41			

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—concid.

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Males Po			Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Females	Males	Females		Females	Males	Females	Vales	Pemales
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	26	20	50
OLICE S	TATE	ON-con	ed.														
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POLICE S	STATI	ON															
22	16	13	••	2	• •	62	6	41	.,	260	30	900	1,863	14	4	3	
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5		12				15	9	10		150	4	164	339	14			
										2		13	51			• •	
		1				5		2		8		12	25			• •	3. 4
1								2		7		7	35		• •	2	••
5	2					33	2	11		19		207	76	• •		1	
.,	14		••		••						• •	324	716			• •	• •
6	••					.,	••			70	26	110	301		•		• •
										2							
			٠	1				9		1		5	10		• •		
				1		1				1		22	72				• •
5								7				3	200	v 1			•
											• •	40	60	• •		••	• •
POLICE	STAT	ION									_						. 1
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• •	••	• •	••	• • •	• •	10	• •			•	.,						
58						49	2			9	• •	324	191	54	• •	••	•
	••	• •		••		• •		• •				10 36	9	••	• •	· · ·	•
••	••	••	••	• •	• •	••	••	• •	• •	•	•						
• •	• •			2		• ·				30	2	97 124	222 417	.,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	
••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	• • •				2	10		• •	• •	
• •		• •					• •	• •	• •	• •		4 50	404 100			••	
9	••	1		••		7		1		26		56	129				
POLICE				• •													
82	20		4	31	3	219		19		305	6 1	1, 096 2	2,454 3	120	2 		
••	••	• •	••	• •	••	2	••	• •	••	••	••	_	,				
33	3	90	3	26		155	2	1		130	45	332	315	117	1	• •	
1	٠.			••			• •	1	• •	2 1		2 78	4 26	2	••		
3	1	••	••	••	••	••	• •	2	, •			266	541	1			
12	2			2		16		2	••	73 10	! 2	200 561	711	•	1		
23	16	•		••	••	• •	1	•••		••		47	44	••	••	. • •	
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TABLE SCT-I PART B-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

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				The second name of the second na
		•		21

Name of Scheduled Tribe Persons Males Females Males 1 2 3 4 5	Fernales 6 22,688	As Cult Males 7	Females	As Agric Labor Males	
Name of Scheduled Tribe Persons Males Females Males	Fernales 6	Males	Females	Males	
Name of Scheduled Tripe revisus 1222	6	7			Females .
1	22 .688		8	9	10
	22,688				ENAJPUR
Total Rural 168,245 83,033 85,212 49,894 Urban 1,904 1,065 819 519	68	33,547 56	12,7 02 17	14,2 8 4 185	8,89 2 25
i Bhumij Rural 7 7 Urban	::	••	::	::	•••
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Rural 226 119 107 82 Yolmo Urban 3 3	57	17	28 6	59 ••	29 15
3 Chakma Rural 201 107 94 41	39	20		••	••
4 Garo Rural 302 101 201 64 Urban	31	22	* ::	41 ··	27
5 Hajang	1	::	••		• •
Urban	••	3	::	·•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
7 Karmali Rural 7 6 1 6	1	••	••	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
8 Kora . Rural 2,822 1,406 1,416 811	286	286	64	4 4 2	213
0 Learne Rural 217 96 121 66	35 	10	••	56 • •	33
Urban	25 ••	12	 •	82	12
Urban	43	12	15 ••	42 	27
Urban	492 3	139	4 6 	134	14
13 Mahli Rural 2 2			••	:: 235	134
14 Mal Pahariya Rural 1,668 835 833 528 Urban 106 55 51 26	176	255	. 12	23 9	••
15 Mech Rural 79 11 68 9 Urban	10	::	:: 5		 3
16 Mru Rural 171 7 164 5 Urban 6 6	• •	• •		939	541
17 Munda Rural 14,892 5,460 9,432 3,472 Urban 27 11 16 11	1,280	2,403	713 1	55	
18 Nagesia . Rural 198 130 68 73 Urban		11		••	621
19 Oraon	2,762 3	4,794	1,990	1,738 2	
20 Rabha Rural 23 6 17 4		2		• •	- 016
Urban	17,425 62	25,458 56	9,807 17	10,355 162	7,216 25 1
22 Sauria Paharia Rurai 28 8 20	oê√ 1	••	••	••	••
Urban 23 Unclassifiable . Rural 1,962 471 1,491 219	12	102		89	
Urban 18 13 5 6					Balurghat
Total Rural 86,798 43,540 43,258 26,126 Urban 1,340 775 565 380	13,340 53	17,968 28	7,915 14	7,287 128	4,747
1 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Rural 53 8 45	29	••	26		3
Yolmo	39	16			
3 Garo		• •	san and a second secon		••

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 perfector 417 82 625 566 125 53 77 19 52 15 22 16 118 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18																() () () () () () () () () ()
The product of the		X		IX	II	VII		VII		VI		v		ľV		
Males Females Males Fe	worksts	Nan-v	Servions	In Other	e and	Storage			untion	In Consu	han old	other t Househ	ehoid	At House		Monarde 7
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 DESTRICT: 417 82 453 985 125 53 77 18 55 15 22 144 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	Female	Males				^										
417	26	25	24	23	22								-			
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6 287 393 36 27 </td <td>•</td> <td>• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •</td> <td>-</td> <td></td>	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-													
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39 4 8 4		6	• •													
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255 58 1 35 7 6 33 . 11 1 1 1 3	6,2	4,358					•••		••							
52 18 86 138 64 20 44 19 24 7 16 644 200 2 7 5 2 26 6 5 83 8 108 13		5	3													
52 18 86 138 64 20 44 19 24 7 16 644 200 2 7 5 2 26 6 5 83 8 108 13																
52 18 86 138 64 20 47 15 83 8 108 13 7 5 2 26 6 5 83 8	41,5	24,981 482		644							••	••	••	••	••	••
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TABLE SCI-I PART B-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

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							Taral		Total 1	Workers	As Cu	ltivator	As Agri	cultural Aurer
						-	Total Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Name of &	chedu 1	ied Ti	106		Persons 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		•				-	_						1	Balurybet
4 Hajar	¥ .				Rural Urben	19	14	.5 	4	1	••	••	2	••
5 Ho					Rural Urben	21 ··	••	21 ··		••	••	::	••	••
6 Kors					Rural Urban	216	33	183	- 90	34	16	 	•••	22
7 Lepci	ha		•		Rural Urban	32	26	6	25			• • •	20	
8 Lodh	a, Kheria o	r Kha	ria		Rural Urban	103	85	18	7 4	18	• •		65 	12
9 Magi	·				Rural Urban	17	5	12	4			••	••	::
10 Mah	di .				Rural Urban	1,773 72	855 47	918 25	571 9	445 3	125	41	121	14
11 Mal	Pahariya				Rural Urban	9 86	468 6	518	255	101	134	11	114	85
12 Mech	ı				Rural Urban	68	.,	68	::	. ::	::	::		• •
13 Mru		•			Rural Urban	22	4	18	2 	7				• •
14 Mun	da				Rural Urban	9,039 27	4,552 11	4,487 16	2,760 11	1,198	1,852	688	853	500
15 Nage	eia .				Rural Urban	42	20	22	17 • •	2 ··	9		6	
16 Orac	a .				Rural Urban	18,854 15	9,546	9,508 13	5,683	2,527	4,018	1,925	1,553	5 4 2
17 Rabi	aa				Rural Urban	14	4	10		. 5		4	••	
18 Santi	al	•			Rural Urban	54,958 1,210	27,561 705	27,397 505	16,567 359	8,914 50	11,722 28	5,190 14	4,530 128	3,544 24
19 Uncl	assifiable				Rural Urban	375 11	256 6	119 5	94 1	11	64	4	20 ··	
														HILLI 488
Tota	d	•			Rural Urban	6,535 59	3,274 29	3,261 30	1,960 14	1,154	1,257 2	626	642	
1 Haja	ing				Rural Urban	5	.5 	••	2	••	• •	••		• •
2 Mah	ali .				Rural Urban	102	51	51	22	31	3	 		••
s Mal	Pabariya				Rural	1		1		1		•••		••
		•	•		Urban		 982	 953	613	397	390	247	211	145
4 Mun	ida	•	•	•	. Rural Urban	1,935	••	• •	••	••	 244	 1 28	170	88
5 Orac	on .	•	•		. Rurai Urban	1,472 13	743	729 13	425	218	2 77 2	• •	•••	••
6 Rab	ha .	•	•		Rural Urban	 		::			• •	249	253	255
7 Sant	al	٠	•	•	. Rural Urban	3,01 8 40	1,491 26	1,527 14	896 13	507	618	••	9	
8 Unc	lamifiable	•	•		. Rural Urban	· .	· š	Ġ.	·i	A	••		:: B/	LURGHAT
								10 920	2,006	4.000	5,856	3,005 14	2,500	1,549
Tet		•	•		Rural Urban	27,606 437	13,937	13,756 199	100	27	96	14	45	••
1 Gan	D ,	•	•		. Rurai Urban	6 ¹ *;	::		••	••	•	••		•
2 Haji	ing	•	, •		Rural Urban	1	••	1	••		••	**************************************		••

AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES-contd.

WORKERS IV VI VII VIII IX x In Manufactur other than Household Industry in Transport, Storage and Communications In Trade and Commerce At Homehold Industry In Construction In Other Services Non-Males i * ŧ •• ı 38 9 3 ł i . ٠. . . 1,792 3,200 ii ı ٠. 3,863 ٠. . . ٠. 72 18,483 **83** 24 5 2 POLICE STATION 1,314 25 4,107 ** ì ı . . ı ٠. ı 8 2 13 i . . 'n POLICE STATION *** 11 ı .. ٠. 2. •• • •

TABLE SCT-I PART B-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

WORKERS

		Total		Total W	orkers	As Cult	ivator	As Agric Labo	giturei mer
and a state of months	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Name of Scheduled Tribe	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	. 9	10
1	-	-						BAL	URGHAT
3 Kora Rural Urban	18	16	 	16	••	16	::	• • 3	:
4 Lepcha Rural Urban		••		::	2	••	••		
5 Latina, Kheria or Kharia . Rural Urban	96	78 • •	18	7 4	18	••		65 · ·	12
6 Magh Rural Urban	8			::			••	 23	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
7 Mahali Rural Urban	516	261	255 	160	143	53	- 33	••	
8 Mal Pahariya Rural Urban	402	202	200	91	12	91	::	••	12
9 Mech Rural Urban		::		::	••	::	::	••	••
10 Mru · · · · Rural Urban	15 		14				4		
11 Munda Rural Urban	5,750 27	2,899 11	2,851 16	1,751 11	720	1,205	408	513	310
12 Nagosia Rural Urban	38	16 	22 · ·	13					
13 Oraon · · · Rural Urban	4,287	2,236	2,051	1,356	574	942	500	399	74
14 Rabha Rural Urban	11		 	::		••		••	
15 Unclassifiable Rural Urban	16,539 410	8,225 227	8,31 4 183	5,234 97	3,347 27	3,541 26	2,139 14	1,563 43	1,137
								ĸu	MARGAN]
		c 199	6,806	3,380	2,906	2,994	1,499	206	1,219
Total Rural	13,323	6,437 62	62	32	16	16	5	••	
1 Chakma Rural	12 4 1		1	••	••		••		
2 Hajang Rural	188	14	174	14	27	••	8	••	15
3 Kora Rural	2	2	••	••	••	••			• •
4 Lodha, Kheria or Kharia Rural		4	5	4	••	4			
5 Magh Rural	9	126	188	90	98	21	1		6
6 Mahali Rural	314	36	40	11	8	5	••	4	8
7 Mal Pahariya Rural	76		61	••		••	••		
8 Mech Rural	61	••	1	•••	••	••		••	
9 Mru · · · . Rural	1	217	294	119	39	108	15	7	22
10 Munda Rural	451			2		2	••	••	
11 Nagesia Rural	2	2	 513	249	217	218	136	13	44
12 Oraon Rural	989	476			2,490	2,556	1,330	162	1,119
13 Santal Rurai	10,803	5,315	5,488	2,765		64	4	-:20	5
14 Unclassifiable Rural	302	183	119	94	11	41	•		SARAMPUI
Total Rural Urbas	. 944	7,995 508	7,549 336	5,011 25 8	1,176	3,197	616	1,783	405 29
1 Chakma Rural Urban	43	34	9	••	9	• • •	••	••	••
2 Lepcha Rural Urban		21	••	21	::		• •	16	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3 Mahali Rural Urban		274 47	269 25	196 9	104	34	5	58	

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES contd.

3					•	WORK	ERS								
In Minima	Charty-	īV		V		VI	<u> </u>	VII		VII	ī	i	x	×	
ing, La Forestry, Hunting, tions, O and a activ	Quarry- cost, Fishing, Planta- rchards Bied kies	At House Indust	hold try	In Manufac other th Househo Industr	an old	In Constr	uction	In Trade Comme		In Tran Storag Commun	e and	In Other	Services	Non-we	ctors
Males	Females	Males F	cmales	Males F	emales	Malca I	Females	Males F	cmalcs	Males	Females	Males	Founda	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
POLICE	STATION	-conid.													
	••	•••	••	••	••								• •	• •	2
••		••						••			• •		2		•••
	••	••	••	6	••	••	• •	••	• •	• •	• •	••	• •		7
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	••		• •	.::	::			• •	• •		• •	* *			6
٠.	••	68	102	• •						2		11	- 4	101	112
••	••	••	• •	• •	••	• •	• •		• •	• •		• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	111	168
	::	• •	::	••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •			• • •	• • •	• •		•••	. • •
	•••	• • •	• •	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •		••	• • •	• •	• •	• •		• •	. 6
•••	••	•••						• •				.,			10
• •	••	••	• •	• •	••	• •	• • •	• •		• •		31		1,148	2,151
	••	••	:.	• •	::	• •		• •	•	ii	• •		.;	••	16
		• •			• •			••	• •		• •	• •			20
						4						7		880	1,477
••	••	• •	• •	••	• •	••	• •	••	••			• • •	* * *	2	5
			::	•••	••	• • •		• •	::			• •		• •	• •
9	4	10			1		9 4	• •		. ·	• •	97 28	49 5	2,991 130	4,967 156
rolic	E STATIO)N													
47	10	64	157	• ••	4		••	6		• •		63	17	3,057	2,900
10			••	• • •	••	••		••	• •	• •		• •	11	30	46
	••	••	••	• • •	••	••	••	••	• •	* *	• •	••		• •	147
1-	٠.	• •	••		••	• •	••	••	• •	••	••			2	
•	•••	• •	••		••	••	••	••	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •		•••		. 5
•	· ··	58	91		••			•••				8		36	90
									••			2		25	32
		••						• •						••	61
			•										• •		1
			:	2	• •	• ••	• •	••	• •	•••	• •	4	* 1	98	195
		••	•				• •	••		••	••	10	2	227	296
	8 3		3		•		••	 6	• •		• •	36		2,550	2,990
	. 5		3.				••		• •	,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3		99	100
		kay 1	•	• ••	• 1	• ••	••	••	•						
POLI	STATI		12	21 2		. 44			1			50 42	25	2,964 250	4,575 324
				5 24	•	•	• •						~	34	
	:				:		:		:				,••		*
									•		•		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	•
	•						•	•						7	. 14
	••					-	• •		· ·		•	, •••			

TABLE SCT-I PART B-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

WORKERS	Contract to the contract of	
1	п	

											An Acude	nlessed
					Total		Total V	Vorkers	As C	Cultivator	As Agric)cor
		Name of Scheduled Tribe	•	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Malos	Females	Maio	Females
		Mame of schedules 1100		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		•										RAMPUR
	6 3	Mai Pahariya	Rural Urban	124 7	59 6	65 1	40	14	9	••	30	12
	5 1		Rural Urban	510	264	246	158	13	72	7	82 · ·	5
		:	Urban Rural	2, 8 57	1, 49 9	1,358	948	234	594	168	321	62
. •	6 7	Cimon	Urban	11,446	5,844	5,602	3,648	802	2, 3 93	436	1,196 76	321 20
	7 1	Santal	Rurai Urban	760	452	308	249	23	••	••		
1	8	Unclassifiable	Rural Urban	· š	Ġ	ż	::	::	••	*	••	••
									,			TAPAN
		Total	Rural	23,701	11,007	11,804	7,877	3,274	4,754	2,079	2,167	1,066
		Thursday Including Sherne, Toto.										
		Dukna Kasaisv, libetan and	Rural	53	8	45	••	29	••	26	••	3
	•	Chakma	Rural	17	3	14	3	14	••	1	3	1.5
		Garo	Rural	16	4	12	1	••	••	• •	• •	• •
		- Till	Rural	12	9	3	2	• •	••	••	••	
		A and a second	Rural	21		21		••	• •	••	••	• •
		-	Rural	10	. 3	7		7		••	••	7
		Kora	Rural	9	5	4	4	4		••	4	4
		Lepcha	_	5	5						••	
	8	Lodha, Kheria or Kharia	Rural	298	143	155	103	69	14		34	i
	9	Mahali	Rural		171	212	113	66	29	11	80	5 3
- 1	10	Mal Pahariya	Rural	383		1					• •	
1	11	Mech	Rural	1				3		i	• •	••
1	2	Mru · · ·	Rurai	6	3	3		29	77	- 11	40	18
1	13	Munda · · · ·	Rural	39 3	190	203	119					
	14	Nagosia	Rural	2	2	••	2		0.000	993	650	271
	15	Orace	Rural	9,249	4,592	4,657	2,705	1,284	2,020			1
	16	Rabba	Rural	1	• •	1	• •	1			1 256	712
	17	Santal	Rural	13,152	6,686	6,466	4,024	1,768	2,614	1,036	1,356	
	18	Unclassifiable · · ·	Rural	73	73	••	••		••	••	••	••
												Raiganj
		Total	Rural Urban	61,483 543	28,816 294	32,667 249	17,527 1 30	7,294 15	11,770 25	4,017 S	5,148 53	2,968 1
	1	Bhumij · · ·	Rural Urban		••		::	••	••	••	••	
	2	Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto,		170	111	62	82	28	17	2	59	26
	•	Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural Urban	173 3	3		2	•••	• •	• •	••	• •
	3		Rural Urban	17		9	6	• •	4		1	
	4.	Caro	Rural Urban	280	97	183	63	29	22	••	41	27 ••
	5	Hajang	Rural	6		6	••	••	••	• •	••	:
	ું	Anna anna anna anna anna anna anna anna	Urban	••		 79	3		3	• •	••	
	é	250	Rural Urban	88				••	••		449	191
	7	Kom	Rural Urban	2,589	1,350	1,219	767	248	270	56 ••	442	•••
				, .							to the state of the state of	

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

						WOR	KERS				-				
III In Mining,	Quarry- meck, risking,	N	7	V		VI		VI	1	Vi	11	13	`	x	
Forestry, I Hunting, I tions, Or and all	chards	At Ho	usehold	In Manua other House	than hold	V . O		In Tra	de and	Store	ansport, ige and inications	In Otha	r Services	Non-w	orken
activit	D65	Indi	A	Indu	·	In Cons		Comn	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males 15	Females 16	Males 17	Females 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
11	12	13	14	13	.0	•••		.,							
	STATION												2	19 6	51
	••	::	::		••	• •	• •	• •		• •	• •			106	233
••	••	••		 		• • •		• •	• •						• •
1						29			1	• •		3	3	551	1,124
- •	••		 29	••	• •	15		• •	• •			31	16	2,196	4,800
17	::	12 5	29	24	•••	6		83		6		42	1	203	265
	••											• •		3	ż
POLICE 11	STATION	19	40	27	42				5	1		90	22	4,839	0,530
••	••													8	16
	• •	••		• •	• •		• •	• •	• •		• •	• •			
••	• •	••	• •	• •	••	• •		••	• •	• •		1	••	3	12
	• •	••	••	• •	• •	• •		• • •				2		7	3
••	••	••	••	••	••										21
•••	••	••	• •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •									3	• •
,.	••		••										• •	1	• •
	••											• •		5	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	18	39	21	26	• .			3	1		15		40	86 146
				1								3		58	140
.,									• •			• 1	2	2	•
		.,	• •			• •	• •	1				2		71	174
	• •	••			• •	• •		2							
• • •	••	• •				• •	* *	5				18	10	1,867	3,373
9		• •	1												
				2	10				2			49	8	2,662	4,690
2	••	•		-										73	••
a. 1. 41. 1.	•														
Subdivid	2 2	110	105	66			. 7	9	4	3		40% 44	97 10	11,2 99 164	25,443 234
••	••	••					• •								
::	::	••											i	29	34
				. 5										1	•
••	••	• •												2	9
••	••	• •					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						•	34	154
	••	• •												* *	
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••	::	•						•						58\$	971
2			ł .											• •	•
Danie	 1I—3	•	• •	• • •		•									
FAL	. 113														

TABLE SCT-I PART B-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

WORKERS	
1	II

										Total W	orkers	As Cult	ivator	As Agric Labo	cultural curer
								Total	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Nam	e of Sc		ed T	ribe		Persons 2	Males 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			1				2	J	•						Raiganj
_						Rural	185	70	115	41	29	. 5	••	36	2 9
8	Lepcha	•	•	•	•	Urban	• •		32	24		10		7	
9	Lodha, K	heria o	r Kha	ria	٠	Rural Urban	58	26 · ·		7.:	••		 15	42	27
10	Magh					Rural Urban	146	77 	69	51	42			:-	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	3.6-1-11					Rural	258	173	85	90	47 	14		13	• •
11	Mahali	•	•	•	·	Urban		340	300	246	65	121	1	99 23	40
12	Mal Paha	riya	•	٠	•	Rural Urban	640 99	49	50	26	••	••	•••	9	••
13	Mech .					Rural Urban	11	11	• •			::	::	••	
14	Mru .					Rural	149	3	146	3	3	••	••	••	3
••		•				Urban	6 5,586	6 748	4,838	615	66	539	24	59	40
15	Munda	•	•	•	•	Rural Urban	5,360		• • •		5	2	••	 49	
16	Nagesia					Rural Urban	156 	110	46 · ·	56 			••	• •	
17	Oraon					Rural	1,227 26	632 6	595 20	496 1	92 3	434	36	39	55
						Urban	26 9	2	7	2			••	. ·	
18	Rabha	•	•	•		. Rural Urban		• •			6,550	10,307	3,878	4,241	2,530
19	Santal .		•			. Rural Urban	48,587 402	25,016 223	23,571 179	14,950 94	12	25	3	30	ı
20	Unclassi	fiable				. Rural	1,331	33 7	1,298	23 7	• •	14			• •
						Urban	,	·							
												•			RAIGANJ
	Total .					Rural	12,105 375	6,176 205	5,929 170	3,551 82	995 3	2,2 6 5 8	433	1,019 4 5	489
						Urban	4	4							
	l Ho d	•	•	•	•	. Rural Urban	••		••	• •	••			148	11
:	2 Kora					. Rural Urban	1,071	599 	472 	325	2 0	141	••		
			•,	• • •	_	. Rural	14	14		14	••			7	••
	3 Lodha,	Kheris	orn	naria	a	Urban		••	• •			••	15	37	26
	4 Magh	•			•	. Rural Urban	116	63	53	37	41	••	••	••	• •
	e Makali					Rural	31	15	16	8	15		4	 	
	5 Mahali	•	•		•	Urban	• •	• •				9	1	24 23	8
	6 Mai Pa	hariya		•		. Rural Urban	111 99	69 49	42 50	38 26			••	23	
	7 Mru						140		140	••			••	•••	• •
	, Miu	•				. Rural Urban	• •			97			13	21	8
	8 Munda	.	•	•	•	. Rural Urban	532	170	362	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			••	••	
	9 Nagesi	а .				. Rural	3	3		3			••	•••	••
						Urban		270	313	168	85	113		95	
	10 Oraon		•	•	•	. Rurai Urban	592 14	279 5	313 9		1	••		••	
	11 Rabha	١				. Rural	1	••	1					••	••
						Urban	9, <u>490</u>						356	746 22	363
	12 Santa		•	•	٠	. Rural Urban	262	4,960 151	4,530 111	2,861 . 56	5 2	2	••		-

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

				V	,	V	1	VI	1	VI	11	1X		x	
Mining Liver or courty funting tions, O and s	g, Quarry- vestock, Fishing, Planta- vehards	At Hot	wehold	In Manu other Hous	facturing than ehold			In Tra	de and	In Trac Storas Commu	aport, re and	In Other	Services	Non-wor	ken
activ	ities	Indi	ustry		ustry		struction		merce		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
dales	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males 21	22	23	24	25	26
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	44				
hillyia	lon-could.										• •			29	86
::	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	::	••	••	::	••	::	::	• •		• •	2	32
				••		• •	• •	•••		::			• •	,;	• •
••	••	••	••		•••								• •	26	27
••	••	•••		• •	••	••	• •	• • •	••	1		4	,,	83	38
	••	55 	41		1		::			.:		••	• •		235
2	•••	20	24				• •		• •			3		94 23	50
	••	• •	••	••	• •	•••								2	
	••	::	::	•••	•••	::	::	••	• •	• •	• •	3	• •	••	143
				••				••		• • •	• •		::	6	
••	••	••	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							• •	17	2	133	4,771
::	::	::		••	• •	• •	• •		••			4	5	54	4
						::	::		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		* *	••		136	50
				4							• •	18	1	1.30	ĩ
::	••	• •	••								• •			• •	
••		• •				•		• •		_	• •	298	86	10,066	17,02
6		33		50				5				195	7	129	16
• •		•										.4	••	10	1,29
•							• ••	`		•					
POLIC	E STATIC			_	_		1 1	í	s .	. 1		214	5 6	2,625 123	4.90
		1			3 3 2		•		-			25			
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											 	7			
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				••		••			-				6 5 12	3 2,099 1 95	3,
	1 .		12	3	13 2	2	1	1		• •		. 1	2	1 95	•

TABLE SCT-I PART B-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

WORKERS	•
 I	II

							Total		Total W	orkers	As Cul	tivator	As Agri Lab	cultural gurer
					_	D	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Name of Sched	iuled	Tribe			Persons 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1					2	J	-					KA	LIAGANJ
	Total		•		Rural Urban	5, 669 1 68	2,497 89	3,172 79	1,589 48	698 12	1,0 63 17	390 3	477	282 1
1	Bhumij .		•	•	Rural Urban	7	::		::	••	::	::	::	••
2	Bhutia including Dukpa, Kagatay	, 110	pa, T	oto, and	Rural Urban	ż	· <u>;</u>	**	ż	••	••	::	••	••
	Yolmo .	•	•		Rural	1		1	• •			••	• •	
3	Chakma .	•	•	•	Urban	••	••	100	10	•••	9		1	
4	Garo	•	•	•	Rural Urban	112	10	102		• • •	••	*	••	
	Heinna				Rural	1		1		••	••	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •
5	Hajang .	•	•	-	Urban	••			 41		7		24	
6	Kora	•	•	•	Rural Urban	123	57	66 	• • •	::	• •	••	••	• •
~	Tancha	_		_	Rural	57		57		••	• •	••	• •	• •
7	Lepcha .	•	•	•	Urban	••	• •		89	20	61		28	20
8	Mal Pahariya				Rural Urban	171	105	66 · ·			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	••	• •
	36				Rural		• •			• •	• •	••		
9	Mru	•	•	Ī	Urban	6	6	••	31	15	25	• •	6	15
10	Munda .				Rural Urban	83	44	39 · ·		• • •		••	• •	
11	Oraon .				Rural Urban	373 12	120 1	253 11	105 1	ż	105	::		
12	Santal	•	•		Rural Urban	4,067 140	2,161 72	1,906 68	1,313 38	663 10	856 17	390 3	418 8	247
13	Unclassifiable				Rural	67 <u>4</u>	· j	674	· ;	• •		••	::	• •
	020				Urban	7	,	••	·				1	HEMTABAD
					D1	3,082	1,534	1,548	998	352	649	173	321	174
	Total	•	•	•		1	1		1				• •	
1		•	•	•		30	14	16	12		11		1	• •
2		•	•			2	2		2		2	• •	••	* *
3	Но	•	•			218	98	120	63	46	17	8	43	38
4		•			. Rural	34	10	24	10		10			
5	Lodha, Kheria	or K	haria		. Rural	6	6		6		6	••	••	
6	Magh .	•	•		. Rural	36	35	1	1			••	• •	
7		•	•		. Rural	21	10	11	10	• •	1	••	9	
8	Mal Pahariya	•	•		. Rural	6		6		3				3
9	Mru	•	•		, Rural		 15	15	12		4	••	5	
10) Munda .	•	•		. Rural	30	13		1		1	••		
1	Nagesia .	•	•		. Rural	1	16	16	10	7	6	• •	4	7
	Oraon .	•	•		. Rural	32	1,293	732	847	296	577	165	250	126
	3 Santal	•	•		. Rural	2,025	33	607	23	••	14		9	••
1	4 Unclassifiable	•	•		. Rural	640	33	007	-					ITAHAF
					10	10,345	5,247	5,098	3,225	1,670	2,229	910	930	731
	Tetal	•	•		. Rural	10,545 2		2		••	••	••		
	1 Hajang . 2 Mal Pahariya	•			. Rural	82	34	48	34	24	9	••	5 4	3
	3 Munda .	:			. Rural	22	12	10	7	3	1	••	•	
	4 Nagosia				. Rural	1	1		1	••	••	••	••	••
	5 Oraon .				Rural	6	1	5 8.099	3,1 8 3	1,643	2,219	910	921	728
1	6 Santal			,	. Rurai	10,232	5,199	5,033	3,103	1,010	-,			

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES-conid.

POLICE STAT	la A	IV At Househ Industry ales Fet	old	V In Manuficother t House Indus Males 15	Females 16	2 		In Trac Come Males	de and	In Trai Storas Commun Males 21	import, ge and	23 47	Services Females 24	Non-work Males F	26 2.474
tions, Orchards and allied activities Males Femal 11 POLICE STAT	Is A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Industry lales Fee 13	males /	other t House Indus Males 15	Females 16	Males 17 2	Females 18	Males 19	Females 20	Storag Commun Males 21	re and nications Females 22	Males 23	Females 24	Males F	26 2.474
Males Femal 11 POLICE STAT	12 TION	13	14	Males 15	Females 16	Males 17 2	Females 18	19 ' š	20	21	22	23 47	24	25	26 2.474
11 POLICE STAT	12 TION	13 				 	6 	3	• •			47			2.474
					••					• <u>·</u>		47	26	900	2,474
		::			••									- 77	67
	::	::				• •			• • •	1	• •	19	•	41	7
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·· ·· ··	••	• •	• •		• •							* *	••	16	46
·· ··	• •	• •							4.4	• •	• •	• •	•••		••
• •				• •						• •		• •		` ć	
	• •	••									• .	• •		13	24
	• •	::	::				• •	• •					· <u>;</u>	15	253
• •	• •					• •	• •	•						848	1,245
• •	• •					2						37 13	20 6	34	58
• • •					• •								• •		674
	• •	• •			::	• •	::		3			•	• •		
POLICE STA	ATION								. 1	1 2		16	2	536	1,196
• •		10	1		1	• • •	• •					1			• •
	••		• •	• •										2	16
	••	• •	• •	• •									• •	• •	••
	• •	• •					•					, i		55	74
• •	••	2	• •	• •	. •			. ,							24
••	••	• •		• •	· ·										• • •
• •	••	• •	• •	•									. ••		1
••	• •	1	• •		•						•				3
• •	••	••	• •												
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	••								• •	• •	• •	. •		, 6	
••	••									• •	• •			2 446	496
	•••	7		1 .		1	••	••	• •	1	_	•	•	10	607
••							• •		• •	••	,	•			
POLICE \$	STATIO	N									1 .		ο.	. 2,022	
1		22	2	9	-	. •	•								
••	••				•	· •	••	••		••	• •		_	5	_
• •	• •	20			••	••	••	••	••	••	•				
••	••	••			••	• •	••	••	••		••		••	1	
••	••	 2		••	••	••	••	••	••		1	1		2,016	3,99

TABLE SCT-I PART B-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

WORKERS	
$\overrightarrow{}$	II

				Total		Total '	Workers	As Cul	tivator	As Agri Lab	cultural nurer
		,	D	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Name of Scheduled Tribe		Persons	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1		2	3	•					KU	SHMUNDI
	Total	Rural	11,494	3,721	7,773	2,393	586	1,594	274	705	279
1	Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto,									3	
	Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	29	19	10	3	••	••	•••		
2	Hajang	Rural	3	• •	. 3		• •	2	••	37	••
3	Kora	Rural	259	113	146	43	• •				••
4	Lodha, Kheria or Kharia .	Rural	5	2	3				••	3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
5	Mahali	Rural	128	90	38	54	25	11	, ••	6	•••
6	Mal Pahariya	Rural	20	11	9	7	••	1	••		
7	Munda · · ·	Rural	4,719	401	4,318	401	••	401	••	49	
8	Nagesia	Rural	141	100	41	51	• •	1	• •		
9	Oraon	Rural	221	214	7	211	• •	210	• •	2	
10	Rabha	Rural	8	2	6	2	• •	••	074	605	279
11	Santal	Rural	5,955	2,769	3,186	1,621	561	968	274		
12	Unclassifiable	Rural	6		6	••	••	••	••	 DAN	CELLIABI
•											GSHIHARI
	Total	Rural	18,788	9,641	9,147	5,771	2,903	3,970	1,837	1,696	1,013
,	Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto	١,									
•	Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and	i . Rural	144	92	52	79	28	17	2	56	26
2	Chakma	. Rural	15	7	8	5	• •	4	• •	1	
	-	. Rural	138	73	65	41	29	2		39	27
3	Caro	. Rural	82	3	79	1		1	••	• •	••
•	Но	, Rural	898	483	415	295	182	103	40	190	142
5	Kora	. Rural	128	70	58	41	29	5	• •	36	29
6	Lepcha	, Rural	5		5	• •	••	••	••	••	••
7	Lodha, Kheria or Kharia	. Rural	24	8	16	8	1	2	••	5	1
8	Magh		63	33	30	27	7	3	1	9	••
9	Mahali	. Rural	235	111	124	68	12	40	••	27	12
10	Mal Pahariya	. Rural		11	••	9				9	••
11	Mech	. Rural	11 3	3		3				••	••
12	Mru · · ·	. Rural		106	94	67	26	43	11	23	14
13	Munda	, Rural	200	5	5	••	5				
14	Nagesia	. Rural	10	2	1	2	••			••	• •
15	Oraon	. Rural	3			5,125	2,584	3,750	1,783	1,301	762
16	Santal	. Rural	16,818	8,634	8,184					• •	
17	Unclassifiable	. Rural	11	••	11	• •	••	• •			Islampur
		D •	19, 964	10,677	9,287	6,243	2,144	3,809	770	1,849	1,177
	Total	. Rural Urban	21	16	5	9	•••	3	••	_	
1	Karmali	. Rural Urban	7 	. ·	1	6		::	••	::	
2	Kora	. Rural	37	23	14	14	4	••	••		••
		Urban		96	 8	22	7	2	••	10	
9	Lodha, Kheria or Kharia	. Rural Urban	44	36 • •					••	••	••
	Mahli	. Rural	2	2		2		••	••	••	•••
•	s pramure	Urban	••	••	••		10	••	••	22	9
!	Mal Pahariya	- Rural Urban	42	27	15	27	10	••	::	••	

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

						WORL							<u> </u>	x	
III n Mining,	Quarry-	1,	v	`	,	V	ı	V	(I	v	111	13	x	^	
III In Mining, ing, Live Forestry, I Hunting, I tions, Ore and all	lahing, Manta- hards ied	At He	ousehold dustry	other	ufacturing than schold ustry	In Con	struction	In Tr	ade and merce	Stora	ansport, ige and mications	In Other	Services	Non-wor	
			Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Makes	Females	Malos	Females		emales
Males	Females	Males 13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
11	STATION												_		7,187
POLICE :		38	28	31	.,	1		1	3	••	• •	20	2	1,326	7,467
•														16	10
			• •				• •	• •			• •		• •		3
				• •		• •		• •	• •	• •	• •	2		70	146
2			• •	••	• •	• •	٠.	• •		• •	. •			2	3
			••	• •	• •			• •	• • •	• •	• •	3		36	13
	••	37	25	• •	• •	• •			• •	••	• •			4	9
			• •		• •	• • •	• •		• •	• •				••	4,318
				• •	• •		• •	••	• •	• •		1		49	41
					• •	• •	• •			••		1		3	7
					• •	• •	• •	. ,	• •	•••			• •		6
						••	• •		3			13	2	1,148	2,625
1		1	3	31	• •	1	• •	1				, .			6
			• •			• •	• •	••	• •	••					
POLICE	STATION	ŧ						2		2		65	17	3,870	6,244
3	2	23	34	10	• •	• •	••	•	••						
												1		13	24
				5	. •	••	• •	••						ų	8
			• •		• •	• •	• •						2	32	36
					• •	• •	••							2	79
		• •	••	• •	• •	• •	• •					2	• •	180	233
			• •	• •	• •	• •								29	29
	••			• •	• •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •								5
	••		•••	• •	• •							,		* *	15
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• •	• • •	12	2 6	1								1	• • •	43	112
		• •		• •	• •	• •								2	••
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	3 2	1	1 28		•								. ,,	••	• •
		•												4,434	7.143
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32	3 65 · · ·		17 21	-											••
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				-									• •		••
				-	:							•		7 14 	
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	••					-						•		1	
						•		•		• •	••	• •	••		

TABLE SCT-I PART B-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

WORKERS	
1	П

							Total		Total V	Vorkers	As Cult	ivator	As Agri Labo	cultural weer
							Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Name of Sched		Tribe			Persons	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		1				2	J	•	J					Islampur
6	Munda .				Rural	267	160	107	97	16	12 	1	27	
7	Oraon .				Urban Rural	2,166	1,086	1,080	747	143	342	29	146	24
8	Santal				Urban Rural	1 17,115	9,147	7,968 5	5,226 8	1,961	3,429	7 3 9	1,584 4	1,142
Ĭ					Urban	20	15 8	20		1	••		• •	1
9	Sauria Paharia	•	•	•	Rural Urban	28 	••		• •	• •	••	• •	60	••
10	Unclassifiable	•	•	•	Rural Urban	256	182	7 4	102		24			::
													1	ISLAMPUR
	Total .				Rural Urban	830 21	442 16	388 5	198 9	52	105 3	25	64	23
1	Mal Pahariya				Rural	2	2		2	••	••	••	••	• •
	•				Urban Rural	 8	8		8		••	••	8	• •
2	Oraon .	•	•	•	Urban	1	1		1 133	 51	81	 24	36	23
3	Santal	•	٠	•	Rural Urban	719 20	332 15	387 5	8	••	3	• •	4	
4	Unclassifiable				Rural Urban	101	100	1	55 	1	24		20	• •
													KA	RANDIGHI
	Total .				Rural	9,969	4,927	5,042	2,885	1,163	2,051	393	722	736
1	Karmali .				. Rural	7	6	1	6	1	••	••		
2	Mai Pahariya				. Rural	36	25	11	25	10		••	22 3	1
9	Munda .		•		. Rural	42	25	17	14	4	8	13	66	20
4	Oraon .				. Rural	799	394	405	207	36	126	380	629	705
!	Santal .				. Rural	9,004	4,465	4,539	2,629	1,111	1,917			1
(Sauria Paharis	١.			. Rural	28	8	20	••	1	••	••	2	
•	7 Unclassifiable				. Rural	53	4	49	4	••	••	••	•	
														CHOPRA
	Total .				. Rural	3,001	1,601	1,400	1,152	311	594	130	209	42
	1 Kora				. Rural	37	23	14	14	4	• •	• •	••	••
	2 Lodha, Kheri	a or l	Kharia	ı	. Rural	44	36	8	22	7	2	• •	10	• •
	3 Mal Pahariya				. Rural	4	• •	4	• •	••	••	• •	••	• •
	4 Munda .				. Rural	185	132	53	81	12	4	1	24	••
	5 Oraon				. Rural	1,136	566	570	464	103	169	16	62	
	6 Santal				. Rural	1,583	843	740	571	185	419	113	113	
	7 Unclassifiable			•	. Rural	12	1	11		••	••	••	••	
										***	1 050	222	G(854	DALPOKHAR 376
	Total .		•	•	. Reral		3,707	2,457	2,008	618	1,059			
	1 Mahli	•	•	•	. Rural	2	2		2	••	••	••	•	
	2 Munda	•	•	•	. Rural	40	3	37	2		47	••	10	
	9 Oraon	•	•	•	. Rural		118	105	68		1,012	222	806	070
	4 Santal .	•	•	•	. Rural		3,507	2,302	1,893			••	36	
	5 Unclassifiable		•	•	. Rural	90	77	13	49	••	••	••		

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PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES-concld.

III										,	VIII		IX		x	
Administra (A)		IV		v		VI		VII			V 111		•••			
Mining, Quing, Livesto Forestry, Fish Hunting, Plantions, Orchas	ck, ing, nta-		:	In Manufac other th	an a						Franspor					
and allied		At House Indust	hold ry	Househousehousehousehousehousehousehouseh	old Y	In Constru	uction	In Trade Comm	erce		nunicatio		In Other Sc	rvices	Non-work	
fales Fem	ales	Males Fe	males	Males F	emales	Males Fe	emaks	Males 1	emales	Males	Fem	ales	Males Fe	emales		emales
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26
abdivision-	-contd.															91
36	3	8						1	2		1 	• •	12		63	•
••	••	••	••	• •	•••	••	•••	4			1		22	35	339	937
231	55 		::		• •	::	••	. •	• •		• •		105	 40	3,921	6,007
32	7	23	27	12		7	3	10				• •	125 1		7	5
••	••	••														19
• •	• •	::	••	• •	• •	• •	• • •					•••	5		80	73
	::	8	• •		• •	• •	• •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• •		••	• •	••	••
••	••															
OLICE ST	MOITA	I											14		244	234
		5				7	3	3					2	• • •	244	8
• •	• •	• •	• •					2					• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	•
• •	::	::		• • •	• •		• •	• •	•							
••						• •							1	• •		334
• •						7	3						9	• •	199 7	3.5
• •	•••	••	• •			• •							5	• •	45	:
				• •		• •			•		• •	• •	••	••	• •	•
POLICE S'	OITAT	N						_		2	2		71	•	2,042	3,87
1		24	21	11	2		•	. 3								
		5	1	1		• •	٠			•			3	1		
	• •	• •	•		• •	• •	•			2	1		2	ı	11	1
••	••	• •	•		• •	• •				-	i		13	3	187	30
••	• •	1				• •							53	4	1,836	5,4
1	••	16	2		2									• •	8	
••	• •		•		• • •									••	••	•
• •	••	2			••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •										
POLICE S	STATI	ON													440	1,0
313	54								4			•		4	9	2,00
14										• •	••	•		7	14	
10	•				. •					••	• •	•				
	•						•	• •		• •		•	10	 B		
36		3 6						• •	ı	• •	• •			32		4
228	5	5					•			• •				29		
25		1					•	• •	3	••	• •					
••			•				•	••	•	••	••	•				
POLICE	gT 4 TT	ION												_	1.000	1.
POLICE 9		10N 6 1	•	7	2				12	••	4	•	56		•	2,
			2	·						••	••		••	• •	•	
••			2					••	••	• •	••		••			
3			•						4	••						
6			7	7	2			••	4	••	4		• •			
v									4				••	•		

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TABLE SCT-III PART A (i)—EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

												E	ducatio	mal Level	s				
		Tot	al	Illite	rate	Liter (with educati leve	out ional	Primar Juni Basi	or Or	Matric tion High Second	or	Techn diplom equal degr	n not	Non-tech diplom equal degre	not to	Univer degree post-gradegree than tec cal deg	or duate other chni- ree	Techn degre diploma to degre post-gra deg	e or equal ee or duate ree
	Name of Scheduled Caste	Males F	emales		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F'	M	F`
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	•	-		•	-		WES?	[DINA]	PUR I	DISTRIC	T								
	Total .	5,901	5.007	4,502	4,624	969	305	356	74	54	4	2		18					
		58	297	46	278	7	13	4	6	1									
2 3	Bagdi or Duley Baiti	12	10	11	8	i 2	2		• •	• •		• •	• • •	• •	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •
3	Bauri	13	9 5	11 7	9 5		• •	::	• • •		• • •			ż		••	• •	••	• •
5	Bhuimali	368	325 19	252 34	298 19	99 9	25	i i	2	4			::		::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
6	Bind Chamar, Charma		19	37	19	3	• • •	•	• •										
	kar, Mochi Muchi Rabidas, Ruidas of	!																	
	Rishi .	. 405	224	330	207 436	63 52	16 22	11 20	1 6	1 3		• •	• • •	• • •	• • •	::	•		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
8	Dhoba or Dhobi Dom or Dhangad	. 269 27	464 93	194 27	93							• •		• •	• •	• •	• •	• • •	• •
10																			
	Dharhi .	. 271	170	242	163	22	7	7				• • •		• • •	.·.		:		• •
11	Ghasi .	. 35 . 73	57	34 48	52	24	·ż	1		i	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::						• •
12 13	Gonrhi . Hari	. 128	93	116	90	11	2	i 22	1 3			• •		• •	• •	• •			• •
14	Jalia Kaibartta Jhalo Malo or Male	437	370 194	387 141	353 175	28 11	14 7	19	12	· ż	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		i			• •		• •
16	Kadar		2		2			٠,							• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	:		• • •
17 18	Kamı (Nepali) Kaora	. 8	ż	1	i	ĭ	i	• • •			• • •				• •	• • •	•		• •
19	Karenga or	. 2		2															
20	Koranga Keot or Keyot	. 83	67	65	66	iż	i	3		3		• •	• •	• •	•		:		
21	Konai .	. 5 . 6	13	4 5	13	1	• • •	• •		::	• • •		::						
22 23	Konwar	. 58	 .,	56		2 8	2			• •				• • •	:		:		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
24 25	Lohar . Mahar .	. 25	7	16 8		i						• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •				•		• •
26	Mal	. 32	9	27 57	9 194	19	· j	1		• •					:		:	: ::	
27 28	Mallah . Mehtor .	. 77 . 32	205 247	30	238	1	7	į.	$\dot{2}$::				• • •	:				• •
29	Musahar .	. 139 . 922	553	97 623	500	32 188	39	10 88	14	iż	• •		•	6	:				
30 31	Namasudra . Nuniya .	356	93	307	91	38	2	10		!							:		
32	Paliya	394	279 8	308 7	265 6	48	12	37				• •		· · · ·				-	
33 34	Pan or Sawasi Pasi	70	20	55	18	iż	2	1	2	2		• •	• •				:		
35	Patni Pod or Poundra	. 7	30	6	26	1 1	2	• •			• • •	• • •							
36 37	Rajbanshi .	492	675	347	636	94	32	42 5	5	5	2		•		:	•	:	: ::	
38 39	Rajwar Sarki (Nepali)	. 102	3	86 1		11	• •			• • •	::	::	•				•		• •
40	Sunri excluding	•		59	58	83	53	1		4	i	1		. 3					
41	Saha Tivar	. 151	112	5	2				·i	• • •			•		•			: ::	
42	Turi	. 175 . 417	100 248	144 303	98 206	23 54	2 28	8 48	iż	ė.	'i	·i	:		:	•		: ::	
43	Unclassifiable	. 417	248	303	200	34	-0			_									

TABLE SCT-III PART A (ii)—EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

												E	ducatio	onal Leve	ls				
		Te	otal	Illite	rate	Liter (with educat lev	out ional	Primar Juni Bas	o r	Matri tion Hig Secor	or her	diplor equ	nnical na not al to	Non-tec diplom equa degr	a not I to	Unive degree post-gra degree than te cal de	e or aduate other chni-	Tech degree diplome to deg post-gr deg	ee or a equal rree or
	Name of	Males I	Comples	\overline{M}	F	M	F		F,	M	F	M	F	M	F,	M	F	M	F
	Scheduled Tribe	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
							WES'	T DINA	JPUR I	DISTRI	CT								
	Total .	. 1,085	819	877	791	174	16	32	12	2		••	••	••	••	••	••	••	• •
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto Dukpa, Kagatay Tibetan and Yolm Mahail . Mal Pahariya Mru . Munda . Oraon . Santal Unclassifiable	,	25 51 16 33 689 5	9 42 53 5 11 6 744 13	25 51 13 32 666	3 2 1 1 167	 2 1 12 1	 90	 ii	·· ·· ·· ·· ·· 2									•••

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TABLE SCT-III PART B (i)-EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

								Education		
• Committee of the comm		_1	Illitera	ute.	Literate (v	without al level)	Primary of Bas	r Junior ic	Matric and	ulation above
	Total		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Name of Scheduled Caste	Males 2	Females 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	4	3	-	ENAJPUR DIS	TBICT					
						1,593	7,391	663	305	4
Total	146,140	129,405	119,119	127,145	19,325		492	27	31	
Bagdi or Duley	13,544	8,838	11,204	8,747	1,817	64	21	3	1	
2 Baiti • • •	288	756	233	742	33	9			2	
3 Bauri	165	189	116	187	39	2	8	• •		
4 Bediya	64	78	62	78	• •	• •	2 4	• •		
5 Beldar	332	215	301	215	27			• •		.,
6 Bhogta	1		1	• •			152	10	5	
7 Bhuimali · · ·	3,293	3,259	2,781	3,216	355	33			.,	
8 Bhuiya	653	363	600	363	32	* *	21	••	••	
9 Bind	494	1,793	443	1,793	51	• •	• •	• •	••	
Charmakar.							104		6	
Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas, or Rishi	3,532	2,315	3,116	2,295	306	20	104			
Il Chaupal	29	31	28	31	1	• •	•••	* *	••	
12 Damai (Nepali)	6	••	4		• •		2	9		
13 Dhoba or Dhobi	297	254	240	232	36	13	21	9		
14 Doai	4,935	5,062	4,434	5,024	219	29	282			
15 Dom or Dhangad	190	162	167	159	20	3	3	• •	• • •	
16 Dosadh or Dusadh includ-	1.046	1,328	1,571	1,312	249	12	116	4	10	• •
ing Dhari or Dharhi	1,946		1,029	1,872	212		18		2	••
17 Ghasi · · ·	1,261	1,872 3,929	4,001	3,898	156	20	67	11		• •
18 Gonrhi	4,224		3,629	3,513	358	23	99	2	2	• •
19 Hari · · ·	4,088		1,946	2,212	219	15	118	11	10	••
20 Jalia Kaibartta	2,293		1,159	1,356	118	15	74	6	5	••
21 Jhalo Malo or Malo	1,356		130	122					••	• •
22 Kadar	130		5	14	12				• •	• •
23 Kami (Nepali)	17		43	75					••	• •
24 Kandra	43		45	43	2		4		••	••
25 Kaora . • · ·	51		22	127	3	• •				• •
26 Karenga or Koranga .	25		198	266	41	8			1	••
27 Kaur	24		177	77	11	2		• •		• •
28 Keot or Keyot	18		398	439	10				• •	• •
29 Khaira	40		60	95	7	2	1	• •	1	• •
30 Khatik	6		439	352	70	4	51	• •	••	• •
31 Koch	56		73	99	17		7	••	.,	• •
32 Konai		2 99	21	••	••					• •
33 Konwar	2	21								• •
34 Kotal	3	20 89	20						••	• •
35 Lalbegi		8 8	8		152	13	72	5	1	•
36 Lohar	9:	57 1,212	732		4		1	1	• •	•
37 Mahar		09 102	104		291		5		1	
38 Mai	1,10		809		99		25	2	• •	
39 Maliah	6	92 788	568		20	_	7	1	•	
40 Mehtor	2	81 185	254		106		13	3		1 .
41 Musahar	2,5		2,447		754		424	56	4	3
42 Namasudra	5,6	07 4,795	4,386			••	••		•	
43 Nat	•	4	4		104	6	57	1	•	
44 Nuniya	1,6	346 1,305	1,505	1,298	107	-				

TABLE SCT-III PART B (i)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

								Educatio	nal Lovels	
	т	otal	1111	iterate	Literat educati	e (without onal level)	Primar	y or Junior Basic	Matri and	iculation above
on control but Clause	Malcs	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Name of Scheduled Caste i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			WEST DIN	AJPUR DIST	RICT-conte	<i>i</i> .				
45 Paliya	35,153	31,466	27,918	30,922	5,630	473	1,526	71	79	• •
40.79	37	63	37	61		2	• •	••	• •	• •
	186	131	166	131	13		7	••	• •	••
47 Pasi	212	212	162	202	34	6	16	4		
48 Patni		181	176	178	6	2	1	1		• •
49 Pod or Poundra	183		38,449	41,754	7,461	499	3,517	420	103	1
50 Rajbanshi	49,530	42,674	•	638	18		2			
51 Rajwar	208	638	188			• •				
52 Sarki (Nepali)	60	51	55	51	4	• •		•••	• • •	• •
53 Sunri excluding Saha .	154	136	107	117	25	17	21	2	1	• •
	171	132	158	132	11		2	* • •	, ••	• •
54 Tiyar	1,726	1.824	1,631	1,815	69	9	26		••	••
55 Turi	688	965	559	961	103	2	26	2		

TABLE SCT-III PART B (ii)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

								Educatio	nal Levels	
	Te	otal	11li	terate	Literat educati	e (without ional level)	Primary B	or Junior asic		ulation above
ar 60 to 1.1.1.1 Traffic	Males	Females	Malcs	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Name of Scheduled Tribe	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	•	· ·	WEST	DINAJPUR	DISTRICT					
March 1	83,033	85,212	75,121	84,394	5,056	615	2,788	200	68	3
Total		7		7		• •		••	••	• •
2 Bhutia including Sherpa,	• • •									
Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	119	107	114	107	5	••	••	••	••	
3 Chakma	107	94	97	94	6	••	4	••	••	
4 Garo	101	201	91	200	8	1	2	• •		• •
5 Hajang	14	11	14	11	• •	••	••	. • •	••	
6 Но	9	100	7	100	2 ·	• •	• •	, ••	• •	••
7 Karmali	6	1	6	1		••	••	. • •	• •	••
8 Kora	1,406	1,416	1,287	1,404	108	12	10	• •	1	• •
9 Lepcha	96	121	78	119	17	2	1	• •	. ••	••
10 Lodha, Kheria or Kharia	147	58	132	57	11	1	4	• •	. ••	• •
11 Magh	82	81	75	81	6	• •	1	• •	••	• •
12 Mahali	1,028	1,003	924	888	56	111	43	4	5	••
13 Mahli	2		2			• •	••	••	••	• •
14 Mal Pahariya	835	833	790	822	33	9	11	2	1	
15 Mech	11	68	2	68	9	• •	••	••	. ••	••
16 Mru	7	164	4	164	3	• •	••	. • •	••.	•
17 Munda	5,460	9,432	4,847	9,374	290	29	319	29	4.	• •
18 Nagesia	130	68	113	68	16	••	1	••	••	••
19 Orann	11,264	10,983	9,947	10,889	695	71	608	23	14	.•
20 Rabha	6	17	6	17		••	••	. ••		3
21 Santal	61,724	58,936	56,187	58,436	3,751	364	1,743	133	. 43	
22 Sauria Paharia	. 8	20	7	20	1	••	••	•• .		••
23 Unclassifiable	471	1,491	391	1,467	39	15	41	, 9	. ••	••

TABLE SCT-V PART A-SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES

(Households of members of Scheduled Castes in a 20% Sample of All Households)

	•	No. of			ł	louseholds (engaged in	cultivation (by size of la	nd in acres			
		cultivating house-	Less	1-0-2-4	2-5-4-9	5-0-7-4	7-5-9-9	10-0-12-4	12-5-14-9	15-0-29-9	30-0-49-9	50+	Unapeci- fied
	Interest in land cultivated	holds 2	than 1 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	•	-			WEST I	NA JPUR	DISTRIC	т					
	Total	7,652	287	1,459	2,623	1,645	599	482	177	353	15	3	•
1	Owned or held from Govern- ment	4,044	230	847	1,082	804	327	325	130	276	12	2	9
-	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	801	37	269	368	101	17	8	••	1			••
9	Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share		20	343	1,173	740	255	149	47	76	3	1	

TABLE SCT-V PART B-SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

(Households of members of Scheduled Tribes in a 20% Sample of All Households)

`	No. of			ł	Iouscholds c	ngaged in	cultivation l	y size of lat	nd in acres			
	cultivating house-	Less	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5-0-7-4	7-5-9-9	10-0-12-4	12-5-14-9	15-0-29-9	30-0-49-9	50+	Unspeci- fied
Interest in land cultivated	holds 2	than 1 3	4	5	6	7	В	9	10	11	12	13
1	4	3	·	WEST	DINAJPU	R DISTRI	CT				_	
 .	3,886	87	712	1,326	906	350	233	93	156	13	•	•
Total Owned or held from Government	•	63	25 5	336	230	78	60	31	65	8	5	2
2 Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	1 273	16	361	536	244	64	34	6	12	• •		••
3 Partly held from Government and partly from private persons, for payment in money kind or share	1 480	8	96	454	432	208	139	56	7 9	. 5	1	2

TABLE SC-I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

·	Total Non	working Po	pulation	Full time !	Students	Persons employme first t	nt for the	Persons e before but t employm secking	now out of sent and work	Oil	
	Persons	Malcs	Females	Males	Females	Males	l'emales	Males 9	Females 10	Males 11	Females 12
Educational Level	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	,	• ***		
•	_		WEST (MAJPUR	DISTRIC	T					
			ALI	RURAL	AREAS					45 100	120,031
	181,964	59,694	122,290	10,504	2,221	436	3		35	41,335	
Total	=	52,888	120,310	4,631	1,494	385	\$	55	26	47,817	118,787
liliterate		•		3,679	593	19		17	9	623	848
Literate (without educational level)	5,788	4,338	1,450		133	43		21		160	393
Primary or Junior Basic	2,850	2,324	526	2,100	1.7.5	9		4		31	3
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	136	132	4	88	,	,		9		4	
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	. 12	12		6	• •	••	• •	-			
Above Madriculation of Inglier occordant			ALL	URBAN A	REAS				32	1,022	4,313
	7,006	2,517	4,569	516	208	252	16				
Tetal		•	4,223	170	103	171	16	, 101		1,473	•
Illiterate	. 6,138	1,915	•	246	72	58		. 20	5	117	202
Literate (without educational level)	. 720	441	279		30	. 13		. 5	• • •	28	33
Primary or Junior Basic	. 196	133	63			_				2	i
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	. 24	20	4	. 11	:	3				2	
Above Mairiculation or Higher Secondar	y 8	8	••	2	•	. 3	•	•			

TABLE ST-I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

	Total	Speakers	Mother Tongue a persons returned language subs Mother	idiary to the	
Name of Scheduled Tribe	Males	Females	Males	Females	Subsidiary Language
1	2	3	4	5	6
•		WEST DINAJPU	R DISTRICT		
Tetal	84,118	86,031	39,771	27,772	••
1 Bhumij	••	7		••	••
		1. BENGAL	I		
		7	••	••	••
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa,		****		9	
Kagalay, Tibelan and Yolmo .	122	107 1. BENGAL	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	
	0.8	51			••
	97	2. HINDI	••		
	16				••
	16	3. NEPALI			
	8	45	••	3	Bengali (F-3)
	0	4. TURI			
	1	11	••		••
	107	94	4	16	••
3 Chakma	207	1. BENGAL	.I		
	38	21	••		••
		2. BHOTIA	-UNSPECIFIED		
	••	15	••	1	Hindi (F-1)
	••	3. HINDI			
	64	35	4	14	Bengali (M-4, F-14)
		4. KURUK	H/ORAON		
	1	5	• •	••	••
		5. SADAN/	SADRI		
	4	18	••	1	Bengali (F-1)
4 Garo	101	201	••	3	••
		1. BENGAL	L I		
	42	163	••	2	••
		2. KURUK	CH/OR AON		
	••	2		• •	••
		3. MALPA	HARIA		
	58	36	••	1	Bengali (F-1)
		4. SANTA	LI		
	1	••	••	••	••
5 Hajang	14	11	••	2	••
		1. BENGA	LI		
	9	4	••	••	••
		2. HINDI			
	5	6	••	2	Bengali (F-2)
		3. SADAN	/SADRI		
	••	1	••	••	••
6 Но	9	100	5	••	••
		1. BENGA			Hindi (M-5)
	9	21	5	••	Umm (M.A)
		2. SANTA 79		••	••
	. 6	1	••	••	••
7 Karmali	. 0	1. SANTA	I.I		
	6	1	••	••	••

TABLE ST-I-MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES-contd.

Mother Tongue and Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue Total Speakers Subsidiary Language Females Name of Scheduled Tribe Malcs Females Malca 6 3 4 5 2 1 WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT----------1,152 812 1,416 1,406 I. BENGALI Hindi (M-18, F-1), (M-312), Santali (M-12) Koda/Kora 478 296 342 2. HINDI Bengali (M-6) 30 3. KURUKH/ORAON 3 4. MALPAHARIA 29 25 5. MUNDARI Bengali (M-800, F-810), English (M-3), Santali (M-1, F-1) 903 804 811 855 6. SADAN/SADRI 11 14 . . 121 96 9 Lepcha 1. BENGALI 54 40 2. HINDI 21 3. KURUKH/ORAON 2 4. MALPAHARIA 65 35 147 58 10 Lodha, Kheria or Kharia 1. BENGALI Hindi (F-1), Santali (M-7) 7 50 132 2. KURUKH/ORAON . . 7 9 3. MUNDARI 3 4. SUNWAR ı 3 2 A I 82 II Magh I. BENGALI 60 70 2. HINDI Bengali (F-2) 2 5 3. SANTALI 16 8 419 338 1,028 12 Mahali 1,075 1. BENGALI Hindi (M-19, F-8), Santali (M-4) 8 23 424 451 2. HINDI Bengali (M-92, F-75) 75 92 92 167 3. MAHILI Bengali (M-94, F-128), Hindi (M-1), Santali (M-10, F-4) 132

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TABLE ST-I-MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES-contd.

Mother Tongue and Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue Total Speakers Males Name of Scheduled Tribe Females Females Subsidiary Language 1 2 3 5 4 6 WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT-contd. 4. MALPAHARIA 1 5. PERSIAN 8 6 2 8 Bengali (M-2, F-8) 6. SADAN/SADRI 10 35 7. SANTALI 206 238 116 196 Bengali (M-116, F-194), Hindi (F-2) 8. SUNWAR 8 3 13 Mahli 2 . . I. SANTALI 2 . . ٠. . . 14 Mal Pahariya 890 884 271 254 1. BENGALI 321 40R 24 Hindi (M-42, F-24), Santali (M-1) 43 2. HINDI Bengali (M-69) 149 69 .. 3. MALPAHARIA 256 349 146 220 Bengali (M-146, F-220) 4. MUNDARI 6 28 Bengali (M-6) 6 5. NEPALI 2 6. PAHARIA 23 11 2 Bengali (M-3, F-2) 7. SADAN/SADRI 75 88 8. SANTALI 26 23 8 Bengali (M-4, F-8) 15 Mech 11 68 56 1. BENGALI 68 56 Hindi (F-52), Santali (F-4) 2. HINDI 11 . . 16 Mru 164 13 2 1. BENGALI 5 156 2. HINDI 8 3. KURUKH/ORAON 4 Bengali (F-2) 2 4. MUNDARI . . 17 Munda 5,471 9,448 865 684 1. BENGALI 2,493 721 16 2 Hindi (M-16, F-2)

TABLE ST.I MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES contd.

	Total S	peakers	Mother Tongue an persons returned a language subsid Mother To	sa speaking a	
Name of Scheduled Tribe	Males	Females	Males	Females	Subsidiary Language
i	2	3	4	5	6
		WEST DINAJPO	UR DISTRICT-contd.		
17 Afunda		0 111115	•		
	16	2. HINDI			4
	16	· · ·	2	• •	Santali (M-2)
	2		KH/ORAON		Ø 11 (10) th
	4	11		3	Santali (F-3)
	2,762	4. MUNI		***	Barrel (34 950 mag) model (34 t)
	2,702	7,042	755	567	Bengali (M-752, F-567), English (M-1), Hindi (M-2)
		5. NAGA	RI-HINDI		
	56	3	11	3	Bengali (M-11, F-3)
		6. PAHA	RIA		
	112	122	77	84	Bengali (M-77, F-84)
		7. SANT	ALI		
	23	1,544	4	25	Bengali (M-4, F-25)
		8. URDU)		
	7	5			••
18 Nageria	130	68	,	,	••
		I. BENG.	ALI		
	89	42	• •	1	Hindi (F-1)
		2. HIND	I		
	38	5	1		Bengali (M-1)
		3. SADAI	N/SADR I		
	3	19			••
		4. SUNW	/AR		
		2	••		
19 Oraen	11,271	11,016	5,270	4,524	
		1. BENG	ALI		
	1,166	1,469	85	51	English (M-21, F-3), Hindi (M-56,
					F-47), Kurukh/Oraon (M-8, F-1)
		2. GURU 1		1	Hindi (F-1)
	• •	3. HIND		•	
	119	53	19	25	Bengali (M-19, F-25)
		4. KURU	UKH/ORAON		
	9,663	9,331	5,103	4,411	Bengali (M-4991, F-4375), English (M-15), Hindi (M-49, F-23), Napali (M-30), Santali (M-18, F-13)
		5. LOHA	RI-KURUKH/ORAO	N	
	8	1	6	1	Bengal. (M-6, F-1)
		6. MUN	DARI		
	2	• •	• •	• •	••
			ARI-HINDI 30		Bengali (M-30)
	55			••	,
	76	8. SADA 94	12	18	Bengali (M-7, F-18), English (M-1), Hindi (M-4)
		9. SANT	ALI		
	145	67	15	17	Bengali (M-7, F-17), Hindi (M-8)
		10. SUNV			
96 P-11-	37		• •	••	••
20 Rabha	6	17	2	••	••
	2	1. BENG 5	ALI	••	••
Part II-33	4	•	••		

TABLE ST-I-MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES-concld.

Mother Tongue and Total No. of

persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue Total Speakers Females Subsidiary Language Males Name of Scheduled Tribe Males Females 6 5 2 3 WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT-concld. 20 Rabha 2. HINDI Bengali (M-1) 7 2 3. NEPALI Bengali (M-1) 2 4. SADAN/SADRI 5 . . 20,951 22,781 62,667 59,625 21 Santal 1. BENGALI Hindi (M-3, F-5), Santali (M-21, F-97), Tamil (M-1) 102 412 25 955 2. HINDI Bengali (M-9, F-81), English (M-2) 81 11 110 129 3. KURUKH/ORAON 8 4. MUNDARI 2 30 5. NEPALI 1 6. PAHARIA Bengali (M-18, F-3), Hindi (M-1, F-14) 17 32 24 7. SADAN/SADRI 2 8. SANTALI Bengali (M-22057, F-20313). Dogri (M-3), English (M-28, F-8), Hindi (M-621, F-420), Nepali (F-7), Urdu (M-17, F-3) 20,751 22,726 61,565 59,022 14 8 20 22 Sauria Paharia 1. PAHARIA Bengali (F-14) 14 2. SANTALI Hindi (M-4) 8 28 1,496 71 484 23 Unclassifiable 1. BENGALI English (M-13), Santali (M-17) 30 1,373 353 2. HINDI Bengali (M-4, F-1) 1 10 11 3. LOHARI Bengali (M-8, F-5) 8 5 R 5 4. MUNDA-UNSPECIFIED Bengali (M-4) 6 5. SADAN/SADRI Bengali (M-19, F-8) 8 19 10 20 6. SANTALI Bengali (M-6, F-1) 1 10 7. SAVARA 37 . . 8. TIBETAN 9. URDU Bengali (F-13) 13 93

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TABLE ST-II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

	4.	Name of S Tril	e.L	فساسط			Tota	al Non-wor Population	king		l time	employ	seeking ment for nt time	but now o	played before ut of employ- recking work		there
	Name	T	Sche ribe	duled			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Malos	Fomales
			1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									WEST D	enajpur	DISTRICT						
	Total						96,900	33,705	63,275	3,925	CDS	172	3	67	16	29,341	62,566
1	Bhumij			•			7		7					• •	• •	• •	7
2			ing tay,	Sherpa Tibet		oto, and	88	38	50							38	50
	Yolmo	•	•	•	•	•	121	66	55	16	2	• •	, -	1	• •	49	53
3	Chakma	•	•	•	•	•	207		170		6		, .	•	• •	35	164
4	Garo .	•	•	•	•	•		37		2	0	• •			• •	10	10
5	Hajang	•	•	•	•	E	20	10	10	• •		• •	• •			6	100
6	Ho .	•	•	•	•	•	106	6	100						•	_	1,109
7	Kora .	•	٠	•	٠	•	1,725	595	1,130	76	18	2	• •	2	3	515	-
8	Lepcha	•	•	•	٠	٠	116	3 0	86	1	2	• •	* *	* *		29	84
9	Lodha, Khe	ria	or K	haria	٠	•	60	27	33	12						15	33
10	Magh		•	•	•	•	65	27	38	3			• •	• •	• •	24	38
11	Mahali	•		•		•	938	405	533	65	15	26			• •	314	518
12	Mal Pahari	ya	•		•		1,044	336	708	17	5	3	• •	1		315	703
13	Mech						7 0	2	68							2	68
14	Mru .						162	8	154	2	7					6	147
15	Munds						10,156	1,988	8,168	281	42	8		4		1,695	8,126
16	Nagesia						118	57	61	1					• •	56	61
17	Oraon						12,594	4,343	8,251	793	134	6		5	2	3,539	8,115
18	Rabha						14	2	12							2	12
19							67,601	25,463	42,138	2,626	432	120	3	50	11	22,667	41,692
20		rie	٠.				27	8	19	1						7	19
21			•				1,741	257	1,484	29	25	7		4		217	1,459

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

(a) For description of Code, see Appendix II to the Explanatory Note. [b] The figure in the bracket indicates number of Establishments.

WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT

Total
200 (3, 226); 202(1); 205 (67); 206 (4); 207 (2, 470); 209 (295); 212 (4); 213 (3); 214 (2); 215 (1); 217 (1); 220 (97); 223 (1); 233 (1); 235 (267); 240 (19); 241 (16); 244 (2); 273 (275); 278 (8); 280 (6); 281 (53); 282 (1); 287 (1); 288 (3); 289 (17); 302 (19); 303 (3); 310 (4); 311 (24); 314 (11); 315 (1); 331 (1); 332 (1); 333 (3); 335 (3); 336 (5); 340 (14); 350 (204); 355 (7); 356 (7); 362 (1); 365 (7); 367 (8); 368 (12); 369 (241); 378 (3); 384 (13); 388 (162); 389 (3); 390 (2); 392 (21); 393 (211); 394 (11); 399 (20).

Rural 200 (3,129); 202 (1); 205 (39); 206 (4); 207 (2,440); 209 (196); 212 (4); 213 (2); 214 (1); 217 (1); 220 (40); 235 (237); 240 (15); 241 (16); 244 (2); 273 (167); 278 (4); 281 (30); 282 (1); 288 (1); 289 (14); 303 (1); 310 (2); 311 (18); 314 (9); 315 (1); 331 (1); 332 (1); 333 (2); 335 (2); 336 (1); 340 (11); 350 (173); 355 (7); 365 (1); 368 (3); 369 (206); 388 (84); 389 (2); 392 (1); 393 (122); 394 (2); 399 (15).

Urban 200 (97); 205 (28); 207 (30); 209 (99); 213 (1); 214 (1); 215 (1); 220 (57); 223 (1); 233 (1); 235 (30); 240 (4); 273 (108); 278 (4); 280 (6); 281 (23); 287 (1); 288 (2); 289 (3); 302 (19); 303 (2); 310 (2); 311 (6); 314 (2); 333 (1); 335 (1); 335 (1); 336 (4); 340 (3); 350 (31); 356 (7); 362 (1); 365 (6); 367 (8); 368 (9); 369 (35); 378 (3); 384 (13); 388 (78); 389 (1); 390 (2); 392 (20); 393 (89); 394 (9); 399 (5).

Balurghat Subdivision

Total 200 (1,102); 205 (23); 207 (408); 209 (55); 212 (1); 213 (1); 220 (52); 235 (61); 240 (7); 273 (88); 278 (2); 281 (13); 288 (1); 302 (9); 303 (1); 311 (7); 314 (2); 333 (2); 335 (2); 340 (9); 350 (61); 355 (3); 362 (1); 365 (2); 367 (3); 368 (3); 369 (60); 378 (1); 384 (7); 388 (58); 389 (1); 392 (10); 393 (61); 394 (3); 399 (3).

Rural 200 (1,071); 205 (12); 207 (403); 209 (21); 212 (1); 220 (23); 235 (47); 240 (4); 273 (56); 281 (5); 303 (1); 311 (4); 314 (1); 333 (1); 335 (2); 340 (7); 350 (36); 355 (3); 369 (42); 388 (29); 389 (1); 393 (19).

Urban 200 (31); 205 (11); 207 (5); 209 (34); 213 (1); 220 (29); 235 (14); 240 (3); 273 (32); 278 (2); 281 (8); 288 (1); 302 (9); 311 (3); 314 (1); 333 (1); 340 (2); 350 (25); 362 (1); 365 (2); 367 (3); 368 (3); 369 (18); 378 (1); 384 (7); 388 (29); 392 (10); 393 (42); 394 (3); 399 (3).

HILLI POLICE STATION

Total 200 (42); 205 (2); 207 (20); 209 (6); 220 (27); 235 (1); 240 (6); 273 (8); 278 (1); 302 (1); 303 (1); 311 (1); 369 (4); 388 (7); 392 (2); 393 (6); 399 (1).

Rural 200 (34); 205 (1); 207 (19); 209 (1); 220 (5); 235 (1); 240 (3); 273 (6); 303 (1); 369 (4); 388 (3); 393 (1).

Urban 200 (8); 205 (1); 207 (1); 209 (5); 220 (22); 240 (3); 273 (2); 278 (1); 302 (1); 311 (1); 388 (4); 392 (2); 393 (5); 399 (1).

Villages
Tior 200 (1); 205 (1); 209 (1); 273 (3); 393 (1); Jot Tior 273 (2); 388 (2); Binsira 200 (1); 207 (3); Purbba Mustafapur 207 (1); Matais 200 (3); Syampur 207 (1); Chak Subid 200 (2); Sarenbari 220 (1); Dabra 220 (1); Ghak Dapat 220 (1); Kismat Dapat 200 (1); 220 (1); 235 (1); 273 (1); 303 (1); 369 (2); 388 (1); Mahishno a 207 (1); Aprair 200 (8); 207 (11); Pubba Raynagar 200 (3); 240 (1); Ramkrishnapur 369 (2); Bagura Fatepur 240 (2); Laskarpur 220 (1); Ramjibanpur 200 (2); Habibpur 200 (1); Gayespur 200 (4); 207 (2); Chak Maniko 200 (1); Maniko 200 (4); Jamalpur 200 (2); Laskar 200 (1).

HILI TOWN

200 (8); 205 (1); 207 (1); 209 (5); 220 (22); 240 (3); 273 (2); 278 (1); 302 (1); 311 (1); 388 (4); 392 (2); 393 (5); 399 (1).

BALURGHAT POLICE STATION

Total 200 (145); 205 (6); 207 (40); 209 (26); 220 (15); 235 (39); 240 (1); 273 (36); 278 (1); 281 (6); 288 (1); 302 (8); 311 (2); 314 (1); 333 (1); 340 (4); 350 (23); 355 (2); 362 (1); 365 (2); 367 (2); 368 (3); 369 (20); 378 (1); 384 (7); 388 (32); 392 (6); 393 (35); 394 (3); 399 (2).

Rural 200 (135); 207 (36); 209 (6); 220 (9); 235 (35); 240 (1); 273 (22); 281 (1); 340 (4); 350 (9); 355 (2); 369 (8); 388 (13); 393 (8).

Urban 200 (10); 205 (6); 207 (4); 209 (20); 220 (6); 235 (4); 273 (14); 278 (1); 281 (5); 288 (1); 302 (8); 311 (2); 314 (1); 350 (14); 362 (1); 365 (2); 367 (2); 368 (3); 369 (12); 378 (1); 384 (7); 388 (19); 392 (6); 393 (27); 394 (3); 399 (2).

Villages

Baul 200 (2); 273 (4); 388 (1); Mallikpur 200 (1); 281 (1); 369 (2); 388 (1); Rajuha 200 (1); Bhatra 200 (1); 207 (5); 235 (12); Osail 200 (1); Kasilabati 200 (3); Par Patiram 200 (2); 235 (1); Chak Gobinda 235 (16); Kajialsi 235 (1); Narayanpur 200 (1); Asair 200 (1); Bara Kasipur 200 (1); Sibrambati 200 (2); Dogachhi 200 (4); 207 (2); Jalghar 273 (1); Radhanagar 200 (2); Badmuluk Kismat 200 (1); Chak Bhatsala 200 (3); 207 (1); Meria 200 (1); Kalaibari 200 (1); Chak Bhrigu 200 (8); 235 (1); 369 (2); Mayamari 200 (2); ChakKasi 200 (2); Gangasagar 200 (5); Chak Chandan 200 (1); Kuaran 200 (1); 207 (1); Paschim Mustafapur 207 (2); 235 (1); Mamna 235 (1); Belain 200 (2); Dhaul 200 (1); Dakra 200 (4); Mangalpur 340 (1); Bangi 200 (1); Baidyanathpara 207 (1); Badbangi 200 (1); Bhushila 200 (1) 207 (1); 355 (1); Dakshin Sibrampur 200 (2); Dakshin Khanpur 200 (1); Bara Raghunathpur 200 (1); 240 (1); 340 (1); Hazipur 200 (2); 340 (2); 350 (1); 355 (1); 369 (1); Danga 200 (1); Malancha 388 (2); Jangalpur 200 (3); Hatiapara 200 (2); Madhabpara 200 (1); Atair 200 (1); Chak Bijaysri 200 (2); Bijaysri 200 (1); Satihar 200 (1); Belgharia 200 (1); Taraganja 200 (3); Faridpur 235 (2); 369 (1); Chak Hay 200 (2); Patiram 200 (7); 207 (4); 209 (4); 220 (1); 273 (10); 350 (1); 388 (4); 393 (3); Uttar Raypur 220 (1); Baidun 200 (2); Nazirpur 209 (1); 273 (2); 388 (3); Mahala 200 (1); Uttar Khanpur 350 (1); Akhira 207 (2); Sewai 200 (1); Nunail 207 (1); 273 (1); Digra 393 (2); Tulshira 200 (1); Chak 200 (1); Chak 200 (1); Chak 200 (1); Chak 200 (1); Chak 200 (1); Chak 200 (1); 273 (1); 273 (1); 273 (2); 273 (2); 274 (2); 275

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—contd.

BALURGHAT POLICE STATION --- contd.

pur 207 (2); Dumair 369 (1); Amrita Khanda 200 (1); 209 (1); 273 (1); Satakhanda 207 (1); Sanihara 207 (1); Jhinaipota 207 (2); Mahadipur 200 (2); Chak Amod 207 (1); Kamarpara 200 (1); 207 (1); 273 (1); 369 (1); 388 (1); Gunjarpur 393 (1); Chak Bipod 200 (1); Kusumbar 200 (1); Paschim Thakurpur 200 (1); 388 (1); Barakail 200 (1); Jamrail 200 (1); Bamnahar 207 (1); Panditpur 207 (1); Badamail 220 (1); Haripur 207 (2); Chak Install 200 (2); Chhilimbad 200 (1); Alipur 200 (6); Dakshin Chak Alam 200 (2); Sobra 200 (2); Sobra Syampur 200 (2); Chak Hosen 200 (1); Chak Andaru 200 (6); Purbba Chak Bhikan 200 (1); Amrail 220 (3); 350 (6); Gopalpur 393 (2); Purabba Hariharpur 200 (2); Durgapur 200 (3); 207 (3); 220 (2); 273 (2); Jabaripur 200 (1); Majatpur 200 (1); Chingispur 200 (2); 207 (1); Kismat Ramkrishnapur 200 (1); Siala 200 (2).

BALURGHAT TOWN

200 (10); 205 (6); 207 (4); 209 (20); 220 (6) 235 (4); 273 (14); 278 (1); 281 (5); 288 (1); 302 (8); 311 (2); 314 (1); 383 (1); 350 (14); 362 (1); 365 (2); 367 (2); 368 (3); 369 (12); 378 (1); 384 (7); 388 (19); 392 (6); 393 (27); 394 (3); 399 (2).

KUMARGANJ POLICE STATION

Rural 200 (191); 205 (1); 207 (29); 209 (3); 220 (3); 235 (7); 273 (2); 350 (2); 388 (3); 389 (1); 393 (1).

Villages
Chakrasail 200 (4); Sibpur 200 (2); Azadpur 200 (3); 350 (1); Tara 200 (7); 209 (1); Amulia 200 (7); Kusumtara 200 (3); Kamdebpur 200 (6); Kulahari 200 (24); 393 (1); Palasi 200 (1); Jakhirpur 273 (1); Buribar 200 (3); Brahmapur 200 (9); Safanagar 200 (27); 209 (2); 235 (1); 388 (2); Par Sahazadpur 200 (3); Walitara 200 (1); Tilna 200 (3); Agachha 200 (1); 220 (2); 388 (1); 389 (1); Pyarapur 200 (1); Bayrapara 200 (1); Lat Mirzapur 200 (2); Chak Gopal 207 (2); Chak Ramray 200 (1); 235 (6); Balupara 200 (13); 205 (1); 220 (1); 350 (1); Kumarganja 200 (7); Udaypur 207 (3); Bhonar 200 (5); Mahipur 200 (1); Khamar Bodra 207 (2); Bodra 207 (2); Khamar Matizapur 207 (1); Ajhair 200 (14); Chak Ajhair 200 (5); Jigakuri 200 (3); Gayespur 200 (2); 207 (1); Biswanathpur 200 (1); Chandpur 200 (1); Kuraha 200 (3); Gaurangapur 200 (2); Dior 200 (1); Chatma 207 (1); Pirgaon 200 (1); Pirgaon 200 (1); Chak Baram 207 (2); Radhanagar 200 (1); Pirozpur 207 (2); Beltara 200 (4); Mohana 200 (2); 207 (1); Udail 200 (1); Damodarpur 200 (1); 207 (4); Badalpur 207 (2); Muglispur 200 (3); 207 (1); Batun 200 (3); 207 (2); 273 (1); Abail 207 (1); Bhakla 200 (5); Saidpur 207 (1) Dakshin Kesabpur 200 (2); Kaitara 200 (1).

GANGARAMPUR POLICE STATION

Total 200 (494); 205 (14); 207 (149); 209 (15); 213 (1); 220 (5); 235 (10); 273 (37); 281 (7); 311 (4); 333 (1); 335 (2); 340 (5); 350 (29); 367 (1); 369 (26); 388 (12); 392 (2); 393 (16).

Rural 200 (481); 205 (10); 207 (149); 209 (6); 220 (4); 273 (21); 281 (4); 311 (4); 333 (1); 335 (2); 349 (3); 350 (18); 369 (20); 388 (6); 393 (6).

Urban 200 (13); 205 (4); 209 (9); 213 (1); 220 (1); 235 (10); 273 (16); 281 (3); 340 (2); 350 (11); 367 (1); 369 (6); 388 (6); 392 (2); 393 (10).

Villages Sinfarka 200 (7); Anantapur 200 (1); Mallikpur 200 (4); Bachhuria 200 (1); 273 (3); 281 (1); 311 (1); 369 (1); Belasthali 200 (19); 207 (7); 273 (2); Uttar Gopalpur 200 (2); Chak Sibpur 200 (1); 207 (1); Damahar 207 (2); Lat Kesabpur 200 (1); 207 (2); Paschim Kasipur 369 (2); Harispur 200 (2); Damodarpur 200 (3); 207 (1); Takipur 207 (2); Daulatpur 205 (2); 207 (1); 273 (2); Khozapur 207 (4); Dafarpur 273 (2); Kasba 207 (3); Kathalhat Hosenpur 200 (26); Zafarpur 200 (2); Bhoral 200 (9); 207 (1); Katatair 200 (5); Naodapara 200 (2); Debipur 200 (10); Narayanpur 200 (4); 207 (2); Malipara 207 (3); Jaydebpur 200 (9); Pargaon 200 (2); Akchha 200 (1); Mahipur 207 (1); Patan 200 (24); 207 (5); Charulya 200 (1); Maharajpur 200 (9); Tengapara 207 (1); 369 (1); Bhaktipur 200 (1); Bikair 200 (5); Ranipur 200 (11); Hiranyabati 200 (9); Sahanali 200 (2); Jaypur 200 (5); Copalpur 200 (3); 205 (6); 207 (1); 209 (4); 220 (1); 273 (2); 333 (1); 335 (2); 350 (17); 369 (1); Bishnupur 200 (5); Gopalpur 200 (3); 205 (6); 207 (1); 209 (4); 220 (1); 273 (2); 333 (1); 335 (2); 350 (17); 369 (1); 388 (1); 393 (3); Saidpur 369 (1); Rangana 369 (10); Ramchandrapur 207 (6); 340 (2); Awwinpara 200 (4); Raghunathbati 200 (1); 207 (1); 209 (1); Ratnamala 200 (9); 207 (2); Minapara 200 (4); 207 (2); Kamalpur 207 (1); Vlarai 200 (12); 207 (3); Gachiara 200 (5); 207 (1); Raghabpur 207 (3); Nazirpur 200 (4); Raghunathpur 200 (1); Tetrail 200 (18); Atas 273 (1); 281 (1); Sekh Mina 200 (1); 207 (1); Sikarpur 207 (1); Jahangirpur 200 (1); 207 (3); Nandair 200 (4); 207 (9); Sidlium 207 (3); Sahara 200 (4); 207 (1); Sirnathbati 207 (2); Tilchhara 200 (5); 207 (3); Mathurspur 200 (13); Chhilimpur 207 (3); Sahara 200 (4); 207 (1); Jahangirpur 200 (1); 207 (3); Rainathpur 200 (13); 207 (4); Kumargara 200 (4); Bhadra 200 (6); Mahakhair 200 (5); Teliapara 200 (2); Hariharpur 200 (13); Faridpur Domutha 200 (3); Amasahair 200 (4); Purbba Bishnupur 200 (3); Sahara 200 (4); Anania 200 (2); 350 (1); Purbba Sankarpur 207 (1); Kamasahair 200 (1); Anani

GANGARAMPUR TOWN

200 (13); 205 (4); 209 (9); 213 (1); 220 (1); 235 (10); 273 (16); 281 (3); 340 (2); 350 (11); 367 (1); 369 (6); 388 (6); 392 (2); 393 (10).

TAPAN POLICE STATION

Rural 200 (230); 207 (170); 209 (5); 212 (1); 220 (2); 235 (4); 273 (5); 314 (1); 350 (7); 355 (1); 369 (10); 388 (4); 393 (3).

Villages Babtail 200 (1); 207 (3); Sinhari 200 (10); 207 (3); Magurpur 200 (6); Guldanga 200 (1); Jormail 369 (6); 393 (1); Rampara 350 (2); Muktarampur 200 (25); Chandrail 200 (16); 207 (3); Nimtair 200 (2); Sutail 200 (2); Kasba Batair 200 (11); Ganahar 200 (8); 207 (1); Mandapara 200 (58); 207 (3); 369 (1); Naogan 200 (17); 207 (7); 235 (1); 369 (1); Sahapur 207 (1); kardaha 200 (1); Jamalpur 200 (1); Basuria 207 (9); Bazrapukur 200 (1); 209 (2); 235 (1); 350 (1); 355 (1); 388 (1); 393 (1); Dakhalain

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—contd.

TAPAN POLICE STATION-contd.

200 (2); 207 (2); Chak Hosen 200 (1); Saralbati 200 (2); 207 (3); Akhanagar 200 (2); 207 (2); Kadma 200 (6); 207 (1); Anatair 207 (3); Antasimul 207 (2); Budhaich 207 (4); Degaon 200 (1); 207 (2); Azmatpur 207 (2); Bajitpur 200 (1); Bataskhanda 207 (1); Tapan 200 (1); 207 (1); Salas 200 (2); 207 (1); Daudpur 207 (10); Chak Baliram 200 (1); 207 (2); Nihinagar 207 (1); Uttar Kesrail 200 (2); Khirtta 207 (5); Chechra 200 (4); 235 (1); Santirhati 207 (1); Hosenpur 207 (3); Karai 235 (1); Uttar Gauripur 200 (1); 207 (2); Kadoa Jagadisbati 200 (2); Hazratpur 207 (6); Malancha 207 (1); Kamalpur 207 (3); Harsura Gauripur 200 (4); 207 (1); 273 (4); 388 (2); 393 (1); Jagadisbati 350 (1); Sirahal 207 (1); Suhari 200 (1); Zaziar 207 Jaydharhati 207 (1); Banial 207 (1); Fatullapur 207 (1); Nedair 207 (1); Jami Nischinta 200 (2); 207 (1); 209 (1); Zaziar 207 (1); Dwipkhanda 207 (4); Nodhan 207 (2); Baneswarbati 207 (4); Chhiraikuri 207 (1); Kishtapur 207 (2); Madnahar 200 (1); Halidana 207 (1); Ramchandrapur 207 (8); 388 (1); Badalpur 209 (1); Bhikahar 200 (2); 350 (2); Ganguria 200 (1); 207 (2); Halidana 207 (1); Ramchandrapur 207 (8); 388 (1); Badalpur 209 (1); Bhikahar 200 (2); 350 (2); Ganguria 200 (1); 207 (2); Bakharpur Bhaior 200 (1); 207 (7); Aichanda 200 (1); Ghatul 200 (2); 207 (1); Lakshminarayanpur 369 (1); Berali 207 (1); Bakharpur Bhaior 207 (2); Garail 207 (4); 209 (1); 314 (1); 350 (1); 369 (1); Ghatika 207 (2); Salgaon 207 (1); Sisrail 200 (1); Bhadrail 200 (5); 207 (2); Garail 207 (5); Fatepur 207 (4); Aktail 207 (1); Paschim Nimpur 207 (1); Ahera 207 (2); Kamdebbati 207 (2); Kaikuri 200 (1); Dudhiakuri 200 (1); Dilalpur 200 (2); Naighati 200 (1); Patkola 207 (3); 220 (2); Dhundipara 200 (1); Balapur Madanpur 200 (1); Sibpur 200 (1); Izanagar 200 (1); Kesurkuri 207 (1); Dakshin Kesrail 200 (1); Mahukuri 207 (1); Balapur 200 (4); Purbba Nimpur 207 (2); Hazipur 207 (2); Maildanga 207 (1); Sondapukur 207 (1); Daing 200 (1); Bhabanipur 200 (1); Chenchail 200 (1); Parbbatpur 200 (1); Hasaipur 207 (1); Manipur 20

Raiganj Subdivision

200 (2, 032); 202 (1); 205 (20); 207 (1, 930); 209 (154); 212 (3); 214 (1); 215 (1); 220 (29); 223 (1); 233 (1); 235 (179); 240 (1); 241 (15); 273 (126); 278 (2); 280 (6); 281 (33); 282 (1); 287 (1); 288 (2); 289 (4); 302 (8); 303 (2); 310 (3); 311 (15); 314 (6); 315 (1); 332 (1); 335 (1); 336 (4); 340 (5); 350 (124); 356 (7); 365 (5); 367 (5); 368 (7); 369 (140); 378 (2); 384 (6); 388 (75); 389 (1); 390 (2); 392 (7); 393 (136); 394 (8); 399 (10). Total

200 (1, 967); 202 (1); 205 (4); 207 (1, 905); 209 (89); 212 (3); 220 (5); 235 (164); 241 (15); 273 (61); 281 (18); 282 (1); 288 (1); 289 (4); 310 (1); 311 (12); 314 (5); 315 (1); 332 (1); 340 (4); 350 (118); 365 (1); 368 (1); 369 (126); 388 (31); 393 (89); 394 (2); 399 (8). Rural

 $200\ (65);\ 205\ (16);\ 207\ (25);\ 209\ (65);\ 214\ (1);\ 215\ (1);\ 220\ (24);\ 223\ (1);\ 233\ (1);\ 235\ (15);\ 240\ (1);\ 273\ (65);\ 278\ (2);\ 280\ (6);\ 281\ (15);\ 287\ (1);\ 288\ (1);\ 302\ (8);\ 303\ (2);\ 310\ (2);\ 311\ (3);\ 314\ (1);\ 335\ (1);\ 336\ (4);\ 340\ (1);\ 350\ (6);\ 356\ (7);\ 365\ (4);\ 367\ (5);\ 368\ (6);\ 369\ (14);\ 378\ (2);\ 384\ (6);\ 388\ (44);\ 389\ (1);\ 390\ (2);\ 392\ (7);\ 393\ (47);\ 394\ (6);\ 399\ (2).$ Urban

RAIGANJ POLICE STATION

 $200\ (756);\ 202\ (1);\ 205\ (13);\ 207\ (501);\ 209\ (51);\ 215\ (1);\ 220\ (9);\ 223\ (1);\ 235\ (144);\ 240\ (1);\ 273\ (70);\ 278\ (1);\ 280\ (6);\ 281\ (12);\ 288\ (2);\ 302\ (6);\ 303\ (2);\ 310\ (2);\ 311\ (2);\ 314\ (1);\ 332\ (1);\ 335\ (1);\ 336\ (2);\ 340\ (1);\ 350\ (16);\ 356\ (7);\ 365\ (4);\ 367\ (5);\ 368\ (6);\ 369\ (33);\ 378\ (2);\ 384\ (5);\ 388\ (37);\ 389\ (1);\ 390\ (2);\ 392\ (6);\ 393\ (38);\ 394\ (6);\ 399\ (1).$ Total

200 (706); 202 (1); 205 (1); 207 (487); 209 (4); 235 (130); 273 (5); 281 (2); 288 (1); 310 (1); 332 (1); 350 (10); 369 (21); Rural 388 (4); 393 (2).

200 (50); 205 (12); 207 (14); 209 (47); 215 (1); 220 (9); 223 (1); 235 (14); 240 (1); 273 (65); 278 (1); 280 (6); 281 (10); 288 (1); 302 (6); 303 (2); 310 (1); 311 (2); 314 (1); 335 (1); 336 (2); 340 (1); 350 (6); 356 (7); 365 (4); 367 (5); 368 (6); 369 (12); 378 (2); 384 (5); 388 (33); 389 (1); 390 (2); 392 (6); 393 (36); 394 (6); 399 (1). Urban

378 (2); 384 (5); 388 (33); 389 (1); 390 (2); 392 (6); 393 (36); 394 (6); 399 (1).

Kuliara Anantapur 200 (3); 207 (1); Gopalpur 200 (48); 369 (1); Sarua 200 (2); Tazpur 200 (3); 235 (1); Basatpur 200 (2); 207 (1); Mallikpur 200 (2); 207 (1); Bhatol 200 (7); 205 (1); 207 (1); 235 (6); 281 (1); 388 (1); Maladkhanda 200 (6); 207 (3); Dhalgaon 200 (2); Parial 200 (3); 207 (3); Sangaon 200 (7); Pratappur 200 (2); 235 (11); Bhatganja 207 (6); 369 (2); Maslardapur 200 (4); Malbiari 200 (4); 207 (12); 369 (1); Kachnabari 200 (2); 207 (2); Jagadispur 207 (16); Paschim Gobindapur 369 (1); Panchbhaiya 207 (1); Dhusmal 207 (13); Patidha 207 (4); Jaunia 207 (5); Kesra 207 (4); Mahua 200 (4); 207 (7); Mahipur 200 (1); 207 (5); Bhagalta 200 (1); 207 (3); Bhagatgaon 200 (1); 207 (4); Baje Bindol 200 (2); 207 (4); 350 (3); Bahor 207 (19); Kailadangi 207 (1); 369 (1); Ratanpur 207 (1); Balia 207 (5); Barabar 207 (5); Darra 200 (3); 207 (2); Mukundapur 200 (8); 207 (7); Kantar 200 (4); 207 (5); Lakshmania 200 (27); 207 (11); 235 (1); Nazirpur 200 (1); 207 (11); Balaigaon 200 (2); 207 (7); Kantar 200 (4); 207 (5); Lakshmania 200 (27); 207 (11); 235 (1); Nazirpur 200 (1); 207 (1); Balaigaon 200 (2); 207 (7); Kantar 200 (4); 207 (5); Ghagra 207 (10); 237 (2); 369 (3); 388 (1); Runia 207 (20); Sariabad 200 (11); 207 (2); 369 (1); Dumria 200 (2); 207 (5); Ghagra 207 (10); Sigram 200 (2); 207 (4); Dhoabhsua 200 (1); 207 (1); Makra 200 (1); Balnia 200 (2); Uttar Goalpara 200 (3); 207 (6); Rampur 200 (3); 207 (6); 209 (1); Lohagara 200 (3); 207 (6); Bhatradighi (2); Pirojur 200 (2); 20; Lohanda 200 (7); 207 (2); Gomarda 200 (1); Sahapur 200 (3); Etamba 200 (2); Bhattadighi (2); Firapur 200 (2); Soharai 200 (1); 207 (2); Soharai 200 (1); 207 (2); Soharai 200 (1); 207 (3); Sarayapur 200 (3); 207 (4); Sabapur 200 (3); Etamba 200 (2); Bhattadighi (2); Firapur 200 (3); 207 (5); Carrai 200 (5); 207 (4); Sabapur 200 (3); Bhattadighi (2); Firapur 200 (3); 207 (5); Carrai 200 (5); 207 (4); Sabapur 200 (3); Bhattadighi (2); Sabapur 200 (3); 207 (Villages

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—conid.

RAIGANI POLICE STATION-contd.

200 (7); 207 (3); 235 (2); Paschim Sankarpur 207 (5); Kalibari 200 (4); 369 (1); Cheramati 369 (1); Paschim Gopalpur 207 (3); Deokhanda 200 (9); 207 (1); 393 (1); Piplan 200 (25); 207 (5); Jaynagar 200 (1); Mahish Bathan 200 (9); 207 (1); Birghai 200 (1); 207 (2); Budhor 200 (4); 207 (3); Kanaipur 200 (9); 207 (1); Rishipur 200 (12); 207 (6); 209 (1); 369 (1); Paschim Monoharpur 200 (5); 207 (3); Basamanpara 200 (12); 207 (5); Paschim Goalgaon 200 (4); 207 (3); Dharmadanaga 200 (8); 207 (6); Kumardangi 207 (2); Poaltair 207 (4); Pardha 207 (5).

RAYGANI TOWN

200 (50); 205 (12); 207 (14); 209 (47); 215 (1); 220 (9); 223 (1); 235 (14); 240 (1); 273 (65); 278 (1); 280 (6); 281 (10); 288 (1); 302 (6); 303 (2); 310 (1); 311 (2); 314 (1); 335 (1); 336 (2); 340 (1); 350 (6); 356 (7); 365 (4); 367 (5); 368 (6); 369 (12); 378 (2); 384 (5); 388 (33); 389 (1); 390 (2); 392 (6); 393 (36); 394 (6); 399 (1).

KALIAGANI POLICE STATION

200 (496); 205 (4); 207 (248); 209 (25); 214 (1); 220 (19); 233 (1); 235 (1); 241 (2); 273 (6); 278 (1); 281 (8); 282 (1); 287 (1); Total 302(2); 310(1); 311(1); 336(2); 340(1); 350(23); 369(7); 384(1); 388(16); 392(1); 393(22); 399(1).

200 (481); 207 (237); 209 (7); 220 (4); 241 (2); 273 (6); 281 (3); 282 (1); 340 (1); 350 (23); 369 (5); 388 (5); 393 (11). Rural

200 (15); 205 (4); 207 (11); 209 (18); 214 (1); 220 (15); 233 (1); 235 (1); 278 (1); 281 (5); 287 (1); 302 (2); 310 (1); 311 (1); 336 (2); 369 (2); 384 (1); 388 (11); 392 (1); 393 (11); 399 (1).

Mirzapur 200 (5); 207 (8); Nischintapur 207 (4); Sadipur 200 (7); Uttar Durgapur 207 (1); Mitrabati 207 (3); Uttar Gauripur Villages 200 (3); 207 (1); Mohanpur 200 (1); 207 (2); Purgram 200 (1); 207 (3); Pachakandar 207 (1); Mudafat 200 (4); Buridangi 200 (4); 207 (1); Batasan 200 (3); Jarang 200 (2); Uttar Lakshmipur 200 (2); 207 (2); Anantapur 200 (4); 207 (5); Dasia 200 200 (3); 207 (1); Mohanpur 200 (1); 207 (2); Purgram 200 (1); 207 (3); Pachakandar 207 (1); Mudafat 200 (4); Buridangi 200 (4); 207 (1); Batasan 200 (3); Jarang 200 (2); Uttar Lakshmipur 200 (1); 207 (2); Anantapur 200 (4); 207 (5); Dasia 200 (1); Mahinagar 200 (5); Sursa 200 (5); Gopalpur 200 (4); 207 (3); Daulatbati 200 (1); Chakathapur 200 (5); 207 (2); Hazratpur 200 (8); Raghabpur Bara 200 (2); Lohatara 200 (7); 207 (1); 209 (2); Dalimgaon 200 (11); Chak Lakshmi 200 (3); Balas 200 (1); Manoharpur 200 (1); Saharullapur 200 (1); Dhondarpail 200 (1); Madhya Gauripur 200 (3); 207 (4); Pandara 200 (2); 207 (2); Uttar Sankarpur 200 (1); Mirzapur 200 (1); Dhondarpail 200 (1); Eannpur 369 (3); Bagduar 200 (1); Chandagaon 200 (2); Udgaon 200 (5); Mirzagar 200 (1); Chapair 200 (2); Uttar Krishnapur 207 (2); Radhikapur 200 (4); 220 (2); Kaluhar 200 (1); Sukhandighi 200 (3); 207 (1); Maljum 200 (2); 207 (1); Narayanpur 207 (1); Ramganj 200 (1); Bagcha 207 (1); Chak Dilal 200 (3); 207 (9); Jagdala 200 (1); Kalitor 207 (1); Purbba Durgapur 207 (4); Baikunthapur 200 (6); 207 (9); Bhabanipur 207 (1); Jaydebpur 200 (5); 207 (1); Maltespur 200 (1); 207 (3); Khurkhuria 200 (1); Puria 200 (7); Deogaon 200 (7); Madhya Durgapur 200 (6); Dhankail 200 (1); 207 (4); 273 (1); 281 (1); 369 (1); Rasidpur 200 (1); Hariharpur 200 (6); 207 (3); 209 (2); 220 (1); 273 (2); 282 (1); 388 (2); 393 (2); Ganesbati 200 (9); Uttar Gobindapur 200 (9); Mujia 200 (11); Mahagaon 200 (1); Pakhuria 393 (2); Purbba Sankarpur 207 (1); Atghara 200 (5); Nasirhat 200 (10); 207 (4); Bhandar 200 (7); Serigram 200 (1); Chandbari Mirzapur 207 (1); Baghan 200 (8); 241 (2); Keotan 200 (7); Serigram 200 (4); 207 (4); Bhandar 200 (7); Sintair 369 (1); Mahadebpur 207 (1); Baghan 200 (8); 241 (2); Keotan 200 (7); Serigram 200 (4); 207 (1); Uttar Sibpur 200 (1); Madhabpur 200 (1); 207 (3); Kasidanga 207 (1); Chandbari Mirzapur 200 (1); 380 (1); Mustafanagar 200 (10); Chandbari Mirzapur 200 (1); Baghan 200 (10); Chandbari Mirzapur 200 (1); Bashih Bhabanipur 200 (1); Ch 207 (2); Banigaon 200 (1); Phulatti 200 (1); 207 (4); Lahanda 200 (5); Sahapur 207 (2); Dhabail 207 (1); Malgaon 207 (1); Raghunathpur 207 (5); Raynagar 207 (6); Palihar 200 (18); 207 (11); Balabanda 207 (3); Kusgram 200 (3); Medinipur 200 (28); Jhapail 200 (12); Majhiar 200 (2); Kahil 200 (3).

KALIAGANJ TOWN

200 (15); 205 (4); 207 (11); 209 (18); 214 (1); 220 (15); 233 (1); 235 (1); 278 (1); 281 (5); 287 (1); 302 (2); 310 (1); 311 (1); 336 (2); 369 (2); 384 (1); 388 (11); 392 (1); 393 (11); 399 (1).

HEMTABAD POLICE STATION

200 (127); 207 (118); 235 (8); 273_(1); 281 (3); 314 (2); 388 (2); 393 (2). Rural

Simuldanga 200 (5); 207 (2); Santara 200 (5); 207 (3); Dharmapur 200 (1); Asmanhat 200 (2); Jatapur 200 (4); 207 (2); Birgram 200 (1); Jalalpur 200 (2); Bharatpur 207 (1); Bamir 200 (3); Bahin Paharpur 207 (13); Sckhpura 207 (2); Garura 207 (2); Chainagar 207 (2); Bishnupur 207 (17); Bamair 200 (7); Sunair 200 (1); Rosanpur 200 (3); Dhantair 200 (1); Malan 207 (2); Chainagar 207 (2); Bishnupur 207 (17); Bamair 200 (7); Sunair 200 (1); Rosanpur 200 (3); Dhantair 200 (1); Malan 207 (2); Bhanail 200 (4); 207 (4); Nisirol 200 (2); 393 (1); Darimanpur 207 (1); 388 (1); Luar Kotagaon 200 (2); 207 (1); 200 (3); 207 (3); Rajra 200 (2); Kalua 200 (3); 207 (6); Bhogram 207 (4); 273 (1); Kastarai 314 (2); Sitalpur 200 (2); 207 (1); 200 (3); 207 (3); Rajra 200 (2); Kasim 200 (1); Turiban 200 (1); 207 (6); Surangapur 207 (1); Ghagra 200 (6); Krishnabati 200 Titihi 200 (2); 207 (1); Madhabpur 200 (1); Turiban 200 (1); 207 (1); 281 (3); 388 (1); Samaspur 200 (1); 207 (1); 235 (8); (2); Kasia 200 (1); Sekhpur 207 (1); Kasimpur 200 (1); 207 (1); 281 (3); 388 (1); Samaspur 200 (1); 207 (1); 235 (8); (3); 393 (1); Rahugaon 207 (1); Chuchi 207 (2); Kasimpur 200 (1); Sonabanda 200 (3); Kantor 200 (1); Arazi Kasimpur 207 (5); 393 (1); Rahugaon 207 (1); Chuchi 207 (2); Kasimpur 200 (1); Sonabanda 200 (3); Kantor 200 (1); Arazi Kasimpur 207 (5); Ranhatta 207 (5); Simla 207 (1); Kakarsing 200 (7); Harinarayanpur 200 (6); 207 (1); Mahipur 200 (5); Dudhanda 207 (3); Ranhatta 207 (5); Simla 207 (1); Kakarsing 200 (7); Harinarayanpur 200 (6); 207 (4); Nurpur 200 (8); 207 (4); Bhatsia Arazi Dudhanda 207 (2); Balaigaon 207 (2); Nahusara 200 (1); Islampur 200 (2); Jagubati 200 (4); 207 (3); Kamalpur 200 (2); Sasan 200 (3); 207 (1); Gutin 200 (4). Villages

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—contd.

ITAHAR POLICE STATION

Rural 200 (457); 205 (1); 207 (250); 209 (37); 212 (2); 220 (1); 235 (25); 241 (13); 273 (43); 281 (5); 289 (3); 311 (9); 314 (3); 315 (1); 340 (1); 350 (61); 365 (1); 369 (38); 388 (6); 393 (12); 394 (2).

Villages
Gorahar 200 (1); 207 (5); Bajitpur 207 (1); Kotar 207 (1); 369 (1); Balijol 235 (2); Keotal 207 (4); 235 (7); 273 (1); 369 (2); Palaibari 200 (6); 207 (1); 235 (6); 393 (1); Abhinagar 200 (3); 393 (1); Belul 200 (1); 235 (1); Hasua 200 (3); 207 (5); Ujani 207 (17); Haripur 200 (1); 207 (4); 350 (3); Indran 200 (5); 273 (1); Surun 207 (1); Chandol 200 (2); Rahai 200 (1); Mahaaunda 200 (3); 207 (3); Durgapur 200 (7); 205 (1); 207 (1); 209 (5); 220 (1); 273 (7); 289 (3); 315 (1); 369 (5); 388 (2); 393 (5); Kamalai 200 (8); 207 (1); Dharanda 200 (6); Sadapur 200 (10); Kukrakunda 200 (4); Sonapur 207 (2); Dakshinal 207 (19); Betor 207 (10); Uttar Mahespur 207 (2); Bhagnaii 207 (6); Asrafqur 207 (6); Nandangaon 207 (6); Parbatipur 207 (4); Bhelagachhi 200 (12); Mahinagar 200 (3); Patirajpur 200 (3); 209 (4); 281 (2); 388 (1); Kokna 200 (6); Gunarajpur 200 (1); Guniakhanda 200 (1); Mohagachhi 207 (8); Pathaipur 200 (3); 209 (4); 281 (2); 388 (1); Kokna 200 (6); Gunarajpur 200 (1); Guniakhanda 200 (1); Mohagachhi 207 (8); Bhadrasiia 350 (21); Samanpur 200 (1); Chauduar 200 (2); Kanaipur 200 (6); Sahabhita 200 (8); Chalania 207 (9); Mirzatpur 350 (3); Bhaldrasiia 350 (21); Samanpur 200 (1); Chauduar 200 (2); Kanaipur 200 (6); Mobarakpur 200 (3); Baja Banagram 200 (3); Balibara 200 (5); 388 (1); Khayerbari 200 (6); 207 (1); 273 (1); Bhabanipur Bejpukur 200 (12); 273 (1); Dangapara Belua 200 (2); Chabhat 200 (2); 235 (1); Kurmanpur 200 (4); If are 200 (1); 207 (1); 209 (4); 212 (1); 235 (1); Zurja (1); 350 (2); 369 (5); Banagram 200 (3); 350 (3); Belua 200 (1); 369 (2); Para 200 (2); Chera 200 (2); Dhulahar 200 (2); Syampur 200 (3); Banagram 200 (3); 350 (3); Belua 200 (1); 369 (2); Para 200 (2); 207 (1); 209 (2); 235 (1); Kharsata 200 (2); 369 (5); Banagram 200 (3); 303 (3); Balua 200 (1); 369 (2); Para 200 (2); 207 (1); 209 (2); 235 (1); Kharsata 200 (2); 369 (5); Banagram 200 (3); 303 (3); Balua 200 (3); 309 (3); Frimatapur 200 (2); Gopinathpur 207 (3); 369 (1); Banagram 200 (3); 303 (1); Chahatpur 207 (3); 36

KUSHMUNDI POLICE STATION

Rural 200 (14); 205 (1); 207 (546); 209 (22); 273 (2); 281 (3); 289 (1); 311 (1); 350 (10); 369 (27); 388 (8); 393 (54); 399 (8).

Villages Chapra 207 (1); 393 (2); Rajapur 207 (5); Saraihat Baje Dinor 207 (1); 281 (1); 399 (1); Khagail 207 (1); 393 (1); Beldanga 393 (3); Hariharpur 207 (2); 209 (1); 393 (3); 933 (1); Raschim Mollapara 207 (5); Titihu 369 (1); 393 (1); Kathalbari 207 (1); 350 (3); 393 (1); Paschim Balarampur 200 (1); 393 (1); Lugati 200 (1); Daharol 200 (1); 207 (1); 209 (1); 386 (1); 388 (1); Deokhanda 207 (1); Upadail 207 (3); Nabhor 207 (7); Bhaktipur 207 (3); Berail 207 (5); 393 (1); Kalancha 369 (3); Poradanga 393 (3); Bansbari 207 (2); Mahator 200 (1); Ekdala Bahirhata 207 (2); Domahar 207 (3); Silimpur 207 (1); Ranjur 207 (3); Kasimpur 207 (3); Kasimpur 207 (4); Siala 200 (1); 207 (1); Tejhar 207 (1); Baghna 207 (2); Pupra 207 (2); Sarala 369 (1); 388 (1); Dhadarang 393 (1); Subarnapur 207 (2); 369 (1); Nayapara 207 (6); Isnail 207 (26); 393 (1); Barail 207 (1); 350 (1); Kusamandi 200 (2); 209 (4); 281 (1); 289 (1); 388 (3); 393 (2); Kasba 207 (18); 369 (1); Satnsia 207 (5); Bateswar 200 (1); 207 (5); Goalgaon 207 (3); Bangaon Krishnapur 207 (2); 399 (1); Dharmadanga 207 (1); Ghatsa 207 (2); 209 (1); Nij Uttarpara 369 (1); Balapukur 207 (13); Khantapara 207 (8); 369 (1); 388 (1); 393 (1); Parameswarpur 207 (1); Anantapur 207 (2); 393 (1); Minapara 207 (6); Arazi Srirampur 369 (2); Arazi Minapara 207 (2); Nakarna 208 (1); Makail 393 (3); Kesabpur 207 (4); Barapukur 207 (1); Balapur 207 (1); Baragachhi 207 (2); Choragachhi 207 (1); Balapur 207 (1); Baragachhi 207 (3); Baragachhi 207 (3); Baragachhi 207 (3); Baragachhi 207 (1); 350 (3); 369 (1); Bilahat Hadipur 207 (6); Chakdapara 207 (6); Katasan 393 (1); Nurpur 207 (3); Rasulpur 207 (4); Chakdapara 207 (6); Katasan 393 (1); Nurpur 207 (3); Rasulpur 207 (4); Chahapur 273 (1); Sayalpur 207 (1); Bestipara 209 (2); Paptahar Bhaktipur 207 (5); Amlahar 207 (3); 209 (1); Jilai 207 (1); Bandodapur 207 (3); Banihari 207 (3); Banihari 207 (3); Rasulpur 207 (4); Chahapur 273 (1); Sayalpur 207 (1); Bestipara 209 (2); Kandaha 207 (3); Paptahar Bhaktipur 207 (5); Amlahar 207 (5);

BANGSHIHARI POLICE STATION

Rural 200 (182); 205 (1); 207 (267); 209 (19); 212 (1); 235 (1); 273 (4); 281 (2); 311 (2); 340 (2); 350 (14); 368 (1); 369 (35); 388 (6); 393 (8).

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—contd.

BANGSHIHARI POLICE STATION-contd.

Villages

Jagadalla 200 (2); 207 (3); Cheuti Mahespur 200 (7); 207 (3); Bairahata 200 (2); 207 (1); 209 (1); Rotkhamar 207 (3); Dolkura 207 (5); Mahindra 200 (2); 207 (4); Jaganail 200 (6); 207 (1); 393 (3); Manohara 369 (2); Dolgaon 369 (1); Bagichapur 207 (2); Nendra 207 (1); Ramkrishnapur 200 (1); 207 (1); Bhebrahar 207 (3); Betna 393 (1); Harirampur 200 (2); 207 (2); 209 (6); 369 (3); 388 (1); Sonahan 200 (2); 207 (3); Chhayghara 207 (5); Panpara 207 (10); Simuldanga 200 (4); Khoa 207 (1); Dangram 200 (2); 209 (1); Bora 200 (2); Jot Gauri 200 (1); Lakshmipur 200 (1); 207 (1); Dakhin Bahadurpur 207 (3); Kismat kasba 200 (1); 207 (1); 369 (4); Daulatpur 200 (1); 209 (2); 281 (1); 388 (1); Mahakhor 207 (2); Jot Hisya 207 (2); Birahar 200 (3); Kokil 207 (2); Debarajpur 200 (3); Kadimabad 200 (1); 209 (1); Hasimabad 207 (1); Pundari 207 (1); 209 (1); Asrafpur 207 (1); Gurkhair 207 (2); Lundana 207 (3); Kakihar 200 (4); Chaktaka 200 (1); 207 (1); Hasimabad 207 (1); Pundari 207 (1); Charla 200 (2); 207 (4); Jafarpur 207 (1); Kasba 369 (3); Bahir Dhanjor 200 (1); 207 (7). Bagulahar 200 (1); 207 (17); Mailiara 207 (1); Charla 200 (2); 207 (4); Jafarpur 207 (1); Kasba 369 (3); Bahir Dhanjor 200 (1); 207 (7). Bagulahar 200 (1); 207 (17); Mailiara 207 (1); Chakla 207 (2); Badalpur 200 (3); 207 (5); 369 (1); Mungarail 207 (2); 340 (1); Paschim Chandipur 200 (4); 207 (1); Bighua 207 (2); Bhaior 200 (5); 207 (6); Baragram 207 (3); 350 (9); 369 (1); Sardarpur 200 (1); Ranhindul 393 (1); Kusumba 200 (1); 207 (1); Angaran 200 (2); Ranhial 207 (2); Bhaira Masun 207 (2); Par Mahasu 207 (3); Raynagar 200 (20); Rasulpur 200 (2); 207 (1); Angaran 200 (2); Ranhail 207 (2); Kalyani 207 (1); Mangalpur 207 (1); Sarai 200 (2); Rasulpur 200 (2); Blikaldanga 200 (2); Chhota Faizullapur 200 (1); Sarai 207 (1); Baje Rupahata 207 (1); Jadupur 200 (3); Baharail 200 (1); Bajkaldanga 200 (2); Chhota Faizullapur 207 (1); Kamalpur 207 (1); Baje Rupahata 207 (1); Bahanajpur 207 (1); Rashapur 207 (2); Bahanapur 207 (2); Pathanpara 207 (3); Bara H

Islampur Subdivision

Total 200 (92); 205 (24); 206 (4); 207 (132); 209 (86); 213 (2); 214 (1); 217 (1); 220 (16); 235 (27); 240 (11); 241 (1); 244 (2); 278 (61); 278 (4); 281 (7); 289 (13); 302 (2); 310 (1); 311 (2); 314 (3); 331 (1); 333 (1); 336 (1); 350 (19); 355 (4); 368 (2); 369 (41); 388 (29); 389 (1); 392 (4); 393 (14); 399 (7).

Rural 200 (91); 205 (23); 206 (4); 207 (132); 209 (86); 213 (2); 214 (1); 217 (1); 220 (12); 235 (26); 240 (11); 241 (1); 244 (2); 273 (50); 278 (4); 281 (7); 289 (10); 310 (1); 311 (2); 314 (3); 331 (1); 333 (1); 336 (1); 350 (19); 355 (4); 368 (2); 369 (38); 388 (24); 389 (1); 392 (1); 393 (14); 399 (7).

Urban 200 (1); 205 (1); 220 (4); 235 (1); 273 (11); 289 (3); 302 (2); 369 (3); 388 (5); 392 (3).

ISLAMPUR POLICE STATION

Total 200 (15); 205 (3); 207 (42); 209 (6); 220 (5); 235 (7); 273 (17); 281 (1); 289 (3); 302 (2); 310 (1); 369 (13); 388 (12); 392 (3); 393 (1);

Rural 200 (14); 205 (2); 207 (42); 209 (6); 220 (1); 235 (6); 273 (6); 281 (1); 310 (1); 369 (10); 388 (7); 393 (1);

 $Urban = 200 \ (1); \ 205 \ (1); \ 220 \ (4); \ 235 \ (1); \ 273 \ (11); \ 289 \ (3); \ 302 \ (2); \ 369 \ (3); \ 388 \ (5); \ 392 \ (3).$

Villages
Ramganj 200 (1); 205 (1); 207 (4); 209 (1); 273 (1); 369 (4); 388 (2); Nandoi 235 (3); Masid Khas 273 (1); 281 (1); Agdimti 200 (1); 369 (3); Khanti 207 (2); Mati Khunda 200 (1); 209 (3); 235 (3); 388 (1); 393 (1); Jagtagaon 207 (2); Bolhanja 200 (4); Pachhurasia 200 (1); 205 (1); 209 (1); 220 (1); 273 (4); 369 (2); 388 (2); Gunjaria 310 (1); Dhantola 209 (1); 388 (2); Gaisal 200 (3) 207 (1); Kalanagin 200 (1); 207 (4); Gunabari 207 (19); Benikandar 200 (1); 207 (5); Benikaner Khari 207 (2); Bhela Gachhi 200 (1); 207 (2); 369 (1); Birna Kurdi 207 (1).

ISLAMPUR TOWN

200 (1); 205 (1); 220 (4); 235 (1); 273 (11); 289 (3); 302 (2); 369 (3); 388 (5); 392 (3).

KARANDIGHI POLICE STATION

Rural 200 (15); 205 (6); 207 (78); 209 (13); 220 (2); 235 (19); 240 (11); 273 (9); 281 (4); 314 (1); 333 (1); 336 (1); 350 (11); 355 (4); 369 (8); 388 (4); 392 (1); 393 (3).

Villages Dalkola 200 (4); 205 (6); 209 (5); 220 (2); 240 (8); 273 (7); 281 (1); 333 (1); 336 (1); 369 (2); 388 (3); 392 (1); 393 (3); Mithapur 240 (3); Haripur 200 (1); Ghordha 200 (1); 207 (1); Jalalpur Milik 200 (2); Mankaur 200 (3); Raniganj 207 (4); 209 (1); 235 (2); 369 (1); Pichla 207 (1); Chaunagra 388 (1); Damdama 207 (2); Borra 207 (3); 273 (1); 355 (4); Bhawanipur Begman 207 (2); Bajargaon 235 (15); 369 (1); Rautara 209 (1); Andharia 207 (2); Borra 207 (3); 273 (1); 355 (4); Bhawanipur Begman 207 (2); Bajargaon 235 (15); 369 (1); Rautara 209 (1); Andharia 207 (5); Jadopur 207 (1); Dharipara 207 (2); 273 (1); Madhupur 209 (1); Khurka 207 (3); Fatepur 207 (4); Singardaha 207 (5); Jadopur 207 (1); Dharipara 207 (2); Khanta 314 (1); Keshopur 207 (5); 235 (1); Dhangaon 207 (3); Bhagdoarin 207 (5); Parua 207 (4); Maheshbathna 207 (9); Khanta 314 (1); Keshopur 207 (5); 235 (1); Mehadabari 207 (2); Tunibhita 207 (3); Jujharpur 207 (4); 209 (2); Jadopus Karandighi 209 (1); 281 (2); Gorulbhasa 207 (1); Mehadabari 207 (2); Tunibhita 207 (3); Bihnagar 207 (1); Santuspara 207 (1); Nakol 207 (1); 350 (11); Raghopur 200 (1); 209 (1); 281 (1); 369 (4); Sadipur 207 (3); Bihnagar 207 (1); Santuspara 207 (1); Nakol 200 (3); 207 (3); Bilaspur 207 (3);

Part II-34

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—concld.

CHOPRA POLICE STATION

Rural 200 (19); 205 (5); 206 (4); 207 (1); 209 (32); 213 (1); 214 (1); 217 (1); 220 (1); 273 (14); 281 (2); 289 (10); 311 (1); 314 (2); 350 (8); 368 (2); 369 (10); 388 (5); 389 (1); 393 (8); 399 (1).

Villages

Dangapara 209 (4); 273 (1); 369 (3); 393 (2); Barobila 209 (5); 273 (4); 281 (1); 314 (1); 369 (4); 393 (4); Juropani 200 (1); Bhata 200 (2); Jiakhori 200 (1); Jiakhor Gachh 209 (11); 214 (1); 273 (3); 281 (1); 289 (4); 311 (1); 369 (1); 388 (2); 393 (1); 399 (1); Chopra 205 (2); 209 (6); 273 (2); 314 (1); 368 (1); 388 (1); Ariagaon 200 (5); 206 (4); 289 (4); 350 (7); 369 (1); 393 (1); Butijhari 200 (3); 217 (1); 289 (2); Majhiali 350 (1); Ariagaon 200 (1); Chutiakhor 209 (1); Andharijhari 200 (3); Udhral 205 (2); Chutiakhor 200 (1); 205 (1); 209 (1); 273 (2); 388 (1); Dalua 200 (1); Mohangachh 209 (4); Jaipura 207 (1); Gorasahid 273 (1); Jibhakata 213 (1); 273 (1); 368 (1); 369 (1); 388 (1); 389 (1); Panch Mouz 200 (1); 220 (1).

GOALPOKHAR POLICE STATION

Rural 200 (43); 205 (10); 207 (11); 209 (35); 213 (1); 220 (8); 235 (1); 241 (1); 244 (2); 273 (21); 278 (4); 311 (1); 331 (1); 369 (10); 388 (8); 393 (2); 399 (6).

Villages

Bhotar 200 (1); Majlispur 200 (1); 209 (1); 273 (2); Malduar 200 (1); Kurhila 200 (2); Majhok 200 (3); Hanskunda 200 (5); 205 (1); 209 (7); 220 (3); 235 (1); 244 (2); 273 (7); 388 (4); Satbhita 200 (12); Laskargaon 200 (3); Mahua 209 (1); 273 (2); Biprit 200 (1); Chhota Patna 207 (2); Ghoramara 205 (1); 209 (2); Dharampur 200 (1); 205 (1); 209 (2); 220 (1); 273 (2); 209 (1); 388 (2); Singhnath Kalan 200 (1); Singhnath 273 (1); Satmerhi 207 (1); Shikarpur 200 (1); Chakalia 200 (1); 209 (2); 220 (1); 273 (1); Basatpur 205 (1); 220 (1); Lalkuri 209 (1); 393 (1); 399 (6); Gachhinagar 369 (1); 393 (1); Goalpokhar 200 (1); 205 (2); 207 (2); 209 (2); 273 (1); 278 (4); 311 (1); 331 (1); 369 (8); 388 (1); Godasimal 209 (1); Surjapur 273 (2); Arani 200 (2); Khudan 200 (1); Satbhiti 200 (2); Rampur 200 (1); Bidyanandpur 209 (4); 273 (2); Talbari 207 (1); Bangawan 207 (3); Chhipi 209 (4); 213 (1); Nazirpur 205 (4); 209 (2); Basantpur 241 (1); Kabutar Khopi 207 (2); Uttargualdob 200 (1); Paraul 209 (1); Shahpur 200 (1).

B. OFFICIAL STATISTICS

RAINFALL AND TABLE 1.1—RAINFALL AND

					195	1	195	2	195	3	195	4
Months					Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall
											BAI	URGHAT
January February March April May June July August September October November December				:	. Nii . Nii 2 . (a) . (5) . 15 . 16 . 8 . (a) . (a)	Nii Nii 0-29 (a) (a) 28-49 16-80 25-15 6-26 (a) (a)	(a) (a) (a) 3 12 11 21 11 10 6 Nii	(a) (a) 4-26 15-00 33-51 34-94 13-97 17-46 9-12 Nii Nii	4 Nii 3 Nii 4 10 29 12 17 1 Nii Nii	4-11 Nii 1-51 Nii 7-17 12-97 47-38 17-43 29-64 6.35 Nii Nii	2 1 Nii Nii 5 18 15 9 11 4 Nii Nii	2-38 1-04 Nil Nil 11-05 36-32 28-36 18-49 11-98 5-20 Nil Nil
											GANGA	RAMPUR
January February March April May June July August August October November December	:		 		Nil Nil 1 2 2 3 3 9 12 9 7 7 4 2 Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	Nii Nii 0-15 2-25 2-40 7-40 10-45 9-25 4-95 2-65 0-75 Nii	Nil Nil 2 5 10 13 8 12 3 1	Nil Nil 0-50 3-08 7-98 16-98 10-70 7-38 17-58 2-00 1-05 Nil	3 Nil 1 5 16 22 9 10 Nil Nil	1-69 Nii 0-75 0-72 2-40 12-30 21-31 5-32 22-86 1-35 Nii Nii	NII NII NII NII 4 16 14 11 11 2 NII NII	Nil Nil Nil 4-61 15-27 21-66 13-60 8-86 0-93 Nil Nil
												RAIGANJ
January February March April May June July August September October November December			 :	:	Nill Nill Nill 1 6 8 12 7 10 4 1 Nill	Nil Nil 3:00 3:50 8:10 7:49 9:26 6:22 4:55 0:80 Nil	(a) (a) 3 4 11 12 11 14 7 3 1 Nil	(a) (a) 1-47 4-17 13-67 10-30 14-35 9-55 12-69 4-90 0-73 Nil	2 Nii 2 2 4 8 10 9 12 3 Nii Nii	1-60 Nil 0-35 1-15 5-80 11-00 14-76 9-60 14-70 3-65 Nil Nil	2 Nil Nil Nil 7 14 14 11 2 Nil Nil	1·00 Nil Nil 5·91 13·97 16·90 14·83 6·80 1·46 Nil Nil
												ITAHAR
January February March April May June July August September October November December			 		. Nil . Nil . 1 . 1 . 7 . 10 . 12 . 11 . 8 . 7 . 2 . Nil	Nil Nil 0-25 1-05 4-15 7-72 9-09 5-67 4-22 2-34 0-45 Nil	N 1 9 6 (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	Nil 0-22 1-27 4-20 (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	2 Nii 2 1 3 7 15 3 14 2 Nii Nii	1·30 Nil 0·72 0·90 4·65 6·82 15·70 5·45 17·64 0·79 Nil Nil	1 Nill Nill Nill 4 13 12 14 6 Nill Nill	0·24 Nil Nil Nil 2·65 12·86 11·14 10·05 5·03 Nil Nil

NOTE: Rainfall figures upto 1958 have been shown in "Inches" and from 1959 onwards have been shown in "Millimetres".

Source: Directorate of Agriculture.

⁽a) Data not available.

TEMPERATURE
RAINY DAYS—1951-60

Number of Rainfall Number of Rainfall Rainfall	1960		1959		1950)	1957	;	1956		1955
2 0-40 5 2-35 (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) 1 0-42 Niii Niii (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	Number of Mont Rainy days Rain	Monthly Rainfall		Monthly Rainfall		Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days		Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days
Nii Nii Nii Nii 4 445 Nii Nii 4 894 1 000 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Nil 3	(a)	4-2								PERTATECE
Nii Nii	Nii 1				(a)	(a) (a)	(a)	Nil	Nil	0-40 0-42	<u>2</u> 1
Nii Nii	Nii 1 6 ioi 5 i 20		(a)	(a)	} <u>•</u> }	(a)	}	6.80		2·98 7·50	
Nii Nii Nii Nii 4 44-45 Nii Nii 4 89-4 2 0-55 Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii 1 1 0-75 1 0-52 Nii Nii 4 82-2 Nii Nii 1 0-75 1 0-52 Nii Nii 4 82-2 Nii Nii 1 0-75 1 0-52 Nii Nii 4 82-9 2 1-70 4 6-22 Nii Nii 2 0-33 4 83-9 4 2-05 7 3-16 Nii Nii 6 5-89 4 104-4 4 2-05 7 3-16 Nii Nii 6 5-89 4 104-4		S		(3)	(8)	(*)	{a }	94.80	17 11	21·00 (a)	14
Nii Nii Nii Nii 4 44-45 Nii Nii 4 89-4 2 0-55 Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii 1 1 0-75 1 0-52 Nii Nii 4 82-2 Nii Nii 1 0-75 1 0-52 Nii Nii 4 82-2 Nii Nii 1 0-75 1 0-52 Nii Nii 4 82-9 2 1-70 4 6-22 Nii Nii 2 0-33 4 83-9 4 2-05 7 3-16 Nii Nii 6 5-89 4 104-4 4 2-05 7 3-16 Nii Nii 6 5-89 4 104-4	11 20 13 27 14 50 3 3 Nil 3	(3)						9-20 12-80	17 6	20-48	(a) 14
2 0-55 Nil Nil 4 4-45 Nil Nil 4 65-4 1 0-30 Nil Nil Nil Nil 1 2 0-42 Nill Nil 1 0-30 Nil Nil Nil Nil 2 0-42 Nill Nil 1 Nil 1 0-75 I 0-52 Nil Nil 4 62-2 Nil Nil 1 0 0-75 I 0-52 Nil Nil 4 62-2 2 1-70 4 6-22 Nil Nil 2 0-33 4 85-9 2 1-70 4 6-22 Nil Nil 2 0-33 4 85-9 4 2-05 7 3-16 Nil Nil 6 5-69 4 104-4	Nii I	(2)	(2)	(2)	(a)	(a)	}	1.35 Nil	Nii	1.25	i
2 0-55 Nii Nii VI VI 1 0-42 Nii Nii 1 0-42 Nii Nii 1 0-50 Nii Nii Nii 1 0 0-42 Nii Nii Nii 1 0 0-42 Nii Nii 1 0 0-42 Nii Nii 1 0 0-42 Nii Nii 1 0 0-42 Nii Nii 1 0 0-42 Nii Nii 1 0 0-42 Nii Nii 1 0 0-42 Nii Nii 1 0 0-42 Nii Nii 1 0 0-42 Nii Nii 1 0 0-44 0-44 0-44 0-44 0-44 0-44 0-44	N/II	90.4									STATION
4 2.05 / 2.06 10 7.06 10 11.79 12 340-6	NII	Nil 62-2		0-42	2	4-45 Nii 0-52	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·55 0·30	1
13 6-35 19 23-70 10 7-25 10 11-73 12 3406 13 6-35 19 23-70 10 7-25 10 11-73 12 206-4 25 18-28 11 12-56 14 14-47 15 12-04 12 206-4 25 18-28 16 16-76 14 7-39 18 19-03 10 189-6 18 19-83 16 16-76 14 7-39 18 19-03 10 189-6 18 19-85 11 11-79 6 4-69 9 8-00 8 134-6	NII I 8 11 6 12	85-9	4	0·33 5·69	2	Nil	Nil	6.22	4 7	1.70	NII 2
18 19-83 16 10-76 17 73 79 18-00 8 194-6	!4 \$4 10 29	200-4 189-6	12 12 10	19-04	10 15	14-47	14	23·70 12·56	19 11	6-35 18-28	13 25
16 13-39 14 4-15 3 1-26 6 6-28 9 340-36 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15 24	194-6 345-8	8 9	8-00 6-28	'9 6		6	11.79	11	13.59	18 16
3 1-11 4 7-13 1 0-24 Nii 0-35 Nii 0-35 Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii	Nů Nů	Nat		Nil Nil		0.95	Nil	0.35	Nil	0.24	1
STATION 0.25 3 3.70 1 0.13 6 74.9	(a)	74-9		0.13		4.50					NOITATE
1 0-26 1 0-25 Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	300000000000000000000000000000000000000	Nil 38-1	Nii 4	Nil	Nil Nil	0.25	1	Nil	Nil	0-26 Nil	Nil
Nii Nii Nii Nii 2 3-10 5 90-0		00.0	\$	3·10 7·50	2	Nil Nil	NII NII	Nil	NII	1.10	1
8 2.75 16 22.83 6 10 10 15.82 17 310.60 18 15.82 17 310.60 18 15.82 17 310.60 18 17.13 13 175.3	<u> </u>	232-7 310-9 175-3	17 13	15-82 17-13	18 21	1 2-6 0	6 12	22-83 11-54	16 10	2·73	13
13 13-97 9 11-89 13 10-50 21 17-13 13 13-13 13 13-13 13 13-13 13 13-13 13 13-13 13 13-13 13 13-13 13 13-13 13 13-13 13 13-13 13 13-13 13 13-13 13 13-13 13 13-13 13 13-13 13 13-13 13 13-1	(a)			12·21 4·55	3	10·25 1·00	6	17·57 6·15	10	17-15	i3 8
2 0-80 5 0-12 Nii Nii 1 1 1-79 Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii (a) (a) (a) (a) Nii Nii Nii 0-01 Nii Nii (a) (a)	\ \$\	\ \$\		Nu		Nil	Nil Nil	1.79	1	Nil	Nil
STATION (a) 4 210-B	Nü Nii	210·B	4	(a)	<i>(-</i>)						STATION
Nii 0-05 Nii 0-05 1 1903 (a) (a) Nii Nii	Nii (a)	NNI 127-0	NU			0.23		0.04	Nil		
(a) (a) (b) 1 0-63 1 0-32 (c) (a) (c) 2 60-6 (c) (a) (a) 1 24-6 (c) (c) (a) (c) 10 188-6 (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c)		60-9 24-1 188-0	1	{a }	(a)	0·13 0·40	Nil 2	0-13	Nil	(a)	
(a) (a) (b) (a) (c) (a) (a) (d) (d) (d) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e	<u> </u>	210.9	10		(a) (a)	12-87	14 17	22.1R	13	(a)	(a) (a)
(a) (a) (b) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d	(<u>a</u>)	(a) 59-8 276-8	4			2.65	12	14-43 13-50	17 11	(a) (a)	
(a) (a) 11 13-30 (a) (a) 7 7-24 2 0-58 (a) (a) 11 1-30 (a) (a) 1 1-30 Nil Nil (a) (a) Nil Nil (a) (a) Nil Nil (a)		MI	761	{ <u>a</u> }	(a)	NII IIN	NII NII	7·24 1·30	i	(a) (a)	

Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 1.2—MEAN MAXIMUM AND HIGHEST; MEAN MINIMUM AND LOWEST TEMPERATURE—1951-60 (IN CENTIGRADE)

BALUNGHAT STATION

• ·			19	951			19	52			19	53			19	54			19	55	
Months		Mean Maxi- mum	High- est	Mean Mini- mum		Mean Maxi- mum	High- est	Mean Mini- mum	Low- est	Mean Maxi- mum	High- cet	Mean Mini- mum		Mean Maxi- mum	High-	Mean Mini- mum	Low- est	Mean Maxi- mum	High- est	Mean Mini- mum	Low-
January		24.3	27-2	9.8	6-1	26 ·0	28-3	11-3	7.2	23-1	26-1	11-3	7.2	23-1	26.7	10-4	6∙7	23.7	27.2	11-2	6.7
February		28.3	33-3	11.7	7-2	29.0	33.9	13-8	10-6	27-6	32.2	14-3	10-6	28.8	32-2	15-1	10-6	27.3	31-7	12-1	8.9
March		33.5	37-2	17-2	12-2	30-8	37-8	17-2	13-3	33.5	39-4	20.7	17-2	33-4	37-2	17-3	12-2	34-3	41-1	18-4	13.9
April		36-6	40-6	21.6	17-2	34-8	40-6	22-2	18-9	36-9	41-1	22-2	1 6 ·7	39 -6	42-8	24-2	18-9	35-9	40-6	20-5	16-7
May		36-9	43.9	24.7	20-6	33.7	37-2	24-1	19-4	36-5	43-3	25-6	21-1	3 6·9	43-3	25-7	21.7	36-6	41.7	24-7	18-9
lune		34-1	38.9	25.7	23.3	34-1	40-6	25.9	21-1	33-0	44-4	25-4	22.8	32-1	37-8	25.3	22.8	33-4	38 ·9	25-4	20-0
July		31-6	36-1	26-1	23.3	31-4	35-0	25∙8	22.2	31-3	33.9	26-2	25.0	31.3	33-3	25.8	23-9	30-9	33.3	25-6	23.3
Augurt		32-4	34-4	26-4	25.0	31.5	33.3	26-6	25.0	32· 0	35-0	26-4	23.3	31.7	33-3	26-6	25.0	30 -9	33.3	25.9	23.9
September		32.7	35-6	25.8	23.3	31.2	33.3	25-9	23.3	31.3	35-0	25.7	23.9	32.2	34-4	26.3	22.8	31.9	33.9	26-1	23.9
October		31.7	33.9	24.3	22.2	31-1	33-3	23.4	21-1	31.4	33-9	22.7	18-3	30-1	32.8	22.0	16-1	31-4	33-3	23.7	17.8
November		28-2	30-6	17-4	12-8	28.3	31.7	17-2	10-6	28-1	30-0	16-9	11-7	27-6	29-4	14-9	12-2	28.3	31-1	18-3	17-2
December		25.7	29-4	11.9	8.3	25-2	26-1	11-4	6-7	26-8	28-3	14-4	12-8	25 ·0	28-3	12.7	10-0	24-9	28.9	12-1	7.8

					19	56			19	1957			19	58			19	59			19	60	
Months				Mean Maxi- mum	High-	Mean Mini- mum	Low-	Mean Maxi- mum	High-	Mean Mini- mum	Low-	Mean Maxi- mum		Mean Mini- mum	Low- est	Mean Maxi- mum	High- est	Mean Mini- mum	Low- est	Mean Maxi- mum	High- est	Mean Mini- mum	Low-
January				24.3	27.2	10-6	6-1	22.8	26.7	13.0	10-0	26.3	29-4	11.9	9.8	23-4	26-1	12-1	7.7	24.7	27.6	11.0	8.3
February	•	•	•	27.4	32.8	12.3	8.3	25.4	30-2	12.7	8.9	27-5	30-8	12-9	7-9	25.8	30-6	12.5	9.9	30-0	32.8	14.3	7.9
-	•	•	•	33-1	36.7	18-2	13.9	31.0	35-6	17-5	11-1	34.5	39-4	18-0	13.0	32.0	36-7	17-0	12.8	31.0	39-1	17-4	15.0
March	•	•	•	37.4	43.3	22.5	18.9	37.9			16.7	37-4	41-1	23.7	19-4	36-1	41.8	23-4	18-3	39-5	43-6	22.6	16.9
April	•	•	•	35.4	37.8	25.7	23.3	40.3	43.9		22.2	38-3			18-6	36.9	43.3	25.3	21.7	37-4	43-9	25.3	2 2·2
May	•	•	•	31.5	35.6	25.3	23.9	35.0	39-4		22.8	37-6	44-4	27-2	23-2	33-1	37-2	25.8	20.7	34-2	38-3	26-4	21.2
June	•	•	•		34.4	25.8	22.8	31.3	33.4	26.3	24.1	34.0				32.0	35.0	26-2	24-0	31.9	35-6	26-1	24.2
July	•	•	•	31.7				32.2	36.7	26.7	25.2	31-1					34-1	26-2	23.3	32-6	35-2	26.8	25.2
August	•	•	•	31.2	33.9	25.8	23.3													31.5	35-0	25.5	23.3
September	•	•	•	31.1	34-4	25.7	22.8	33-1	35.0		23.3	32· 4											17-2
October				30 ·3	33.9	23.3	19-4	32 ·1	35-2	22.2	15-6	31.7	34-0	24.0									
November				26-7	28.9	17-0	13.3	29.3	31.1	15.6	12-1	29-1	31.7	18-4	15∙8	28-2	31.7	16.7	13-9	29-4			
December				24.9	27-2	13-1	9-4	25.9	27.8	12-4	9.3	25.4	27-8	13-8	10-0	25-1	27-8	12-8	9-6	27.4	30∙2	11-7	9-0

Note: The observatory was founded at Balurghat on 12.9.60. As such figures before October 1960 were taken from the nearest observatory at Malda.

Source: Regional Meteorological Centre, Calcutta.

VITAL STATISTICS TABLE 2.1—BIRTH AND DEATH RECORD—1951-60

Births and Deaths	1951-60 1951	1952 1953	1954 1955	1956	1957	195 8	1959	19 6 0
	2 3	4 5	6 7	8	9	10	11	12
Birtls	119,572 8,086	9,777 9,082	8,909 10,398	11,123	12,960	14,354	19,237	15,646
	110,143 7,239	9,354 8,368	8,254 9,452	10,005	11,849	12,918	18,145	14,559
2 Birth Rate (c) Male	12·21 8·26	9-98 9-27	9-10 10-62	11·36	13·23	14-66	19 -64	15-9 6
	11·25 7·39	9-55 8-54	8-43 9-65	10·22	12·10	13-19	18-53	14-87
3 Birth Rate (b) Male	12·30 11·39	13-13 11-81	11-09 12-41	12·75	10-82	11-65	15-19	12-03
	11·33 10·19	12-74 10-88	10-28 11-28	11·47	9-89	10-49	14-33	11-19
4 Female Births reported per 1,000 male births	921-14 895-25	956-74 921-38	926-48 909-02	899.49	914-27	899-96	943-23	990-53
5 Doeths	55,634 6,924	5,630 5,484	5,478 4,317	4,019	5,202	6, 69 0	5,841	6,049
Male · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	47,714 6,096	5,044 4,966	4,619 3,490	3,2 91	4,394	5,530	5,046	5,236
6 Doath Rate (c) Male	10-70 13-32 10-38 13-27	10-83 10-55 10.98 10-81	10:54 8:31 10:05 8:03	7·73 7·16	10-01 9-56	12·87 12·03	12· 24 10·98	11-64
7 Death Rate (d) Male	10-87 18-39	14-49 13-51	12:94 9:79	8·77	8-25	10-33	8·78	8-86
	10-37 18-27	14-58 13-69	12:16 8:80	7·95	7-75	9-47	8·40	8-47
8 Female Doubs reported per 1,000 male deaths .	857-64 880-42	895-91 905-54	843-19 808-43	818-86	844-68	826-61	864-24	865-60

⁽a) Number of births per 1,000 of total population calculated on the population at the Census of 1951.

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 2.2—DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES

Cause of Death					1951-60	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
l					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I Cholera Actual Deaths Male Female	:	:	:	•	65 85	15 13	5 7	13 18	6 5	1	12 18	!		2	10 22
Death Rate Male . Female .	:	:	:	:	-01 -02	·()4 ·04	.∈1 •02	-03 -05	10· 10·	-002 -003	-03 -04	·002 ·002	::	-003	·01 ·04
2 Fever Actual Deaths Male . Female .				:	•22,255 •18,972	3,619 3,221	3,139 2,862	2,926 2,652	2,879 2,424	2,003 1,573	1,901 1,461	2,566 2,141	3,222 2,618	::	••
Death Rate Male Female	:	:	:	:	•4·34 •4·12	9-61 9-65	8-08 8-28	7·21 7·31	6·80 6·38	4·54 3·96	4·15 3·58	4-07 3 78	4-97 4-46	••	••
3 Small Pax Actual Deaths Male Female	:	:	:	:	1,290 1,261	558 464	63 78	10 8		• •	22 18	49 56	467 521	103 105	18 11
Death Rate Male Female	:	:	:	:	·25 ·27	1·48 1·39	·16 ·23	·02 ·02	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	-05 -04	-08 -10	·72 ·89	:15 :17	·05 •02
4 Plagus Actual Deaths Maie Female	:		:	:			::	···	::	::	::	::	••	::	::
Death Rate Male Female	:	:	:	:	••		::	::	::		::	••	••	::	••

⁽b) Number of births per 1,000 of total population calculated on the estimated population on the 30th June of each year.

⁽c) Number of deaths per 1,000 of the same sex calculated on the population at the Census of 1951.

⁽d) Number of deaths per 1,000 of the same sex calculated on the estimated population on the 30th June of each year.

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TABLE 2.2-DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES-contd.

Cause of Death					1951-60	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5 Dysentery, Diarrhoed Feoers	and	Enteric	Group	o of											
Actual Deaths Male . Female .	:	:	:	:	1,833 1,315	147 106	119 91	148 99	163 90	128 81	121 89	136 139	210 128	280 204	381 288
Death Rate Male . Female .	:	:	:	:	·36 ·29	·39 ·32	·31 ·26	·36 ·07	·38 ·24	·29 ·20	.26 .21	·22 ·25	·92 ·22	·42 ·34	·56 ·47
6 Respiratory Diseases Lungs	othe	r than	T.B.	of											
Actual Deaths Male . Female .	:	:	:	:	•6,872 •4,654	913 641	873 548	927 701	995 737	865 558	613 426	756 46 9	930 574	••	···
Death Rate Male . Female .	:	:	:	:	*1·34 *1·01	2·43 1·92	2·25 1·58	8·28 1·93	2·35 1·94	1·96 1·41	1·34 1·03	1·20 0·83	1·44 0·98	••	::
7 Suicide															
Actual Deaths Male . Female .	:	:	•		221 184	14 12	20 24	10 12	24 16	23 20	26 12	23 ~20	24 23	36 29	21 16
Death Rate Male . Female .	:	:	:	:	·04 •04	·04 ·04	·05 ·07	·02 ·03	·06 ·04	·05 ·05	·06 ·03	·04 ·04	·04 ·04	·05 ·05	·03 ·03
8 Child Birth†															
Actual Deaths Female .					2,246	226	298	225	199	209	205	206	188	258	202
Death Rate Female .		•	•	•	9·78	14-25	15.02	14-12	11.23	10-22	9-70	8-11	6∙77	6.80	6.56
9 Malaria															
Actual Deaths Male Female	:	:	:	:	4,757 4,151	730 604	904 832	940 926	906 728	305 242	198 158	197 158	156 124	202 199	219 1 8 0
Death Rate Male . Female .	:	:	:	:	.93 ·90	1·94 1·81	2·33 2·41	2·32 2·55	2·14 1·92	·69 ·61	·43 ·38	·31 ·28	·24 ·21	·30 ·33	·32 ·29
10 Kala-azar															
Actual Deaths Male Female	:		:	:	1,204 876	219 110	163 136	208 161	174 166	131 100	75 4 3	48 46	58 35	63 40	65 3 9
Death Rate Male Female	•	:	:	:	·23 ·20	·58 ·33	·42 ·39	·51 ·44	·41 ·44	·29 ·25	·16 ·10	·08	∙09 •06	·09 ·07	•09 •07
11 T. B. of Lings															
Actual Deaths Male . Female .	:	:	:	:	848 254	30 15	56 19	66 20	67 21	74 27	91 26	109 41	124 36	153 26	78 23
Death Rate Male Female		:	:	:	·17 ·06	·08 ·04	·14 ·05	·16 ·06	·16 ·06	·17 ·07	·20 ·06	·17 ·07	·19 ·06	·23 ·04	·11 ·04
12 Snake Bite															
Actual Deaths Male . Female .	:	:	:	:	425 422	29 33	51 53	40 40	56 45	32 27	35 42	51 42	38 51	51 58	42 31
Death Rate Male . Female .	:	:	:	:	·08 ·09	·08 ·09	·13 ·15	·10 ·11	·13 ·12	•07 •07	·08 ·10	·08 ·07	·06 ·09	·08 ·10	-06 -05

Nors: The Death Rate is the number of annual death per 1,000 of the same sex calculated on the population of 1951.

[•]Relates to the period 1951-58.

[†]Rates have been calculated on per thousand of live and still births.

AGRICULTURAL AND PLANTATION STATISTICS

TABLE 3.1—PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS (In Thousand Metric Tons)

	Cro	pe		1950-51 2	1951-52 3	195 2-5 3 4	19 53-54 5	1954-55 6	1955-56 7	1956-57 8	1957-58 9	1958-59(P) 10	1 959-60 (P) 11
Rice				179-4	151-6	217-6	220-3	234-4	190-4	227-0	224-3	354-4	342-9
Rice-Au	(a)			15.3	21.9	23.0	29-8	31.8	31.3	24-6	48-3	47-2	46-3
Rice-Ama				158-1	129.7	194-6	190-5	202-6	159-1	202-4	176-0	306-9	296-4
Rice-Boro	or S	umme	(c)									0.3	0.2
Wheat	•	•		0.4	1.2	0-4	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.5	2-1	0.9	0.3
lowar .													• •
Bajra												* *	• •
Maire .				0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0-4	0.4
Barley .				1.3	2.0	1.7	1.5	4.0	3-0	1.9	3.9	5-1	4.2
Gram				1.6	3.3	3.1	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.9	6.6	7.6	2.8
Sugarcane*				2.3	1.6	2.7	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.5	5.9	7-8	6-1
Rape and N	Austa	ırd		11.6	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.6	10.7	1.8	6-9	12.5	6-9
Sesamum o					0.1							• •	
Linseed								0.3	0.2	0.1	0-3	0-6	0-4
Jute † .				81.6	93.5	171-4	123-4	56-7	138-1	78-8	168-5	356-5	\$25.7
Cotton													• • •
Tea : .											206-2	197-1	211-5
Tobacco les	a.f			0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

Not available.
Nil or negligible (less than half unit).
(P) Provisional.

TABLE 3.2—AREA UNDER CROPS (In Thousand Hectares)

Crops	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59(P)	1959-60(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rice	_									44.
(1) Bhadoi or Aus	19-1	29-1	38.7	35-8	32-2	33.8	33-5	67-0	78-1	64-1
(2) Aman or Winter	204-4	191-8	209-5	205.9	206:4	208-6	210.8	298-7	318-9	510-4
(3) Boro or Summer	(a)	(a)		(a)	(a)	(a)	(A)	(a)	0.4	0.4
Wheat	0.6	2.2	0.9	1.2	2.3	3.6	6.2	3-9	1.3	1-0
Barley	1.5	4.5	2.0	3.2	6-1	4.7	5:4	8-1	7.7	12.9
lowar									(m)	• •
Bajra				. •				+ *		••
Maize	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0-6	0.6	0-6	0.6
Gram	1.8	8-2	3.2	2.3	4:6	4.9	2 · 3	10.0	9-4	8.6
Other Foodgrains	14.6		15:4	18:5	20-6	20.8	17.8	25-2	29-7	32.2
Sugarcane	0.6	0.4	0-5	0.4	0-4	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.7	2.0
Other Crops grown for Sugar .	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			-	
Rape and Mustard	25.4	20-6	23.0	20.3	16-2	19-6	12-1	19-3	22.6	27.5
Til or Sesamum		0.2								0.5
Linseed	0·2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1-1	0.5	0.8	1-2	2· 2	3.7
Other Oilseeds					* 1					
	4.5	2.1	4.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	1.0	1.9
Condiments and Spices			28.2	21.7	14:0	23-6	23.2	37-6	50-1	66-2
Jute	18-2	19· 4	•							
Cotton , , ,	• • •		0.4	0.5	0.51	7.9	18-0	12-8	15.9	11-6
Other Fibres	0.6	****	0.4				agents -	1-0	1-0	1-0
Tea*	• •	• •		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0-4	0-4	0.5
Tobacco	0.4	0.3	0.3				*****			
Cinchona	• •			• •						
Indian Hemp				• •					-	
Other Drugs and Narcotics .		. •		• •	• •					
Fodder Crop				• •		• •		• •		
Fruits & Vegetable (including root crops)	4.0		4.5	5-9	5.0	5.7	4-1	4·B	2.31	3-9‡
Miscellaneous Food crops	0.2							• •		
Miscellaneous Non-Food Crops		_		_		• •				147-2
Grand Total	295-9	279-2	331-2	319-5	313-0	335-5	331-2	505-4	500-1	997'X

⁽a) Less than 50 hectares.

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960. (P) Provisional. - Not available.

⁽a)—Harvested from mid-June to mid-November.
(b)—Harvested from mid-November to mid-February.
(c)—Harvested from 1st March to mid-June.

*Production in terms of Gur.
†Thousand bales of 200 kgs. each.

‡Production in thousand kgs. and shown in terms of manufactured tea.

^{*}Figures are for calendar wars upto 1955-56.

[†]Mesta not included.

Potatoes only. .. Nil or negligible (less than half unit).

TABLE 3.3-AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES (In Acres)

Year	Total	Government Canal	Private Canal	Tank	Weil	Other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1955-56	37,700		18,000	19,000	200	500
1956-57	38,400	••	18,100	19,500	200	600
1957-58 (P)	39,600		18,000	19,600	500	1,500
1958-59 (P)	39,200	••	17,700	19,300	500	1,700

^{..} Nil or negligible (less than half unit).
(P) Provisional.

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 3.4—CROPS IRRIGATED (In Acres)

Yea	r	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugarcane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non- food crops
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1955-	-56	28,500	2,000	1,200			100	200	800	7,000	••	• •
1956-	-57	29,600	2,000	1,000	••		200	300	700	6,500	• •	• •
1957-	.58 (P)	36,000	3,400	900	••		200	300	800	• •	••	• •
1958-	59 (P)	29,200	8,300	1,000	••	••	200	400	1,100	1,000	••	••

^{..} Nil or negligible (less than half unit).
(P) Provisional.

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 3.5—HARVEST PRICES OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT CROPS (Rupees Per Maund)

	Cro	De De			1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	19 58-5 9	1959-60
	1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Winter rice	e (cles	ned)			22.25		15.50	14.62	13-50	17-12	19.50	20·31 (P)	20.00	21.50
Autumn ric			•		18.50	12.00	14.00	16-25	10.75	14.00	17-75	15·12 (P)	14-87	20.00
Wheat	ce (c				23.31	20-00	18.00	15.00	15.00			15.50	15-00 (P)	15·25 (P)
Barley .	•	•	•	-	14-12	11.00	10.00	11.00	8.00				10-00 (P)	12:00 (P)
•	•	•	•	•	20-12	18-50	17-00		10-25			15·37 (P)		14.75
Gram . Gur .	•	•	•	•	30.00	20.00	22.00	21.00	17-25	13.75	18-00	16·00 (P)	20-00	18.75
Cotton (cle	eaned)	,				••						••		
Linseed						• •			• •	• •	••		••	• •
Rape and	Musta	ırd			35-44	22.00	19.00	22.00	20.00	20.00	26-00	21·00 (P)	24.00	27-00
Jute .					38.00	54.00	22.75	22-12	22.00	24.00	24-12	23·62 (P)	20.50	19-37
Tobacco le	af				113-31	80.00	120-00					••	• •	160-00

^{..} Not available.
(P) Provisional.

TABLE 3.6-AGRICULTURAL MACHINERIES AND IMPLEMENTS

		A	gricultural	implement	I			Sugarcar	e crusher		Irrig	ation imple	ments	
Year	Tractor	Plough (wooden)	Plough (Iron)	Harrow	Spade	Small items	Carts	Power	Others	Diesel pumps	Other pumps	Persian wheels	Dones	Others
1951	1	128,059	95	55,417	119,465	331,786		5	134	8	6	1	18,344	8,863
1956	7	192,722	61		398,935	***************************************	58,689	1	117	43		3	17,952	14,792

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

*TABLE 3.7—LIST OF IMPORTANT FLOOD CONTROL, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE SCHEME

*As there is no such scheme at West Dinajpur, this table is not furnished for this district.

TABLE 3.8 TEA PLANTATION

Name of Tea Estate	Regd. No.	Estates P.O.	Name of the owners and address	Sterling Co. Rupes Co. Pvt. Ltd. Proprietory	Member of
1	2	3	4	5	6
Debijhora	200	Debijhora	Dehijhora Tea Co. Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	Indian Tea Planters' Association.

Source: All India Tea Directory, 1960.

TABLE 3.9—AREA UNDER TEA (Figures in Hectares)

1956-57	1957-58	195 8- 59	1959-60	1960-61
969-99	976:31	990-11	213-93	215-93

Source: Tea Statistics, 1961 published by Tea Board, India.

TABLE 3.10—PRODUCTION OF BLACK AND GREEN TEA (Quantity in Kg.)

	1957			1958			1959			1960	
Black	Green	Total	Black	Green	Total	Black	Green	Total	Black	Green	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
154,032	52.230	206.262	109.696	87,412	197,108	142,964	68,525	211,469	100,199	90,317	190,516

Source: Ten Statistics, 1961 published by Ten Board, India.

^{..} Not available.

Nil or negligible (less than half unit).

STAPLE
TABLE 4.1—INDEX NUMBER OF RETAIL
(Base: November,

						Careals Pulses							
Months							Rice	Rice products	Wheat products	Mung	Musur	Kalai	Other Pulses
1							2	3	4	5	6	7	. 8
												3	ALURGHAT
1957												_	TO BORK!
January February March April May June July August September October November December		 	 	 	 		98 100 102 111 115 113 111 113 111 102 104	100 94 101 100 112 110 106 107 104 102 101 96	75 75 74 74 74 74 72 73 71 71 71 69	72 65 65 62 64 62 70 86 87 89 86 84	84 78 78 76 78 81 81 84 84 84	94 80 73 84 100 100 104 94 104 104 99	81 78 77 77 84 84 77 79 78 81 82 79
1958													
January February March April May June July August September October November December	 	 	 				102 106 111 119 121 128 136 149 147 151 132	99 103 102 138 136 132 142 - 156 154 142 136 127	69 69 68 69 66 66 69 81 84 83 81	84 81 90 92 90 98 102 102 96 96	78 81 82 88 78 81 80 86 86 86 86	94 94 94 94 94 84 84 84 94 94 94	79 78 78 78 78 77 78 83 89 91 91 90 96
1959													
January February March April May June July August September October November December		 		 			96 100 100 107 112 128 130 125 126 120	118 119 118 120 126 126 136 138 138 132	78 67 66 64 64 64 64 64 64 66 66	90 82 85 82 82 82 84 85 88 94	90 94 99 88 78 78 78 78 78 78	82 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	99 110 104 94 89 88 89 86 84 83 82
1960													
January February March April May June July August September October November December	 		 		 		116 120 115 115 120 125 122 122 116 116 104	121 123 125 126 128 128 133 132 132 137	66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	87 79 79 79 80 92 92 92 92 94 92	78 78 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74	84 88 90 84 84 84 90 90 90 90	83 85 85 83 80 80 81 80 81 80

^(..) Indicates non-availability of base price.

Source: State Statistical Bureau,

PARCES OF FOOD ARTICLES 1950-100)

			Sug	ja r	Milk ar	nd Milk Jucts		Vegeti	iblas				
Mustard Oil	Salt	Spices	Sugar	Gur	Milk	Ghee	Potatoes	Onions	Other Non-leafy	Leafy	Fish	Meat	Egg
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
TOWN													
97 95 91 97 82 82 84 91 87 89 87	71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 81 90 90	78 71 70 67 76 77 74 77 73 79 84 85	93 93 87 87 87 93 93 99 105 99	62 66 62 55 50 50 50 50 50 50	48 48 34 37 37 37 37 41 37 41		38 28 22 32 35 45 52 63 69 71 80 53	70 76 88 100 50 58 66 96 100 123 111	130 120 80 125 155 180 150 145 150 140 125 85	108 100 58 112 62 88 58 96 86 75 133 154	66 72 60 75 57 51 38 82 76 63 64 62	95 100 92 83 78 70 67 79 75 67 71 83	63 61 57 55 53 53 71 77 75 72 87
84 75 75 75 77 73 73 82 82 82 75	71 71 76 76 67 67 67 67 57 57	94 83 86 96 90 88 110 115 118 121 120	99 99 111 99 99 99 105 105 99 99	57 57 57 57 70 70 70 70 70 70	37 37 36 33 27 24 24 27 29 31		31 26 32 29 38 44 54 59 62 62 63 61	76 76 73 60 52 50 67 79 100 94	125 135 120 105 140 145 80 100 145 130 120 85	104 79 58 46 58 79 25 53 33 58 62 71	66 68 53 59 59 59 68 70 43 34 33 63	83 83 73 64 67 58 67 75 67 71 83	66 64 57 63 60 59 59 84 68 69 76
71 77 73 73 75 75 74 73 73 73 73	57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57	115 117 109 109 112 126 127 127 127 127 112	99 99 105 105 99 105 111 124 102 124 118	70 70 70 70 70 78 78 76 76 76	37 34 27 27 26 26 26 32 34 56 41		29 27 27 29 40 52 56 60 60 68 67 64	65 73 69 54 42 38 42 62 67 73 73 94	75 65 75 90 105 150 105 135 155 200 130	112 67 58 46 54 42 33 50 62 88 79 96	62 78 67 59 53 61 73 75 76 42 76	92 83 72 71 71 75 92 83 89 88	69 71 68 60 69 29 74 86 81 81 87
73 79 82 82 82 82 87 91 82 82 84 89	57 57 57 57 57 76 76 76 76 76 76	114 116 117 117 124 126 127 126 122 122 121	111 124 124 107 107 107 107 107 107 107	76 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57	39 34 34 32 37 37 31 34 41 55		32 26 25 28 37 52 57 55 57 58 67 59	100 100 88 66 46 50 54 58 69 73 73 88	135 110 110 160 185 150 105 125 150 210 145 120	112 96 79 79 58 54 33 29 38 125 92 138	80 70 80 52 59 63 61 87 37 66 78 92	96 97 96 83 82 79 71 83 80 96 83 100	77 79 77 76 76 73 121 92 96 80 86 84

Government of West Bengal.

*TABLE 4.2—WHOLESALE PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED MARKETS DURING 1954-60

*As there is no selected market at West Dinajpur, this table is not furnished for this district.

TABLE 4.3—COST OF LIVING INDEX

(Base: November, 1950=100)

Expenditure Levels in Rupees

		1-100	**************************************	101-200	2	01-350	3.	51-700	701 and above	
Year	Food	All combined	Food	All combined	Food	All combined	Food	All	Food	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1954	83-6	91.1	81.3	89·2	80.2	89-7	79-2	91.4	80-7	91.8
1955	80.5	87.9	78-8	86.4	77.5	86.6	76 ·0	88-0	77-0	87-8
1956	90-5	94.6	89-4	93.3	87-1	92.0	84.6	92.2	82.8	90-0
1957	91.5	97-4	90.6	96.0	88.7	9 4 ·7	86-6	95-2	84.8	92·1
1958	97·1	103-6	96-0	102-1	92.8	100-1	89.7	100-4	85-8	95-8
1959	95-2	103-1	93.7	101-4	91.3	99-5	88.7	100-2	86-3	96-4
1960	99-3	104-9	97.9	103-3	95-6	101-2	93-1	101-1	90.7	97.0

Source: State Statistical Bureau, Government of West Bengal.

STATISTICS OF LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY TABLE 5.1—LIVESTOCK

		Ca	ttle		Buffaloes									Pov	Jury
Year	Total	Cows	Bulls and Bullocks		Total	Cows	Bulls and Bullocks	Young Stock		Goats	Horses and Ponnies	Pigs	Others	Fowle	Ducks
1951	529,608	153,183	229,967	146,458	43,359	3,413	38,304	1,642	5,413	204,058	2,741	19,746	21	295,333	128,970
1956	811,034	226,706	351,122	233,206	60,972	7,608	48,025	5,339	6,131	235,543	4,515	24,916	96	583,315	768,194

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 5.2—VETERINARY HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

		Hospitals n	nanaged by	Dispensaries managed by			
Year	Grand Total	State Government	State Government and Local Bodies	State Government	State Government and Local Bodies		
1	2	3	•	5	6		
1960	10	1	••	9	••		

^{..} Nil or negligible (less than half unit).

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 5.3—ANIMALS TREATED AND CASTRATED BY VETERINARY ASSISTANTS ON TOUR

	Number of	, ,	Trea	ted for cot	tagious d	liseases		rd for non-		diseases	Total	Castration	<u> </u>	Others	Total number of cases treated and castrations performed
Year	Villages visited	Assistants employed	Total	Equines	Bovines	Others	Total	Equines	Hovines	Others	1000	13 detties	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	9	6,073
1959-60	1.350	9	249		121	128	5,813	66	4,966	781	14	• •	.,	•	0,075

^{..} Nil or negligible (less than half unit).

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 5.4—ANIMALS TREATED AND CASTRATED IN VETERINARY HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

				Inpatient	u treated			Outpatio	ents treat	ed	Grand Total of inpatients and out-	with medi-	Ca	utrations	performe	1
	Veteri- nary Dispen-	Veteri- nary Assistants			Bovines	Other	Total	Equines	Bovines	Other	patients during the year	cines not brought to Hospitals	Total	Equines		
Year	saries 0	employed	1 ULAI	Lquiica	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1959-60	10	10	271		259	12	10,730	210	7,665	2,855	11,001	2,268	80	••	52	25

^{..} Nil or negligible (less than half unit).

FOREST

TABLE 6.1—CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST AREA

In	Acres)
----	--------

Description of Forests		1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1000
Reserved Forests								1000-00	1330-37	1937-36	1 958 -59
Barrers I B		• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	1,271	632
Protected Forests									54	1,243	105
Unclassed State Forests and Lands					275	*863	•1,829	1,909	2,079	491	1,555
Khas Forests											.,555
Leased Lands						• •	••	• •	••	••	• • •
		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	• •		
Forests owned by Civil authorities		• •									
Forests owned by corporated bodies .										••	• •
Forests owned by private individuals .			1.000					••	• •	••	• •
	• •	• •	1,280	1,700	1	526	526	463	• •		
Tetal			1,280	1,700	276	1,389	2,355	2,372	2,133	3,005	2,292

<sup>Includes 49 acres of unclassed State Forests.
Not available.
Nil or negligible (less than half unit).</sup>

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

MINES AND POWER TABLE 7.1—PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY, 1959-60 (In Million Kilowatt Hours)

	Name of Undertakings										Genera	ation by					
				. 0	CILARI	ıı Ka				Steam	Oil	Hydro	Total	Purchased from outside West Bengal	Total of generation and purchase		
										(a) 1	By Private U	ndertakings			p.m.c.naz.		
											Ni						
										(b)	By State Unc	dertakings					
Balurghat	Grid		•								0-405		0.405		0-405		
Raiganj										• •	0.214		0.214		0.214		
Haldibari	•										0.053		0.053		0.053		

^{..} Nil or negligible (less than half unit).

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 7.2—ANALYSIS OF SALES OF ELECTRICITY, 1959-60 (IN Kilowatt Hours)

			tic or residential onsumption		Commercial		Industrial power		Trac	tion		Public		
Name of Undertakings		Kilowatt hours sold	Heat and small power	Light and fan	Heat and small power	Light and fan	Low and medium voltage supplies	High voltage supplies	Public lighting	Tram- ways	Electric railways	Irriga- tion	water works and sewage pumping	Supplies in bulk to distri- buting licensees
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						(a) By P	rivate Unde	ertakings						
							Nil							
						(b) By S	tate Under	akings						
Balurghat Grid	•	313,347	930	67,543	140	100,857	121,808		22,069					. •
Raiganj .		173,915	23	25,233	2,582	77,489	57,453		11,135	••		•••		
Haldibari .	•	48,355	15	5,724	••	30,563	9,007	••	3,046		••	••	••	

^{..} Nil or negligible (less than half unit).

TABLE 7.3—LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES SERVED WITH ELECTRICITY

Ple	ces El	octri ß	ed					Police Station	Town/Village	Date of Electrification
							(a) By	Private Undertakings		
								Nil		
							(b) 1	ly State Undertakings		
								Balurghat	Town	14. 1,1956
i r								Balurghat	Village	14. 4.1936
								Balurghat	Village	14. 4.1936
								Gangarampur	Village	15. 8.1956
·								•	Village	15. 8.1956
								- •	Village	15. 8.1956
		·							Town	26, 1.1956
		Ċ		į					Village	J. 3.1959
-	•	•		•	•	-	•		_	1. 3.1959
	•	•				-	•	- ·		17,10,1957
	ır							(a) By	(a) By Private Undertakings Nil (b) By State Undertakings Balurghat Balurghat Balurghat Gangarampur Gangarampur Gangarampur Hilli Kaliaganj Kaliaganj	(a) By Private Undertakings Nil (b) By State Undertakinge Balurghat Town Balurghat Village Balurghat Village Gangarampur Village Gangarampur Village Gangarampur Village Hilli Town Kaliaganj Village Kaliaganj Town

Source: 1. Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.
2. State Electricity Board, Government of West Bengal.

STATISTICS OF LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES AND REGISTERED FACTORIES TABLE 8.1—DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED WORKING FACTORIES

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
10	19	20	20	23	25	36	37	53	34

Seurce: Labour Department, Government of West Bergal.

TABLE 8.2—AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED FACTORIES

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
880	644	1261	1253	1462	1780	2053	1594	1555	1684
ruru)	044	1201	1 4 4 4						

Source: Labour Department, Government of West Bengal,

TABLE 8.3—FACTORY WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY

								1050	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Ind	ostry					1951	1952	1933			_		9	10	11
		1					2	3	4	5	6	,	8	-		••
Government and Lo	cal Pu	nd Fac	ctories	:											1,498	1,001
Rice Mills							880	644	1,261	1,253	1,462	1,351	1,570	1,211	1,700	1,001
	•	•	•	•	•	•						449	461	963	57	#5
Ton Factories .	•		•		•	•		• •	• •			4		1,004	9 888	1.004
Total							-	644	1,261	1,253	1,462	1,780	2,061	4	-	-

STATISTICS OF BANKS, INSURANCE AND WAREHOUSES TABLE 9.1—BANKS

Police Stati	on				Name of Bank with location	Year of Establishment	Туре	Total number of Employees
					2	3	4	5
Balurghat		•			State Bank of India, Balurghat, P.O. Balurghat, West Dinajpur.	1957	Commercial	16
					Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. P.O. Balurghat, West Dinajpur.	1915	Mixed type	25
					Balurghat Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. P.O. Balurghat, West Dinajpur.	1951	Primary Agricultural Long term Gredit.	7
Raiganj	•	•	•	•	State Bank of India, Kumardangi Road, P.O. Raiganj, West Dinajpur.	1958	Branch	22
					Central Bank of India Ltd., Mahanbati, P.O. Raiganj, West Dinajpur.	1946	Commercial	96
					Raiganj Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., P.O. Raiganj, West Dinajpur.	1947	Co-operative	28
Kalinganj	•	•	•	•	State Bank of India, (Near Railway Station) P.O. Kaliaganj, West Dinajpur.	1962	Pay Office	5
Islampur					State Bank of India, P.O. Islampur, West Dinajpur.	1961	Pay Office	6
					Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.			

TABLE 9.2—INSURANCE

	Volu	me of New Business Completed	let man Dunmin
Year	Number	Sum Assured (Rupees in Lakhs)	lst year Premium Income (Rupees in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1959	2,584	56-63	2-11
1960	2,685	72-92	2.65
1961	2,919	87· 4 5	2.93

The figures excludes Islampur Subdivision.

Source: Life Insurance Corporation of India, Jalpaiguri Division

TABLE 9.3—WAREHOUSES, 1961-62 A—List of Warehouses

Name of warehouse

1. Balurghat

2. Islampur

Sub-Centres at Raiganj and Durgapur

3. Kaliaganj

B—Distribution of Fertilizers through Warehouses , (In Metric Tons)

	Name	of W	reho	1505		Ammonium Sulphate	Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	Urea	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	Superphosphate	Paddy Mixture
		1				2	3	4	5	6	7
Balurghat						62-200	19-120	10-25		19-296	. ••
Islampur							2.500	• •	••	••	
Kaliaganj			- •			62-975	1-750		42-374	••	• •

Source: West Bengal State Warehousing Corporation.

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ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS TABLE 10.1—CRIMINAL JUSTICE

	Persons convicted or bound over in										
Offences or Nature of Proceedings	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
1	2	3	4	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	
All Offenses											
Offences against public tranquility						• •		• •	• •	••	
Murder	1		1		2	4	• •	3	3		
Culpable homicide	1	2			3	1	2	4	4	2	
Rape	1		3	1	ı	2	2	1	1	3	
Hurt with aggravating circumstances	3		2	1	3	6	8	••	6	•	
Hurt with criminal force or assault	5		6	3	2	5	5	9	2	5	
Dacoity	3	17	26	7	5	4	4	6	20	8	
	13	4	4	3	3	2	2	5	9	6	
Robbery	41	48	78	64	48	47	77	93	113	96	
Theft	103	105	167	113	83	81	83	133	137	131	
Other offences against the Indian Penal Code .			3	6	7	5	6	5	7	5	
Bad livelihood	5	+	-	6	5	8	8	•	7	10	
Keeping the peace	8	7	9			•		•	•		
Salt Law		• •	• •	• •	• •		• •	• •	• •		
Excise Law	• •	• •	• •			- •	• •	• •	••	••	
Stamp Law						6.1	• •	••	, ,	••	
Municipal Law	33	45	37	28	27	38	40	36	37	35	
Other offences	439	327	387	428	398	389	426	420	362	385	

Source: Superintendent of Police, West Dinajpur.

TA	BI	E	10	.2-	NUI	MBER	OF	CRIMINAL	CASES	TRIED
----	----	---	----	-----	-----	------	----	----------	-------	-------

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
A-Serious Crimes								•		
I Cognizable cases										
(a) Offences against State, Public tranquility, safety and justice	92	107	183	158	149	173	135	i 18	97	118
(b) Serious offences against the person	148	191	199	186	171	213	194	236	307	152
(c) Serious offences against the person and property or against property only	223	401	247	288	294	315	212	201	242	151
II Non-Cognizable cases										
(a) Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety	28	38	50	45	58	58	304	892	435	136
and justice (b) Serious offences against the person	21	į.	22	16	19	11	21	31	42	2
(c) Serious offences against the person and property	••	19	30	31	39	34	23	10	16	7
or against property only	19		731	724	730	804	880	1,486	1,130	566
Total of I & II	531	765	731	724						
B-Minor Crimes										
I Cognizable cases					171	156	64	48	93	73
(e) Minor offences against the person	121	104	123	149		879	818	909	862	732
(b) Minor offences against property	727	635	621	654	790				686	598
(c) Other offences not specified above	394	455	425	395	360	466	690	617	000	300
Il Non-Cognizable cases							201	122	164	156
(a) Minor offences against the person	306	240	302	303	296	314				114
(b) Minor offences against property	100	122	101	130	157	129	246	128	140	
	409	473	667	808	626	773	2,060	1,055	2,008	1,001
(c) Minor offences not specified above	2,057	2,029	2,250	2,430	2,400	2,717	4,001	2,079	8,070	3,364

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinaspur.

TABLE 10.3—CIVIL JUSTICE

			1951		1952		1953		19	54	19	55
			Instituted	Disposed			Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed
I Money Suits .		•	337	293	387	324	299	257	302	264	355	230
II Rent Suits .			2,777	2,764	2,850	2,854	3,037	3,024	2,720	2,651	2,893	3,005
Total .	•		3,114	3,057	3,237	3,178	3,336	3,261	3,922	2,915	3,246	3,235
(a) For enhances of rent	ment					••					••	
III Title & other suit	ts .		428	386	514	550	550	519	536	459	486	516

			1956		1957		195	8	195	9	196	30
			Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed
I Money Suits			323	328	365	358	396	414	604	461	527	522
II Rent Suits			2,326	2,276	2,393	2,617	1,647	1,699	489	525	344	331
Total .		•	2,649	2,604	2,758	2,975	2,043	2,113	1,093	906	871	853
(a) For enhance of rent	ment		••	• •								
III Title & other su	its		455	477	688	596	719	779	673	. 608	851	686

Source: District Judge, West Dinajpur and Malda.

TABLE 10.4—STRENGTH OF POLICE IN 1960

Description of the staff

	Thana	S.P.	A.S.P.	D.S.P.	Inspr.	S.I.	Srgt.	A.S.I.	H.C.	Naik	Const.	Total	Number of Unions	Number of Anchals	Number of Chaukidars	Number of. Dafadars
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Hilli					1		1	• •		8	10	3		26	5
2	Balurghat	1	1	1	1	4		4	2		46	60	9		86	17
3	Kumarganj					2		1		٠	8	11	8		72	16
4	Gangarampur				1	2		2			8	13		10	80	18
5	Tapan					2		1			8	11	11		118	22
6	Raiganj				1	3		4	2		35	45		13	119	15
7	Kaliaganj					3		2			10	15		9	95	9
8	Hemtabad					2		1			8	11		5	56	5
9	Itahar					1		1			8	10	11		113	17
10	Kushmundi					2		1			8	11	8		85	16
11	Bangshihari					1		1			8	10	9	••	94	9
• 12	Islampur				2	6		8	2		43	61	<u></u>	17†	109	17
•13	Karandighi					2		2	ı		17	22		13†	82	13
•14	Chopra					4		3			18	25		15†	83	15
•15	Goalpokhar					4		3			19	26		34†	195	34
	Court Reserve Indo-Pak	::	• •			· <u>;</u>		••			ġċ	85	• •		••	
	Passport D.I.B. D.E.B. Miscellaneous		••	 	1 2	9 5 9	::	10 7 1 28	i 	•••	26 29 11 16	45 43 23 48	••	••	·· ··	••
	Armed Police Total	1	1	1	i	4 75	• • •	••	24	49	511	589	::	••	::	••
	1001	•			•	/3	• •	81	32	49	925	1,174	••	••	••	••

The strength shows is the permanent Police Set-up for Islampur Subdivision with effect from 1.3.64.

Source: 1. (Col. Nos. 1 to 12) Inspector General of Police, Government of West Bengal.
2. (Col. Nos. 13 to 15) District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 10.5-JAILS

	Accor	nmodation	in 1960		Daily average number of prisoners in											
Name and class of	Total	Males	Females	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1980			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
l Belurghat Sub-jail	34	31	3	88-43	85-33	75-19	57-43	64-02	72-62	71-60	125-06	126-16	100-96			
2 Raissni Sub-jail	66	62	4	50-81	45-88	27-66	19-91	24-97	48-67	141-72	230-43	222-68	219-86			

Source: Prisons Directorate, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.6—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1960-61

								Working Ca	pital (Rupees)		
Dec	Description				No. of Societies at the end of the year	Number of Members	Loans from private persons, other Societies and Banks	Share Capital Paid up	Reserve and other funds	Total	Loans issued to members and other Societies
	1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
Central Banks .	•				2	1,268	2,183,870	404,990	158,093	2,746,953	1,642,522
Agricultural Socie	ties				933	51,259	2,131,307	717,623	488,853	3,337,783	1,807,519
Non-Agricultural					47	13,600	197,348	93,302	130,598	421,248	800

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.7—NUMBER OF SOCIETIES REGISTERED

Description			1951-52	1952-53	1955-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Central Banks				* *		• •	• •	• •				
Agricultural Societies .			64	80	49	81	24	35	32	31	59	
Non-Assignitural Societies			3	1	1	2	•	4	13	18	22	٧

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.8—RECEIPTS OF EXCISE REVENUE (In Rupees)

_	Revenue Total Total	1 2	Timum	Total	Total	Total	Licence	Fines	Receipt	Miscell-	Total	Deduc	cions	Total net	
Revenue for the year	Total receipt from country spirits	receipt from country fermented liquors other than malt liquors	Foreign Total receipt from Malt Liquors (Beer)	Total receipt from wines and spirits including medicated wines	receipt from commer- cial spirits including denatured spirits and medicinal and toilet spirituous prepara- tions	receipt from opium	receipt from hemp drugs	fees for the sale of cocaine and its allied drugs under D.D. Act	and for- feitures	from private distil- leries	алеоци	roceipt	Refunda	*Expenditure	excise revenue for the year
ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1951-52	156,749	6,650	-	297	591	18,691	23,961		801		64	207,824	315	84,946	172,565
	•	•	••	275	185	24,085	34,450		746	•	84	192,134	79	31,582	160,473
1952-53	124,843	7,466	••		150	17,475	39,575		1,776		149	204,611	63	84,130	109,818
1953-54	130,342	13,827	••	717	495	12,619	39,276		2,728		72	195,603		35,129	100,474
1954-55	122,934	16,910	••	569		•	34,350		2,038		510	169,290	100	36,365	132,825
1955-56	105,500	16,238	• •	511	290	9,853	-		1,515		30	212,330	296	42,086	100,946
1956-57	143,096	15,507	••	545	3,445	12,293	35,899	•	1,590		78	242,093	649	51,170	190,274
1957-58	177,077	19,301	••	488	2,301	13,506	27,752		-		25	277,540	1,508	49,113	226,919
1958-59	213,210	17,965	• •	548	3,606	9,312	30,666	• •	2,208	••	106	361,294	.,	58,801	302,493
1959-60	285,201	22,862		511	2,180	8,890	39,489		2,053	••		420,785		62,129	358,656
1960-61	345,585	26,023	••	673	4,390	5,345	36,415		2,364	••	••	744,760	••	,	

^{*}Expanditure includes Pay of officers and establishment, ellowances other than rewards, supplies and services other than rewards and sewards.

Source: Commissioner of Esseise, Government of West Bongal.

TABLE 10.9—EXCISE SHOPS

			_												C	ountry liq	uor		
Shope		Manufa liquor-na	cture of umber of		N	umber of	wholesal	e licer	sees for	the sa	de of			Number	of shops	licensed	for retail	sale of	
licenses for the year	Bre- wer- ies	Govern- ment distill- cries	Private distill- eries	Out- etilis	Country spirit	Liquor other than commercial spirits imported or manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor	Com- mercial spirits includ- ing dena- tured spirits and medi- cated wines	Opi- uzn	Gan- ja	Cha- ras	Bhang	Number of tappers' licenses	under	Spirits under distil- lery system (tempo- rary)	Spirits under outstill system (perma- nent)	Fer- mented tari	Unfermented tari	Other country ferry ferry mented pachwait, etc. (ordinary licenses)	Other country fer- mented liquors (house- brow- ing licen- ses)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1951-52		••					2		٠				17			8			1,186
1952-53							2						17			8		••	1,093
1953-54							2					24	17			8		••	2,112
1954-55							2					51	17	• •	**	8	• •		1,914
1955-56							2					59	16			8			2,137
1956-57							2					8	32		••	8		• •	1,544
1957-58							2					10	32		••	10		• • •	1,698
1958-59		• •					2				• •	10	32		• •	10	• •	• •	1,280
1959-60							2				••	10	32	••	••	10			2,879
1960-61				• •			2					10	31			10		• •	2,975

Source: Commissioner of Excise

AND LICENSES

			For	eign liqu	100										/1 D		
		Ret	ail licenses-	Number	for sale	of					ialiai so lialer so	sale of		Ke	tail licena for sal	le of	
Malt liquors only	Foreign liquor to be consu- med "on" pre- mises and "off" pre- mises	Foreign liquor to be con- sumed "off" pre- mises	Liquors in hotels, restau- rants, boarding houses, clubs, refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshments (excludina canteens)	in can- teens	Liquors in railway refresh- ment rooms, dak bung- lows, dining cars and stea- mers	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other tempo- rary licenses for foreign liquors	Foreign liquors all other special retail licenses	Recti- fied spirits and medi- cated wines (drug- guts' permits)	Dena- tured spirits	Raw opium	Ganja	Charas	Shang	Opium and its prepara- tions for medi- cinal pur- posss only (ordi- nary drug- gists permius)	Mor- phia (special drug- gists permits)	Hemp drugs for medi- cinal pur- poses only (drug- gios* permiss)	Cocaine (drug- gists' permits
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	3:	2 33	34	35	36	87	30
								10	14	8	13	7	2				• •
								11	15	8	13	7	2			• •	• •
								13	16	8	l'	7	2		• •	••	••
			••					13	16	8	1	7	:				
								12	17	7	1	6 , .	;			.,	• •
								12	23	21	3	2	:	?	• •		• •
								21	22	21	3	2	•	٠	• •		• •
								28	24	21	. 3	2	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	••	• •
					• •			29	24	21	3	2	•			••	• •
								20	24	1.9	1 1	4		1			

Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.10—RECEIPTS OF SALES TAX

(In Rupees)

Total Collection Under the *Bengal Finance Sales Tax Act, 1941 and the *West Bengal Sales Tax Act

1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
••	••	••	3,94,511	3,89,5:0	4,23,503	6,23,536	2,52,292	2,73,571	3,25,431

The Act came into force with effect from 28.3.54.
 Not available Malda charge comprising the districts of Malda and West Dinajpur was reconstructed in the year 1953-54 and the old records are not evailable.
 Source: Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.11—RECEIPTS OF ENTERTAINMENT TAX

(In Rupees)

1951-52	1952-58	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-56	1950-59	1959-60	1960-61
	1935-39	1900-04	1001-00				A1 AA#		04 004
55,190	50.627	42.544	45,978	51,060	91,294	63,096	81,007	86,920	95,006

TABLE 10.12—RECEIPTS OF MOTOR SPIRIT TAX

(In Rupees)

Under the Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation Act, 1941

1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
•	•	1,02,822	1,29,948	1,28,469	1,49,347	1,42,848	1,67,318	1,50,309	1,51,597

^{*} Not available Malda charge comprising the districts of Malda and West Dinajpur was reconstructed in the year 1953-54 and the old records are not available.

Source: Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.13—RECEIPTS OF INCOME TAX

Particulars	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	, 5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of assesses	497	506	557	557	696	634	711	778	827	918
Net collection (Rupees in thousand)	95	227	186	65	142	121	144	92	290	342

Source: Commissioner of Income Tax, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.14—AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX

Particulars	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	196 0-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of assesses		891	795	763	658	708	716	1,157	1,021	1,314
Tax collected including miscellaneous and advance (In Rupees)	148,162	163,696	209,729	356,887	277,388	290,322	322,952	215,491	208,668	26 9. 5 50

Source: Commissioner of Agricultural Income Tax, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.15—COLLECTION UNDER THE BENGAL RAW JUTE TAXATION ACT, 1941 (In Rupees)

1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
3.898	2,258	3,580	2,021

Source: Commissioner of Commercail Taxes, Government of West Bengal,

TABLE 10.16—COLLECTION UNDER THE *CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, 1956 (In Rupees)

195 7-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
149	9.769	5.285	1,569

^{*} The Act came into force with effect from 1.7.57.

Source: Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.17—STAMPS

(In Rupees)

Class of	Stam	106	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Judicial .			102,998	119,193	120,090	136,947	156,788	150,611	188,529	164,980	172,707	202,405
Non-Tudicial			277,863	283,535	273,812	243,117	293,120	299,998	357,594	350,599	384,707	46 ∵,066

Source: Finance (Taxation) Department, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.18—LAND REVENUE, 1951-60 Part I-Pre-Zamindary Abolition Period (In Rupees)

	Particulars		1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55			
Permenently Settled Estates	•								
Current Number						465	465	463	465
Demand .			•	•		5,84,551	5,38,401	5,85,934	6,63,451
Collection .						4,74,681	4,31,076	4,01,092	1,42,290
Temperarily Settled Estate	ıs								
Current number						8	8	8	
Demand .						611	611	633	765
Collection .						414	611	599	425
Estates Hold Directly by (Goderni	ment							
Current Number						8	B	8	8
Demand .						•	•	10,192	11,944
Collection						11,813	12,340	7,610	7,455
Road and Public Works C	LB225								
Current Number				•		567	567	567	367
Demand .						1,88,242	1,96,262	1,22,126	1,26,676
Collection .						1,19,753	1,12,554	73,450	45,763

^{*}All the 8 estates held directly by the Government were originally of Dinajpur district. After creation of West Dinajpur district these Estates became common estates. There is no paper in West Dinajpur district to show the demands of 1951-52 and 1952-55. No demand figure for the said periods has also been received from the Collector, Dinajpur, East Pakistan.

Part II-Post Zamindary Abolition Period (In Rupees)

Particulars	*1362 B.S.	*1363 B.S.	*1364 B.S.	*1365 B.S.	•1366 B.S.	•1367 B.S.	*1368 B.S.
Land Revenue of Vested Estates							
Demand	14,18,582 12,65,164	15,73,910 13,20,55 4	19,81,741 8,40,860	28,03,901 18,83,863	23,81,531 13,61,589	25,09,163 14,38,576	25,70,208 1,101,254
Road and P. W. Cess of Vested Estates							
Demand	50,9 4 9 46,314	50,7 8 5 4 1,1 7 9	61,752 23,4 8 9	83,745 58,794	73,605 41,971	77,721 44,433	79,745 33,711
**Kishanganj (Islampur) Subdivision Land Revenue of Vested Estates							
Demand	• •	12,10,662 2,85,473	18,94,212 5,89,273	22,06,748 9,44,475	20,46,455 7,77,015	20,85,565 7,71,127	21,29,331 5,94,079
Road and P. W. Cess							
Demand		1,24,227 24,037	1,91,173 49,273	2,18,437 83,582	2,01,960 64,723	2,07,626 65,919	2,11,845 49,963

^{*}The land revenue demand and collection figures relating to the post-zamindari abolition period being maintained according to the Bengali calender years, the figures could not be supplied according to the financial years. However, the Bengali years 1362 B.S. to 1368 B.S. approximately correspond to the financial years 1953-56 to 1961-62.

**Islampur subdivision has been formed with the Kishanganj area of Bihar transferred to West Bengali with effect from 1.41 56. The figures relating to Islampur subdivision have, therefore, been furnished separately from 1363 B.S. corresponding to the financial year 1956-57.

**The figures of cess demand of Islampur subdivision represent the assessments made under the Bihar Cess Act.

Source: Board of Revenue, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.19—NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF REGISTERED DOCUMENTS AND VALUE OF PROPERTIES TRANSFERRED IN 1960

			Number	of Registration	on		transfer	e value of p red by reg locuments	roperty istered				
Number of Regis-	Compul-	ovable Prop	Total	Movable Property	Wills	Total	Affecting immovable Property Ra (000)	Affecting movable property Ra (900)	Total R. (000)	Total ordinary fees Rs (000)	Total other receipts Ra (000)	Total receipts Rs (000)	Total expendi- ture Rs (000)
tration Offices	10ry 2	Optional 3	4	2 roperty 5	6	7	8	9	10	П	12	13	. 14
5	65.514	193	65,707	493	33	66,233	27,085	160	27,243	205	22	227	86

Source: Inspector General of Registration, Government of West Bengal.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL STATISTICS

TABLE 11.1—LIST OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, CLINICS AND HEALTH CENTRES

Subdivision and Police Station	Name of the Municipality or Anchal/Unio with the name and J. L. No. of the mauza within which the institutions are located	Name of the Hospitals, Dispensaries, Clinics and M. & C. W. Centres	Bed	Maintained by
i Balurghat Subdivision	2	3	4	5
Hilli Police Station	. Hilli Union/Hilli-360	Hilli Ch. Dispensary.		
	Hilli Union/Purba Raynagar-368 Binshira Union/Teor-289 Binshira Union/Binshira-293	Hilli P.H.C. Teor Ch. Dispensary. Binshira S.H.C.	10	D. B. State Govt. D. B. State Govt.
Balurghat Police Station	. Balurghat Municipality	Balurghat Genl. Hospital	136	State Govt.
	Balurghat Municipality Balurghat Municipality	Balurghat Police Hospital Sadar V. D. Clinic	22	State Govt. State Govt.
	Balurghat Municipality Balurghat Municipality	Sadar Chest Clinic M. & C. W. Centre attached to Sadar	• •	State Govt.
		Hospital	• •	State Govt. State Govt.
	Patiram Union/Nazirpur-202 Patiram Union/Patiram-187	Nazirpur S.H.C. Patiram Ch. Dispensary.	• •	State Govt. B.D.
	Boaldar Union/Bharanda-55 Bolla Union/Mallikpur-8	Bharanda (Boaldar) S.H.C.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	State Govt.
	Jaighar Union/Jaighar-72	Mallikpur Ch. Disp. Jalghar Ch. Disp.	• •	D.B. D.B.
	Jaighar Union/Chakvrigu-90 Bhatpara Union/Bhatpara-111	Chakvrigu M. & C. W. Centre Bhatpara M. & C. W. Centre	• •	Private
	Patiram Union/Patiram-187	Patiram M. & C. W. Centre	• • •	Private Private
	Bolla Union/Bolla-22 Boaldar Union/Khaspur-42	Bolla S.H.G. Khaspur Ch. Disp.	• •	State Govt. Private
Kumarganj Police Station .	See the Visit of the Land	•		
Rumargan Fonce Station .	. Samjia Union/Palasi-30 Safanagar Union/Safanagar-47	Samjia S.H.C. Safanagar Ch. Disp.	10	State Govt. Private
	Safanagar Union/Kumarganj-100 Jakirpur Union/Jakurpur-34	Kumarganj Ch. Disp.	• • •	D.B.
C		Jakirpur Ch. Disp.	••	N.A.
Gangarampur Police Station .	. Basuria Anchal/Basuria-14 Chaloon Anchal/Mathurapur-141	Basuria (Sarbamangala) S.H.C. Chaloon (Mathurapur) S.H.C.		State Govt. State Govt.
	Damdama Anchal/Rajibpur-84	Gangarampur Ch. Disp.	• • •	D.B.
	Damdama Anchal/Rajibpur-84 Damdama Anchal/Rajibpur-84	Rajibpur St. Joseph Catholic Ch. Disp. Gangarampur M. & C. W. Centre	• •	Private. Private
	Damdama Anchal/Rajibpur-84	Gangarampur P.H.C.	• •	State Govt.
	Gangarampur Anchal/Gopalpur-90	Uday Ch. Disp. Nayabazar Ch. Disp.	• •	D.B. N.A.
	Gaugarampur Anchal/Raghabpur-106 Jehangirpur Union/Jehangirpur-119	Raghabpur Ch. Disp. Jehangirpur Ch. Disp.	• •	D.B. N.A.
Tonon Boline Station			••	IV.A.
Tapan Police Station		Tapan Ch. Dispensary. Kardah Ch. Dispensary		D.B. D.B.
	Ajamatpur Union/Monohali-50	Monohali S.H.C.	• • •	N.A.
	Gofanagar Union/Gofanagar-268	Gurail Ch. Disp. Gofanagar Ch. Disp.	• •	D.B. D.B.
	Autina Union/Bishnupur-163 Rampara Chenchra Union/	Laskarhat Ch. Disp.		D.B.
	Ramparachenchra-11	Ramparachenchra S.H.C.		N.A.
	namura Onion/Rampur-102	Rampur Ch. Disp.	• •	N.A.
Raiganj Subdivision				
Raiganj Police Station	. Raiganj Municipality Raiganj Municipality	Raiganj Subdivisional Hospital Chest Clinic attached to Raiganj Sub.	58	State Govt.
	Raiganj Municipality	Div. Hosp. V.D. Clinic attached to Raiganj Sub.	• •	State Govt.
	Raiganj Municipality	Div. Hosp. M. & C. W. Centre attached to Raiganj	• •	State Govt.
		Sub. Div. Hosp. Ramkrishnapur Leprosy Clinic		State Govt.
	Raigan] Municipality	Raiganj Leprosy Treatment Centre	• •	Private State Govt.
	Rampur Anchal/Adiar-58 Bhatun Anchal/Bhatole-9	Rampur S.H.G. Bhatun S.H.G.	10	State Govt. State Govt.
	Bindole Anchal/Bindole-40	Bindole S.H.C.	• •	State Govt.
	Datin Analysis 76	Durgapur S.H.C. Bahin Ch. Disp.	• •	State Govt. Private
Kaliaganj Police Station	Kaliaganj Anchal/Kaliaganj-98 Kaliaganj Anchal/Kaliaganj-98	Kaliaganj P.H.C. M. & C. W. Centre attached to	50	State Govt.
	77 11 1 4 1 197 11 1 4 1	Kaliaganj P.H.C. Kaliaganj Ch. Disp.	• •	State Govi. D.B.
	Anantapur Anchal/Maddhya Gouripur-40	Ramrishna Ch. Disp.	• •	Private
		Majhiar S.H.C. Tarangapur Ch. Disp.	• •	State Govt. N.A.
Hemtabad Police Station	Th. 13	•	••	
ascatabati I title Station	Chainagar Anchal/Bharatpur-13	Bangalbari S.H.C. Tilan Ch. Disp.	• •	State Govt. D.B.
	Hemtabad Anchal/Hemtabad-81	Hemtabad P.H.C.	iò	State Govt.
Took on the control	· •	Darimonpur Ch. Disp.	••	Private
Itahar Police Station		Itahar P.H.C.	10	State Govt.
	Marnai Union/Marnai-217	Itahar Ch. Disp. Marnai S.H.C.	• •	D.B. State Govt.
	Saidpur Union/Balinara-99	Balihara S.H.C. Joyhat S.H.C.	• •	State Govt.
Kushmundi Police Station	Tr. 1. VV 1. (Vr. 1		••	
Bangshihari Police Station	TH-1-1-177 1 10H 1 004	Kushmundi Ch. Disp.	••	D.B.
	Bagichapur Union/Harirampur-28	Sihole Ch. Disp. Harirampur Ch. Disp.	••	Private Private
	Ganguri Union/Mohammadpur-163	Daulatpur Ch. Disp.	••	Private Private
		Kalyani Ch. Disp.	• •	E-14em

TABLE 11.1—LIST OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, CLINICS AND HEALTH CENTRES—contd.

Subdivision and Police Station	Name of the Municipality or Anchal/Union with the name and J. L. No. of the mauza within which the institutions are located	Name of the Hospitals, Dispensaries, Clinics and M. & G. W. Centres	Bed	Maintained by
1	2	3	4	5
Islampur Subdivision*				
Islampur Police Station	. Mahabari Union/Chopra Jahar-91 Mahabari Union/Ramgunj-8	Islampur S.H.C. Ramgunj S.H.C.	• •	State Govt. State Govt.
Karandighi Police Station	Mahabari Union/Dalkhola-34 Mahabari Union/Karandighi-204	Dalkhola S.H.C. Karandighi P.H.C.	• •	State Govt. State Govt.
(hopra Police Station	Mahabari Union/Chopra-38 Mahabari Union/Lakhipur-116 Mahabari Union/Chittalghata-7	Chopra S.H.C. Lakhipur S.H.C. Sonapurhat Ch. Disp.	•••	State Govt. State Govt. N.A.
Goalpokhar Police Station .	. Mahabari Union/Lodhan-150 Mahabari Union/Goa Gaon-303	Goalpokhar S.H.C. Goa Gaon S.H.C.	::	State Govt. State Govt.

^{*}As regards Islampur Subdivision, the names of Anchal/Unions are not readily available.

Source: Chief Medical Officer of Health, West Dinaipur.

TABLE 11.2-FAMILY PLANNING CENTRE

1955		1956		1957		1958		19	59	1960	
Govern- ment	Non- Govern- ment	Govern- ment	Non- Govern- ment	Govern- ment	Non- Govern- ment	Govern- ment	Non- Govern- ment	Govern- ment	Non- Govern- ment	Govern- ment	Non- Govern- ment
						t				2	

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Benga!

TABLE 11.3—SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Year	Number of School Health clinic	Number of students examined	Percentage defective	Total attendance of school children at achool clinics	Percentage of school population covered by medical examina- tion	Average number of school children supplied with milk daily
1	9	3	4	5	6	7
1959	25	3828	27 %	1144	22%	A 1
1960	25	9840	40 %	2561	56 %	4895

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 11.4—INOCULATION AND VACCINATION AGAINST CHOLERA AND SMALL POX

Particulars			1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
FARICULAR			1931		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1			2	,,,,,,,,	54,985	74,718	134,549	158,797	129,430	137,570	132,751	175,905
Anti Cholera .	•	•	93,936	105,534	•	•	•		376,560	535,254	413,589	398,424
Anti Small Pox .			361,453	254,192	276,656	275,324	229,078	• •			-	•
Primary Vaccination			62.022	35,290	34,342	34,454	30,637	• •	53,416	79,721	53,890	46,965
Revaccination			299,431	218,902	242,314	240,870	198,441	••	323,144	455,533	359, 89 1	351,439

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

Note: D.B. means District Board; Ch. means Charitable; P.H.C. means Primary Health Centre; S.H.C. means Subsidiary Health Centre; V.D. means Veneral Disease; M. & C.W. means Maternity and Child Welfare; N.A. means Not Available.

TABLE 11.5—TUBERCULIN TEST AND B.C.G. VACCINATION

Toste	1951 ed Vaccr	ີ		Vaccn.		Vaccn.		Vacce		1955 d Vaccn.		Vacen.	Tested T			958 Vacen.		959 Vacen.	Tested	
i	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
									25,527	12,090	58,663	25,332	224,654	100,271		••	14,630	6,461	49,843	19,816

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 11.6—MALARIA ERADICATION Consumption of Residual Insecticides

Particulars	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
D.D.T. 100 Percentage in lbs.		• •	33,509	51,739	59,701	67,753	62,471	79,561	143,012	141,512

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 11.7—EYE EXAMINATION AND LECTURE UNIT Travelling Eye Dispensary

Year	Places where the dispensary worked	Period for which the dispensary worked	Number of patients treated	Total number of patients treated during the year
1	2	3	4	5
1953	(a) Raiganj (b) Kaliaganj	(a) October to November (b) December	(a) 2,699 (b) 1,094	3,793
1954	(a) Kaliaganj(b) Balurghat	(a) January (b) February to March	(a) 1,060 (b) 2,896	3,956
1957	(a) Raiganj (b) Kaliaganj	(a) September to November(b) December	(a) 5,910 (b) 1,742	7,652
1958	Balurghat	January to March	5,142	5,142

Source: Association for the Prevention of Blindness, Government of West Bengal.

EDUCATION AND ENTERTAINMENT TABLE 12.1—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS IN 1960-61

			Under	the manageme Local	ent of Governs Bodies	nent or	Under Private management				
	т	otal	Mana Gover	ged by nment	Managed by Munici- palities & Dist. School Board		Aided by Govt. & District or Municipal Board		Unaided		
Class of Institution	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Colleges	. 2	1,034	. •	• •			2	1,034	••		
Higher Secondary Schools	. 10	5,727			• •		10	5,727	••	• •	
High Schools	. 27	7,641		• •			23	6,478	4	1,163	
Senior Basic Schools .	. 3	100			••		3	100	• •		
Junior High Schools .	. 90	6,889	••		13	440	67	5,755	10	694	
Junior Basic Schools .	. 69	6,330	• •		69	6,330		••	••		
Primary Schools	. 1,067	78,788	19	4,065	1,041	73,542	7	1,181	••	••	
Technical Schools including Engineering Schools .	. 6	78	6	78				••	••		
Training Schools	. 2	90	2	90	••				••	••	
Others Schools	. 11	436	••	••		••	10	396	1	40	

Norz: (1) Excludes the Statistics of Anglo Indian Schools, Schools for Adults & Schools for Social Workers.

(2) Figures are Provisional.

TABLE 12.2—EDUCATION (NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS) 1951-60

	195	1951-52	195	1952-53	1953-54	75	1954-55	F-55	1955-56	96 - 7	1956-57	-57	1957-58	85.	1958-59	59	1959-60	99	90961	æ (
	N.	Number of	Num.	Number of	Number of	\{ \frac{1}{2} \fr	Number of	Ser of	Number of	xer of	Number of	er of	Number of	و م	Number of	ا مر	Number of	er of	Number of	ا م
Type of Institutions	 Insti-	Pupils	Insti- tutions	Pupils	Insti-	Pupils	Insti-	Pupils	Insti- tutions	Pupils	Insti-	Pupils	Insti-	Pupils	Insti- tutions	Pupils	Insti- rutions	Pupils	Insti- tutions	Pupils
Grass Total	%	55,643		621 57,298	6	63,711	8	67,276	7	72,335	1,095	365,67	1,122	85,485	1,181	96,076	1,209	100,556	1,78 84.1	107,124
170		307	6.4	37.7	c.	462	84	595	61	673	2	851	2	699	2	960.1	21	1.028	7	1,034
Higher Secondary Schools	 		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	œ	3,854	œ	3,658	œ	3,619	œ	4,034	01	5,727
Hish Schools	 91	5 5,057	- 17	5,384	20	6,076	20	6,367	7.5	6,900	91	4,135	9	3,913	18	4,3%	23	5,845	27	7,641
Imice High Schools (a)	.	¥60.9	6.	2.051	¥	2,450	46	3,221	53	3,288	73	4,322	82	4,905	æ	5,557	%	5,874	93	6,969
Primary Schools (b)	 &	•		550 47,863	919	53,931	716	55.070	753	60,706	975	65,360	eg:	11,091	1,048	80,521	690'1	82,859	1.136	85,118
Technical Schools			:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	:		12	€7	∓	9	3 2
Training Schools		. :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7	29	7	8
Other Schools (c)	 	707 7		<u> </u>	^	<u>8</u>	o.	20	10	276	12	8	ø.	111	•	794	0	88	=	436
Unrecognised Schools	 			2 1.469	92	95 9	σ. σ.	721	-	764	•	979	-	746	6	159	œ	420		=
										1			•							

· Schools with no scholar. (a) Including Senior Basic Schools. (b) Including Junior Basic Schools. (c) Excluding Schools for Adulta.

Norm: Exchades the Statistics of Angle Indian Schools.

Swert: Education Directorate, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 12.3—DIRECTORY OF HIGH SCHOOLS

SI. J.L. No./Municipal No. Ward No.	Name of School	Date of origin	Date of affiliation eit to University or Boa of Secondary Educat
1 2	3	4	5
HILLI POLICE STATION			
1 J.L. No. 363 and 365	Hili Ramanath High School	1924	1926 (University)
2 J.L. No. 290 3 Not known	Teor Krishnastami High School	1950	1950 (University)
BALURGHAT POLICE STATE	Hili Girls' High School	1923 (Primary)	1.1.54 (Board)
1 Ward No. 4 2 Ward No. 2	Balurghat High School Balurghat Khadimpur High School	1907	1910 (University)
3 Ward No. 5	Balurghat L.M.A.U. Bidyalaya	1949 1949	1952 (Board)
4 J.L. No. 111	Balurghat J.L.P. Bidyachakra	1953	1950 (University) 1956 (Board)
5 J.L. No. 42	Khaspur H.K. High School	1948	1950 (University)
6 J.L. No. 187	Patiram High School	1944	1947 (University)
7 J.L. No. 1	Baul P. High School	1944	1.4.60 (Board)
8 J.L. No. 194	Dasul High School	1942 (Junior High)	1.1.62 (Board)
9 J.L. No. 90 10 J.L. No. 397	Nadipar N.C. High School	1951 (Junior High)	1.1.62 (Board)
11 Ward No. IV	Chingishpur High School Balurghat Girls' High School	1954 (Junior High) 1921	1.1.62 (Board)
12 Ward No. II	Khadimpur Girls' High School	1957	1.1.53 (Board) 1.4.60 (Board)
KUMARGANJ POLICE STAT	· •		······································
1 J.L. No. 107	Kumarganj High School	1928 (Middle English)	1952 (Roard)
2 J.L. No. 40	Anginabarait High School	1930 (Middle English)	
GANGARAMPUR POLICE ST	TATION	- '	, ,,,
l J.L. No. 84	Gangarampur High School	1948	1950 (University)
2 J.L. No. 90	Nayabazar High School	1955 (Junior High)	1.4.59 (Board)
3 J.L. No. 84	Rajibpur St. Joseph High School	1950 (Middle English)	1.1.62 (Board)
TAPAN POLICE STATION			
1 J.L. No. 63	Tapan High School	1928 (Middle English)	1.4.59 (Board)
RAIGANJ POLICE STATION			
1 Ward No. 2	Raiganj Coronation High School	1911	1914 (University)
2 Ward No. 6	Sudarsanpur D.P.U. Bidyachakra	1949	1950 (University)
3 Ward No. 44 Ward No. 3	Sri Sri Ramkrishna Bidyabhaban	1951	1957 (Board)
4 Ward No. 3 5 Ward No. 5	Debinagar G.R.U. Bidyapith Mohanbati High School	1954	1956 (Board)
6 J.L. No. 145	Maharaja Jagadishnath High School	1955 (Junior High) 1955 (Junior High)	1.4.59 (Board) 1.1.62 (Board)
7 J.L. No. 202	Bhupal Chandra Bidyapith	1955 (Junior High)	1.4.60 (Board)
8 J.L. No. 89	Rampur Sch. Caste High School	1951 (Junior High)	1.1.62 (Board)
9 Municipality	Raiganj Girls' High School	1.9.20	1.1.52 (Board)
10 Municipality	Parbati Devi Girls' High School	9.1.56	1.4.58 (Board)
KALIAGANJ POLICE STATIC	ON		
l J.L. No. 103	Kaliaganj P.S. High School	1931 (Middle English)	1941 (University)
2 J.L. No. 125	Tarangapur N.K. High School	1953	1954 (Board)
3 J.L. No. 84 4 Not known	Lakshmipur M.C. Bidyabhaban	1955 (Junior High)	
	Milanmayee Girls' High School	1.1.49	1.1.56 (Board)
ITAHAR POLICE STATION 1 J.L. No. 109	Isabas Wish Sahasi	1050 (35) 11 12 11 12	1.4.50 (D 1)
2 J.L. No. 217	Itahar High School Marnai S. C. High School	1950 (Middle English) 1899 (Middle English)	
KUSHMUNDI POLICE STAT	-	1033 (Middle English)	1.1.02 (Board)
1 J.L. No. 70	Kushmandi High School	1932 (Middle English)	1054 (Roard)
BANGSHIHARI POLICE STA	-	1992 (Middle English)	1954 (Board)
1 J.L. No. 209	Bangshihari High School	1089 (Toming Wink)	1.4.60 (Board)
2 J.L. No. 28	Harirampur A.S.D.M. High School	1952 (Junior High) 1920 (Middle English)	
ISLAMPUR POLICE STATIO		isas (Middio Mighan)	
1 Khata No. 414 Plot No. 869	Islampur High School	1954	1958 (Board)
2 J.L. No. 8	Ramganj High School J.L. 8		1.3.61 (Board)
KARANDIGHI POLICE STAT	TION		
1 J.L. No. 34	Dalkhola High School	1947	1950 (Bihar Board)
GOALPOKHAR POLICE STAT	rion		
1 J.L. No. 246	Toryal High School	1955	1.4.59 (Board)
2 J.L. No. 150	Goalpokhar Lodhan High School		1.1.62 (Board)

Source: District Inspector of Schools, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 12.4—PRINTING PRESSES AT WORK, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN 1960-61

Number of Printing Presses at work

Number of Newspapers published

Number of Periodicals published

22

5

.

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 12.5—CINEMAS IN 1960-61

Number of Permanent Cinema Houses

Number of Temporary open air Cinema Houses

40

2

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 12.6-PUBLIC HALLS AND AUDITORIUMS

Name of the Public Hall or Auditorium	Where Located	Year of Establishment	Managed by	Electrified or not	Total Accommoda- tion 6	Free or can be fured on payment of Rent 7
l Balurghat Natya Mandir	Within Balurghat Municipal area	1310	Committee elected from amongst the public members	Electrified	580	Can be hired on payment of rent and also available free in case of public non-political purposes if considered by the committee. A temporary lease has been given to a Cirisma Co. on monthly rent.
2 Raiganj Institute (Snehalata Hall)	Raiganj P.O. & P.S. Raiganj, West Dinajpur.		Elected Governing Body.	Electrified	600	Can be hired on payment of rent
3 Najmu Natya Niketan	Kaliaganj P.O. & P.S. Kaliaganj, West Dinajpur.	1934	Do	Not electrified	600	7 roe

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION STATISTICS TABLE 13.1—VILLAGE ROADS AND DISTRICT BOARD ROADS

I-Metalled Roads; IA-Metalled, bridged and drained throughout; IB-Metalled, partially bridged and drained; II-Unmetalled Roads; IIA-Unmetalled bridged and drained throughout; IIB Unmetalled, partially bridged and drained; III-Banked and surfaced with "Muram" or similar material but not drained; IV-Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained; VI-Cleared only.

SI	44		Metallod	Un-metalled	Total Length	C1 •
No		Name of Road	M-F-Yd-	M-F-Yd-	M-F-Yd-	Class of Road
1 2		Baikunthapur-Mallikpur Uptair-Basudevpur & Samjia-Jakirpur	1-0-0	15-0-0 6-7-144	15-0-0 {1-0-0 {6-7-144	II-B I-A
3	:: : 5 :: 6	Malone-Bahorek & Dalgaon-Banihar		9-1-0	9-1-0	II-B II- B
4 5	: : : 5	Samaipur-Bangshihari Abidpur-Naksadal		11 -4-0 9-0-0	11-4-0 9-0-0	11-B 11-B
6 7	8	Patiram-Chakdapat		12-0-90	12-0-90	II-B
8	., ., 25	Amulia-Kumarganj & Balurghat-Kaliabari Barduari-Mannagar		7-5-93 2 miles	7-5-93 2 miles	II-B
9 10	,, 26	Dangapara-Panchbhoya		11-0-150	11-0-150	II-B IV
11	;; ;; 28 ;; 29	Provincial Highway-Jamni Bogaon-Bindole		3-0-0 9- 5- 0	3-0-0 9-5-0	II-B
12 13	31	Panchbhoya-Badkail		6-0-0	6-0-0	II-B V
14	38	Radhikapur-Dhankailhat & Thakurbari-Bindole Fakirganj-Bason		14-0-60 2-4-0	14-0-60 2-4-0	II-B II-B
15 16	,, ., 41	Hili Bandar to R. level crossing Akhanagar-Chumamon	0-3-72		0-3-72	11-B 1-A
17	., , 44	Aknanagar-Chumamon Dangi-Fatepur		8-1-140 1-4-0	8-1-140 1-4-0	IV II-B
18	., , 46	Gollpara-Gopinagar		(5 miles	5 miles	11-B
19	., ., 47	Kardah-Daral		{8-2-193 3-1-213	8-2-193 3-1-213	VI II-A
20 21	48 , 49	Balurghat-Mollapara Patiram-Banshipur		2-2-0 "	2-2-0	II-B
22	55	Nayabazar-Mamudpur		5-4-0 3-3-20	5-4-0 3-3-20	IV II-B
23	62 ., 63	Madhabpur-Pakistan border Dalimgoan-Bateswar		1-0-0	1-0-0	II-A
25	., 64	Pirganjhi-Kunoir		10-0-0 8-7-193	10-0-0 8-7-193	II-B V
26	,, ,, 66 ,, ,, 68	Harirampur-Nawapara Pransagar-Domutha		5-7-145	5-7-145	IV
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	., ,, 72	Dhankail-Dhamja		5-0-0 3-0-0	5-0-0 3-0-0	IV IV
	73 74	Kaliaganj I.B. approach Road Hili Station Road	0-1-46	0-7-60	0-7-60	II-A
31	,, ,, 75	Bangalbari-Kumoir	0-1-40	4-6-165	0-1-46 4-6-165	I-A V
32 33	,, ,, 79 ,, 80	Dalimgoan-Mirzapur Kantore-Bishnupur		3- 4 -0 6-2-0	3-4-0	IV
34	Purnea D. B. Road No. 3	III-Farsara-Bhoplatajpur	0-4-0	3-6-4	6-2-0 3-6-4	V II-A
35	District Board Road No. 70	Khagra-Goagoan		0-4-0 13-4-0	0-4-0	I-A
36 37	Purnea District Board Road No. 83	Sonapur-Phansidewa		15-0-0	13-4-0 15-0-0	II-B II-B
31	Furnea District Board Road No. 83	Tengidighi-K.L.B. Rd. No. 2 (Goageon) via-3- III & Rashakhoahat		16-0-0	16-0-0	IV
		Village Roads under Balurghat Sub	division			
,	Road No. 19					
2 3	,, ,, 20	Balurghat-Bhunsila Balurghat-Khidirpur		1-0-0 1-0-0	1-0-0 1-0-0	IV IV
3 4	,, ,, 22	1st mile of D. B. Rd. 44 to Bhatasala		0-6-0	0-6-0	IV
5	24	Balurghat-Sankair Rajua-Agradighun		8-6-100 4-0-0	8-6-100 4-0-0	II-A VI
6 7	;; ;; 25 ;; ;; 26	Balurghat-Marna Pagligani Khonn		3-0-0	3-0-0	VI
8	20 27 29 30	Pagliganj-Khona Pagliganj-Madhabpara		3-4-87 5-3-114	3-4-87 5-3-114	IV II-B
9 10	;; ;; ²⁹ ;; ;; ³⁰	Madanganj-Rajua Mahipur-Fakirganj		4-0-66	4-0-66	IV
11	31	Kalibari-Hili-		7-0-0 6-0-0	7- 0-0 6-0 -0	II-A VI
12 13 14 15		Nayabazar-Gouripur Nayabazar-Godasimulghat		0-3 -43 1-1-213	0-3-43	H-B
14	,, ,, 4 3	Gossaindanga-Monohali		1-1-213	1-1-213 0-1-0	IV II-A
16	,, ., 44 ,, ,, 45	Kardah-Sibdungi Hashnagar, D.B. Rd. No. 16		4-0-0 3-4-87	4-0-0	v
17	,, ,, 4 6	Chaloon-Udey		3-0-0	3-4-87 3-0-0	VI II-A
18	., ,, 47	Kumarganj-Pantoir Teor to Peerbba Mustafapur		3-0-0 3-0-0	3-0-0 3-0-0	IV II B
19	,, ,, 48	Kumarganj-Churrarkristopur		3-0-0	3-0-0 3-0-0	II-B V
20	,, ., 32	(Village roads under Raiganj Subdivision) 7th mile of D.B. Rd. to No. 37				
21	0.0	Rachikapur Rly, Station		0-3-55	0-3-55	II-A
22	,, ,, 34	Akhanagar-Chandria Kaliaganj-Bhanoir		7-4-0 6-0-0	7-4-0 6-0-0	IV V
23 24	,, ,, 35	Fatepur-Kaliaganj		3-0-0	3-0-0	ΫI
25 26	., ., 37	Gunarajpur-Jathigram 3rd mile of village Rd. to No. 34 to Kholatore		6-0-0 3-0-0	6-0-0 3-0-0	v v
26 27	38 40	Buripukhur-Patun		9-0-0	9-0-0	v •
		19th mile of D.B. Rd. No. 6 Sihole		0-1-0	0-1-0	11-A
28 29	,, 41 ., ,, 42	Hebtabad-Jharbari		3-1-0	3-1-0	iv
30	,, ,, 44	Bangalbari-Samaspur Sripur-Durlavpur		4-5-0 1-5-110	4-5-0 1-5-110	IV VI V V V
31 32	., ., 46 ., , 47	Itahar-Khamrua Kumedpur-Pukuria		1-4-110	1-4-110	V
33	,, ,, 48	Maharajahat-Minapur		1-4-0 6-4-0	1-4-0 6-4-0	v
34 35	,, ,, 49 ,, ,, 50	D.B.∘Rd. No. 5 to Pak, border near Fakirganj Manipur-Samaspur		1-0-0 3-0-0	1-0-0 3-0-0	ív IV
	Kissanganj Lo	cal Board Roads and Village Roads under Islam;	pur Subdivision			
36	K. L. B. Rd. No. 2	Goagaon-Debiganj		12-0-0	12-0-0	11-B
37 38	,, ,, 6 ,, 13	Saragora-Fatepur (part)		9-4-0	9-4-0	II-B II-E
39	,, ,, 21	Islampur-Maherganj (Part) Goalpukhar-Lodnan		1-0-0 1-4-53	1-0-0 1-4-53	II-B
36 37 38 39 40 41 42	,, ,, 29	Kanki-Asjaghat		2-0-0	2-0-0	III II-B
42	;; • ;; • 35	Gochhra-Gopalpur border Mulingaon-G & D Road		9-0-0 4-0-0	9-0-0 4-0-0	iii
		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

TABLE 13.1-VILLAGE ROADS AND DISTRICT BOARD ROADS-contd.

100			Metalled	Unmetalled	Total Length	Clean of
BL No.	Road Number	Name of Road	M. F. Yd.	M. F. Yd.	M. F. Yd.	Road
	W. I. B. Road No. 37	Guniaria-lagtagaon		7-0-0	7-0-0	11-8
43	Parties and the same and	Islampur-Aluskhon		10-3-0	10-3-0	11-1
44	" " 19	Fatepur-Tetulia		12-0-0	12-0-0	71-B
44 45 46 47 48 49	" " 44	Kanki-Chakulia		3-3-207	5-3-207	11-B
46	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Asuagarh-Balichar		11-0-0	11-0-0	IV
47	" " 15	Chakalia-Majlishpur Panjipara		11-4-0	11-4-0	11-8
48	" " 70	Panjipara-Tatwa (part)		2-4-0	2-4-0	11-8
49		(D, B. Rd. No. 70-Dala K. L. B. Rd. No. 34				
50	,, 48	near Coswal)		2-4-0	2-4-0	11-15
51	., ,, 52	K. L. B. Rd. No. 38 near Islampur to Dinajpur		6-0-0	6-0-0	IV
	**	border		7-0-0	7-0-0	i i-B
52	., ., 53	Dhantala R. S. Dinajpur border		6-0-0	6-0-0	iv
53	., 55	Daspara-Jalpaiguri border			3-0-0	i i B
54	56	Chopra-Udrail		5-0-0 5-0-0	5-0-0	ii.Ti
55	57	Chopra-Jatra Talab		5-(N)	6-0-0	ii-b
56	ii , 58	Fatepur-Ghirnigaon		(m(m) (7-4-4)	17-4-0	iv
57	59	Debiganj-Islampur		(/-q-i/ 4-4-()	4-4-0	ii-B
58	64	Chopra-K. L. B. Rd. No. 42 near Naranpur		16-0-0	16-0-0	ii-B
52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	67	Ramganj-Jibhakata		7-4-()	7-4-0	iv
60	,, 71	Kahata-Jhiktahat		2-4-1)	2-4-0	iù
61	73	Lodhan Hospital-Lalkuri		9-0-0 2-4-0	9-0-0	iv
62	74	K.L.B. 6 Dhuligaon-K.L.B. 38 near Baragora		10-0-0	10-0-0	iv
63	78	Bhaisbhatta-Debijnora Tea Garden		2-4-0	2-4-0	iý
64	., ,, 79	K.L.B. 38-Mandai		2-4-0 3-0-0	3-0-0	iù
65	;;	K.L.B. 46-Chyrakutha-Buata		1-0-0	1-0-0	iv
66	,, <u>86</u>	Matiakhuti-Janharagach		6-0-0	6-0-0	iù
67	,, 89	Narayanpur-Debijhora			()-(i-()	iù
68	90	Aluabari R.S. G. & D. Road		(1-6-() 4-0-0	4-0-0	iv
69		Varoa-G. & D. Road		1.3-0	1-3-0	iii
70	Sadar L.B. Road No. 42(b)	Karandighi on N. H. 34-Karandighi Dispensary		4-4-0	4-4-0	iii
71	S.L.B. Road No. 56	Ganjan-Minapur (part) Via; Bighorighat		5-0-0	5-0-0	11-B
72	., 57	Sudhani-Minapur (part)		3-0-0 0-0-K	3-0-0	iv
73		Karandighi-Bikora		1-4-0	1-4-0	111
74	140	Basudebpur-Madargachi		9-0-0	3-0-0	iv
75	K.L.B. Vill Rd. No. 10	Asuragarh-Kamalpur		12-0-0	12-0-0	iv
76	34	Chakalia-Fulberighat		12-0-0	12-0-0	iv
77	38	Ikarachala-Goti		4-4-0	4-4-0	10 10 10 10 10 10
78	., 42	Ikarchala-Kalnagin		7-4-0	7-4-0	ÍŸ
79	43	Dhuligaon-Dimti		2-4-0	2-4-0	ĬŶ
80		Chopra-Jharbari		1-0-0	1-0-0	ÍV
81	., 45	Asuragarh-Pinchla		0-4-0	0-4-0	ÍV
82	., 47	Kanki-Lalbarighat-(part)		3-0-0	3-0-0	ÌŸ
83	., 53	Gochinagarh-Chaklagarh		2-4-0	2-4-0	111
84	;; ,, 54	Kalikapur-Chandagach		1-4-0	1-4-0	111
85	55	Fatepur-Jatra		1-0-0	1-0-0	IV
86	. , 56	Kulamoni-Panjiparahat (part)		3-0-0	3-0-0	1V
87		Aluakhoa Rd-near Bhorgachi Bhojapur		6-0-0	6-0-0	IV
88		Udrail-Kabil Basti		7-0-0	7-0-0	iv
89		K.L.B. 67 near Teligach-South of Bohita		, -0,	* ***	
		Total	2-07 miles	680-65 mile	682-5-173 i.e. 682.72 miles	

Source: District Engineer-in-Charge, West Dinainur

TABLE 13.2—EXTRA MUNICIPAL ROADS MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AS ON 31ST MARCH

(In Miles)

							1959			1960	
	1957			1958							Unmetalled
Total	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total	Metalled	C) Military common
	Metalieu	Cimetaned			11.0	199-1	199-1	A 1	199-1	199-1	
208-6	197.6	11-0	199.5	188.5	11.0	175 .					

TABLE 13.3—LIST OF DAK AND INSPECTION BUNGALOWS

- Balurghat Inspection Bungalow
 Gangarampur Inspection Bungalow
 Kumarganj Inspection Bungalow

- Raiganj Inspection Bungalow
 Itahar Inspection Bungalow
 Kaliaganj Inspection Bungalow
 Bindole Inspection Bungalow
 Harirampur Inspection Bungalow
 Schole Inspection Bungalow
 Malone Inspection Bungalow

- Islampur Inspection Bungalow
 Dalkhola Inspection Bungalow
 Gopalpur Inspection Bungalow
 Chopra Inspection Bungalow
 Debiganj Inspection Bungalow

Source: Chairman, West Dinajpur District Board.

TABLE 13.4—NUMBER OF REGISTERED VEHICLES IN THE DISTRICT 1959-61

			Public	vehicles	Goods	Vehicles	
Private Car	Jeep	Motor Cycle	Taxi	Bus	Private carrier	Public carrier	Others
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37	32	28	21	81	30	244	37
43	32	28	25	81	32	268	38
50	33	28	32	95	34	293	39
	2 37 43	2 3 37 32 43 32	2 3 4 37 32 28 43 32 28	Private Car Jeep Motor Cycle Taxi 2 3 4 5 37 32 28 21 43 32 28 25	2 3 4 5 6 37 32 28 21 81 43 32 28 25 81	Private Car Jeep Motor Cycle Taxi Bus Private carrier 2 3 4 5 6 7 37 32 28 21 81 30 43 32 28 25 81 32	Private Car Jeep Motor Cycle Taxi Bus Private carrier Public carrier 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 37 32 28 21 81 30 244 43 32 28 25 81 32 268

Source: Home (Transport) Department, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 13.5—ROAD TRANSPORT (PASSENGER) SERVICE

Year	Number of Routes	Total route mileage	Number of vehicles on route	Average Number of vehicles put on road per day	Average Number of passengers employed per day	Total passengers served
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1959	11	281 miles	57	40	246	1,478
1960	11	281 miles	58	44	259	1,648
1961	11	281 miles	54	48	276	1,796

Source: Home (Transport) Department, Government of West Bengal.

Note: Gopalpur Inspection Bungalow is not habitable. Debiganj Inspection Bungalow has been let out to Land Customs and Malone Inspection has been let out to Border Out Post staff.

TABLE 13.6—RAILWAY MILEAGE AND STATIONS

Name of Police Station	Name of Station	Total length in Kilometre
1	2	3
Raiganj	Kachna to Raiganj Raiganj to Bangalbari	11 10
Hemtabad	Bangalbari to Kaliaganj	10
Kaliaganj	Kaliaganj to Dallimgaon Dallimgaon to Radhikapur	6 6
Karandighi	Dalkhola to Surjakamal	7
Kishanganj (in Bihar State)	Kishanganj to Panjipara	9
Goalpokhar	Panjipara to Ekarchala Ekarchala to Gaisal	1
lslampur	Gaisal to Gunjaria Gunjaria to Aluabari Road	9
Chopra	Tinmailhat to Dhumdangi	9

Note: The distance between two stations has been shown here. Actual railway coverage in a Police Station could not be ascertained in such cases where the Police Station boundary cut the railway in a mid-way.

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 13.7-POST OFFICES, TELEGRAPH OFFICES AND RADIO LICENSES

		Number of Post Offices		Number of Telegraph	Radio Licenses in force on
Year	Head Offices	Sub Offices	Branch Offices	Officei	31st December
1	2	3	4	5	6
	•	13	145	6	970
1961	•	15	154	+7	1,233
1962 1963	i !	15	160	6	1,560

Source: Superintendent of Post Offices, Malda Division, Malda.

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS TABLE 14.1—PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING 1951-60

Buildings Portion

- 1 Construction of 136 Bedded Sadar Hospital at Balurghat
- 2 Construction of 50 Bedded Subdivisional Hospital at Raiganj
- 3 Construction of Primary Health Centre at Gangarampur
- 4 Construction of Subsidiary Health Centre at Monohali
- 5 Construction of Thana Health Centre at Itahar
- 6 Construction of Primary Health Centre at Hemtabad
- 7 Construction of Primary Health Centre at Karandighi
- 8 Construction of Subsidiary Health Centre at Ramganj
- 9 Construction of 'A' type Veterinary Hospital at Balurghat
- 10 Construction of Subdivisional Headquarters at Islampur
- 11 Construction of Seed Multiplication Farm at Majian
- 12 Construction of new buildings for Kumarganj Police Station
- 13 Construction of Sub-Jail at Raiganj
- 14 Construction of Sub-Jail at Islampur
- 15 Construction of Circuit House at Balurghat

Source: Public Works Department, Government of West Bengal.

*TABLE 14.2—BUILDINGS OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES UNDER MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

*As the data were not available, this table could not be furnished.

TABLE 14.3—MAJOR BRIDGES UNDER MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Name of Bridge

- 1 Kulik Bridge on National Highway 34
- 2 Gandhar Bridge on National Highway 34
- 3 Nagar Bridge on National Highway 34
- 4 There are also two timber bridges and two Rainforced Concrete Bridges on this National Highway
- 5 One wodden bridge on National Highway 31
- 6 One Rainforced Concrete Bridge on National Highway 31
- 7 Tangon Bridge on Balurghat—Baniadpur Road
- 8 Hariasanko Bridge on Balurghat-Baniadpur Road
- 9 Pithali Bridge on Balurghat—Baniadpur Road
- 10 Goalfelani Bridge on Balurghat-Baniadpur Road
- 11 Brahmani Bridge on Balurghat-Baniadpur Road
- 12 Punarbhaba Bridge on Balurghat-Baniadpur Road
- 13 Kashlari Bridge on Balurghat-Baniadpur Road
- 14 Baul Bridge on Balurghat-Baniadpur Road
- 15 Atrai Bridge on Balurghat-Baniadpur Road
- 16 Two Rainforced Concrete Bridges over Balurghat-Hili Road
- 17 One screw pile bridge over Kaliaganj-Banshihari Road

TABLE 14.4—TOTAL MILEAGE OF ROADS AND THE ROADS MAINTAINED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

1 National Highway	••	••	• •	83 miles
2 State High Way	••	••	• •	71 ,,
3 Major District Road	• •			8 .,
4 Other District Road		• •	• •	31
5 Classified Village Road	••			1.3
			Total	206 miles

LIST OF ROADS

Name of the Road				Length of the Road	Names of the two extreme points connected by the Road	Details of important places through which the road passes	Category of the Road	Whether the road is tar-macadamised metalled or kutcha
1				2	3	4	5	6
Balurghat—Baniadpur Road .			. 3	33-00 mile	s Balurghat and Baniadpur	Patiram, Gangarampur	State Highway	Tar macadam
Patiram—Kumarganj Road				8-00 "	Patiram and Kumarganj	••	Major District Road	
Hili-Balurghat Road				16-50 "	Balurghat and Hili	• •	Other District Road	**
Pransagar—Azadpur Road				6.00 "	••	••	Village Road	D.B. Kutcha Road
Baniadpur —Raiganj Road			. :	36-00 "	Baniadpur and Raiganj	Kushmundi, Kaliagan), Hemtabad	State Highway	Tar macadam
Extension road to above in Rayga	ın j T c	wn		1.00 "		* *	3• 5	•
Kishanganj—Dinajpur Road .				13-00 "	Kishanganj to Pakistan border		Other District Road	Metalioti
District Board Road No. 5 (Malo and Dalgaon Banihar)	ne—E	lahor	re	7-00			Village Road	Kutcha Road
N.H. 31-Dalkhola to Chopra				44-00 "	Chopra and Dalkhola	Islampur & Kissenganj	National Highway	Tar macadam
N.H. 31—Chopra to Sonapur Gh	at .			7.00 "	Sonapurghat & Chopra	• •	**	**
N.H. 34—Raiganj to Dalkhola				30.00 "	••	••	47	**

Source: Public Works Department, Government of West Bengal.

STATISTICS OF LOCAL BODIES

TABLE 15.1—RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARD 1951-61

(In Rupees)

Year	Total Receipt	Total Expenditure
1951-52	309,303	301,891
1952-53	340,804	277,856
1953-54	316,286	30 9,714
1954-55	410,669	39 2,889
1955-56	576,562	570,636
1956-57	491,619	445,159
1957-58	555,899	462,150
1958-59	1,169,814	1,102,858
1959-60	323,830	303,857
1960-61	441,619	404,045

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 15.2—RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES 1951-61

(In Rupees)

	Balurgha	t Municipality	Raiganj Municipality			
Year	Total Receipt	Total Expenditure	Total Receipt	Total Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5		
1951-52	No Record	No Record	Nil	Nil		
1952-53	No Record	No Record	28,297	24,527		
1953-54	18, 49 2	91,785	82,878	49,873		
1954-55	93,437	95,575	70,824	113,312		
1955-56	124,518	100,603	71,150	75,242		
1956-57	93,975	120,933	80,139	83,770		
1957-58	84,375	85,742	95,960	98,194		
1958-59	162,065	112,110	302,113	96,596		
1959-60	176,110	188,662	191,417	363,782		
1960-61	138,744	161,781	255,423	160,274		

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 15.3—PANCHAYAT

Names of the Police Stations where the Panchayat Act had been extended upto

Names of the Police Stations and the Total No. of Anchal Panchayats and Gram Panchayats constituted upto 31.3.61 Names of the Anchal Panchayats authorised by the State Government under section 70:1) of the Act to constitute NayaPanchayats

31.3.61 under section 1(3) of the Act	Zilchai 1	constituted upto 31.3.61	the Act to constitute NayaPanchayats			
	Police Station	No. of Anchal Panchayats	No. of Gram Panchayats	Anchal Panchayau	Development Blocks where located	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1 Kaliaganj	l Kaliaganj	9	69	1 Dhankoil	Kaliaganj	
2 Raiganj	2 Raiganj	13	85	2 Anantapur	**	
3 Hemtabad	3 Hemtabad	5	27	3 Radhikapur	,,	
4 Gangarampur	4 Gangarampur	10	62	4 Bhander	,,	
5 Karandighi				5 Baruna	••	
6 Islampur				6 Rampur	Raiganj	
7 Kumarganj				7 Bhatun	,,	
8 Tapan				8 Jagadishpur	,,	
9 Itahar				9 Mahipur	,,	
				10 Bindole	,,	
				11 Sherpur	**	
				12 Sitgram	,,	
v. ·				13 Bahin	,,	
				14 Gouri	**	
				15 Maraikura	91	
				16 Kamalabari	**	
				17 Baruna	,,	
				18 Birgohi	**	
				19 Chainagar	Hemtabad	
				20 Bishnupur	17	
				21 Noada	,,	
				22 Bangalbari		

Source: Directorate of Panchayats, Government of West Bengal.

STATISTICS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TABLE 16.1—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS AS ON MARCH, 1960

	Area	covered	Number of villages		Percentage of population covered to		
Number of Blocks	Sq. Miles	Sq. Kilometres	covered covered	Population covered	rural population		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
8	1033-2	2676-0	1528	517,638	54-39		

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 16.2—DISTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS AS ON 1st AUGUST, 1961

District 1	Subdivision 2	Sl. No. 3	Block	Type of Block	Headquarter 6	Post Office 7	Telegraph Office B	Nearont Rly. Station
Weet Dinnjpur	Raiganj	i	Raiganj	G.D.	Kanganij	Raiganj	Raiganj	Raigani
		2	Kaliaganj	Stage-11	Kalingang	Kalingany	Kalingani	Kalinganj
		3	Hemtabad		Hemtabad	Hemtabad	Raigani	Raiganj
		4	Itahar	Stage-I	Bhupalpur	Bhupalpur	Raigauj	Raiganj
	Islampur	5	Islampur	••	Islampur	Islampur	Islampur	Alunbari Road
		6	Karandighi	**	Karamhgho	Karandighi	Balkhola	Dalkhola
	Balurghat	7	Gangarampur		Gangaramina	Gangarampu	Cinngarampui	Kaliaganj
		8	Kumarganj	••	Copalgani	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	Kaliaganj
		9	Tapau	**	Tapan	l'apan	Cinngarampur	Kaliagani

Source: Development Commissioner, Government of West Bengal

TABLE 17.1—CALENDAR OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

Particulars Year

Census. 1901

Dinajpur included in the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam (Partition of Bengal). Anti- Partition agitation. 1905

Famine in Dinajpur. 1908-1909

Census. 1911

Dinajpur again becomes a district of Bengal. (Annulment of the Partition). 1912

The Swarai Movement begins. 1919 The Khilafat Movement. 1920

Census. 1921

Scarcity in Balurghat Subdivision. 1929

The Civil Disobedience Movement begins. 1930

1931

Hili Rly. Station robbery. 1933

Settlement. 1934-40

Almost total failure of aman crops in Balurghat Subdivision. 1938

Census. 1941

Quit India Movement. 1942

Constitution of West Dinajpur District Board. 1947

Partition of Dinajpur-Creation of West Dinajpur District.

Establishment of Raiganj College. 1948

Establishment of Balurghat College.

Constitution of Balurghat Municipality Census. 1951

Constitution of Raiganj Municipality.

First General Elections. 1952

W.B.E.A. Act comes into force. 1954

Establishment of District Library at Balurghat.

Portion of Purnea merged in West Dinajpur. 1956

Partial failure of crops in Raiganj Subdivision and parts of Islampur and Balurghat Subdivisions. 1957

Second General Elections.

The portion of the district lying to the north of the river Mahananda transferred to Darjeeling District. 1959

Census. 1961

Third General Elections. 1962

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

STATISTICS OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS TABLE 18.1—LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS

Name of Market	ı	Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	or retail	Daily average attendance
. 1		2	3	4	5	6	7		9
"A"Cines								Wholesale	4,000 to 6,000
Maharjpur hat	•	1803	Tuesday	Raiganj	Raiganj	Rampur	Jute, paddy, rice, mustard, cattle and pulses	***************************************	
2 Dhonkoil hat		1856	Monday	Ditto	Kaliaganj	Dhonkoil	Chillies, onion, jute, paddy, rice, kalai	Ditto	7,500 to 12,000
3 Balurghat		1870	Daily	Balurghat	Balurghat	Ralurghat Municipality	Paddy, rice, vegetables, fish, etc.	Ditto	3,700 to 8,200
4 Hili hat		. 1860	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Hilli	Hilli	Paddy, rice, vegetables, (seasonal)	Ditto	2,500
5 Kamalabari hat	•	. 19 34	Friday	Raiganj	Raiganj	Kamalabari	Jute, mustard, cattle, paddy, rice, pulses, gur, potato, vegetables, etc.	Ditto	3,000 to 3,000
6 Durgapur hat	•	1872	Saturday	Ditto	Itahar	Durgapur	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard, cattle, pulses, chillies, onion gur, potato, poultry, stc.	Ditto	5,000 to 7,000
7 Patiraj hat	•	. 1882	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Patirajpur	Paddy, vegetables, mustard, chillies, onion	Ditto	4,000 to 5,000
8 Harirampur hat	•	. 1852	Friday	Ditto	Banghsihari	Bagichapur	Paddy, rice, onton, chillies, vegetables, potato, gur, mustard, jute, cattle, pulses, etc.	Ditto	3,000 to 4,000
9 Domdoma hat		. 1898	Monday	Balurghat	Gangarampur	Domdoma	Rice, paddy, vegetables, gur, betel-leaf	Ditto	2,000
10 Islampur hat		. 1907	Monday and Thursday	Islampur	lslampur	• 15	Jute and paddy	Ditto	8,000
11 Panjipara hat		, 1907	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Goalpukur		Jute, paddy, gur, cattle, mustard, and turmeric	Ditto	8,000
"B" Class									
l Dural hat		. 1856	Tuesday	Balurghat	Tapan	Dwipkhanda	Rice, paddy, jute, gur	Wholesale- cum-resail	3,000
2 Bhikahar hat	•	. 1909	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Rainchandrapur	Rice, jute, mustard cake, pulses, gur	Ditto	2,000
3 Bolla hat	•	. 1752	Friday	Ditto	Balurghat	Bolla	Rice, paddy, betel-leaf, mustard cake	Ditto	1,500
4 Mamarpara hat		. 1948	Thursday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Amritkhanda	Paddy, rice, mustard, gur, cattle	Ditto	1,800
5 Shibbati hat		. 1936	Sunday and Wednesday	Ditto	Gangarampur	Domdoma	Paddy, rice, jute, cattle	Wholesale	1,500
6 Nayabazar		. 1850	Monday	Ditto	Таран	Ajmapor	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard, betel-leaf	Retail	1,800
7 Danga hat		. 1934	Monday and Thursday	Ditto	Kumarganj	Ramkrishnapur	Paddy, rice, jute	Wholesale	2,000
8 Mohona hat		. 1902	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Mohana	Ditto	Ditto	1,000
9 Saidpur hat	•	. 1946	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Botun	Rice and vegetables	Retail	1,000
10 Madhubon hat	•	. 1838	Sunday	Raiganj	Itahat	Maruai	Jute, rice, vegetables, Chil- lies, onion, gur. mustard, tobacco, cattle, si-eep, goat, eggs, fish	Ditto	1,000 to 2,000
li Babur hat		. 1832	Thursday	Ditto	Kushmundi	Karaji	Paddy, rice, chillies, onion, gur, vegetables, mustard	Wholesale	800 to 1,500
12 Sarai hat		. 1682	Tuesday	Ditto	Banghuhari	Mahabani	Paddy, rice, gur, karala, putato, betelleaf, cattle, mustard, kalai	Retail	2,000 to 3,000
13 Bindole hat		. 1880	Saturday	Ditto	Raiganj	Bindole	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard, gur, goat, vegetables, pote fish	Wholesale	1,000 to 2,000
14 Bhatole		. 1942	Tuesday aud	Ditto	Ditto	Bhatole	Paddy, rice, mustard, jute,	Retail	800 to 1,500
15 Kupore hat		. 1922	Friday Wednesday	Ditto	Kaliaganj	Musiafapur	Paddy, rice, juste, vegeta- bles, potato, gur, kalai, mustard, chillies, cattle,	Wholesale	3,000 to 5,000
16 Raiganj hat	•	. 1852	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Raiganj	Raiganj Municipality	goat, fish, eggs Rice, fish, jutc, vegetables, potatoes	Retail	300 to 500

TABLE 18.1-LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS-conid.

Name of Market		Date of starting						Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily average attendance
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
17 Itahar hat .	•		1852	Monday and Thursday	Raiganj	Itahar	Itahar	Paddy, rice, vegetables, mustard oil, fish, bamboo, gur	Retail	500 to 800				
18 Samaspur hat	•	•	1900	Monday	Ditto	Ditto	Saidpur	Rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 300				
19 Daulatpur hat	•	•	1903	Monday	Ditto	Bangshihari	Gangarju	Paddy, rice, potato, chillies, onion, vegetables, gur, mus- tard oil, milk	Ditto	1,000 to 1,500				
20 Dalkhola hat	•	•	1907	Tuesday and Saturday	Islampur	Karandighi	Karandighi	Jute, paddy, and cattle	Wholesale	3,000				
21 Rashakhda			Do	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jute, paddy, cattle, mustard	Ditto	5,000				
22 Chakabari hat		•	Do	Wednesday and Saturday	Ditto	Goalpokhar	Goalpukur	Jute, paddy, gur	Ditto	3,000				
23 Sonapur hat	•	•	1907	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	-Chopra	Chopra	Jute, paddy, cattle	Ditto	4,000				

Remarks: There is no Union in the ceded areas. There exist Gram Panchayats, the jurisdiction where of is not known at present.

"C" CI											
1 Bamse	ah hat	•	•	1902	Monday	Raiganj	Raiganj	Shupur	Paddy, rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Retail	200 to 400
2 Bamo	ngram hat	•	•	1948	Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Barua	Paddy, rice, gur, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto	150 to 250
3 Churs	amon hat	•		1852	Tuesday	Ditto	Itahar	Kalaria	Rice, vegetables, mustard oil, potato and gur	Ditto	300 to 400
4 Nong	apur hat		•	1880	Thursday	Ditto	Bangshihari	Mahaban	Vegetables, paddy, rice, mustard oil	Ditto	220 to 225
5 Bagic	hapur hat		•	1944	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Bagichapur	Rice, paddy. mustard oil and vegetables	Ditto	200 to 225
6 Kurp	ura hat	•	•	1900	Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Elahabad	Vegetables, paddy, rice and mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 225
7 Nilga	mbhira hat			1920	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Bairhatta	Ditto	Ditto	200 to 225
8 Moha	mbati Mark	et	•	1852	Daily	Ditto	Raiganj	Raiganj	Rice, fish, vegetables, potato, meat, muri, gur and betel- leaves	Ditto	400
9 Jamb	ani hat			1928	Sunday	Ditto	Kushmundi	Akcha	Paddy, rice, onion and vegetables	Ditto	400 to 500
10 Pardl	na hat	•		1930	Thursday	Ditto	Raiganj	Birghai	Paddy, rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto	150 to 200
11 Kush	mandi hat	•	•	1852	Monday, Thursday and Saturday	Ditto	Kushmundi	Kashba	Paddy, rice, potato, chillies, onion, gur, tobacco and milk	Ditto	1,000 to 2,000
12 Ruan	agar	•		1920	Friday	Ditto	Ditto		Paddy, rice, vegetables, potato and milk	Ditto	200 to 300
13 Panisi	hala hat	•	•	1900	Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Akcha	Paddy, rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 300
14 Katas	han hat	•	•	1930	Sunday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Kalimakra	Paddy, rice, vegetables, milk, fish and gur	Ditto	300 to 400
15 Satim	ari hat		•	1948	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Udaypur	Paddy, rice, jute and mustard	Ditto	400 to 500
16 Katal	oani hat	•	•	1852	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Maligaon	Jute, paddy, rice, vegeta- bles, cattle, goat, gur and mustard	Ditto	1,200 to 2,000
17 Kalik	amara	•	•	1852	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Kalikamara	Paddy, rice, potato, chillies, onion, mustard oil, gur and fish	Ditto	500 to 1,000
18 Sarals	hat	•	•	1873	Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Berail	Paddy, rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto	300 to 350
19 Dahai	rul			1922	Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Deul	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	200 to 300
20 Dalim	gaon hat	•		1892	Thursday	Ditto	Kaliaganj	Dhonkail	Paddy, rice, gur, potato and vegetables	Ditto	300 to 500
21 Dhito	lo hat	•	•	1910	Thursday	Ditto	Bangshihari	Shibpur	Paddy, rice, gur, potato, onion, brinjal and betel- leaves	Ditto	600 to 800
22 Bhadu	ıria hat	•	•	1900	Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Brajaballavpur	Jute, paddy, rice, chillies, onion, vegetables, milk, card and mustard oil	Ditto	400 to 500

TABLE 18.1-LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS-contd.

	Name of Market		Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily averag	
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
23	Namtabad hat		. 1870	Wednesday	Raiganj	Hemtabad	Rengalbari	Paddy, rice, potato gur and munard oil	Retail	300 to 60	30
24	Scial hat		. 1952	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Bangshihari	Elatabad	Paddy, rice, vegetables, potato, mustard oil and cake	Ditto	1,000 to 1,20)0
25	Nahet hat		. 1910	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Sirii	Paddy, rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 25	50
26	Dangram hat	•	. 1890	Monday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, vegetables, potato, mustard oil and cake	Ditto	200 to 2	50
27	Maliandighi hat		. 1930	Monday	Ditto	Ditto	Bairhata	Paddy, rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 30	00
28	Noapara hat	•	. 1900	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Brojoballavpur	Paddy, rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto		150
29	Jordighi		. 1949	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	_	150
	Gardighl hat		. 1930	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		100
	Singadaha hat		. 1900	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Ganguria	Ditto	Ditto		300
	Baniadpur hat		. 1890	Sunday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Sibpur	Ditto	Ditto		500
33	Hatia hat		. 1952	Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Gauri	Ditto	Ditto		125
			. 1852	Monday	Ditto	Raiganj	Barus	Ditto	Ditto		500
	Sagdhon hat		. 1932	Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Birgohi	Ditto	Ditto		300
	Rania hat		. 1852	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Barua	Ditto	Ditto		400
	Kapasia hat		. 1950	Monday	Ditto	Itahur	Kapasia	Paddy,rice,vegetables, jute, gur, and mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 5	250 500
38	Harirampur hat		. 1949	Tuesday	Ditto	Bangshihari	Bagichapur	Ditto	Ditto		
39	Bolla hat		. 1752	Friday	Balurghat	Balurghat	Bolla	Rice, paddy, mustard cake, and betel-leaves, etc	Ditto	1,500 to 2,	200
40	Salai hat		. 1910	Friday	Raiganj	Italiar	Durlavpur	Vegetables, paddy, rice, and mustard oil	Ditto		
41	Sadapur hat	•.	. 1900	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Durgapur	Paddy, rice, vegetables, mustard oil and bambuo	Ditto		250
42	Durlavpur hat		. 1900	Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Durlavpur	Vegetables, paddy, rice and mustard oil	Disto	_	250 350
43	Goalpara hat		. 1900	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Patirajpur	Paddy, rice, vegetables, mustard oil and gur	Ditto		500
44	Balipara hat		. 1852	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Saiyadpur	Paddy, rice, vegetables, milk and gur	Ditto		500
4:	5 Dakahar hat	٠	. 1925	Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Gokarna	Paddy, rice, vegetables, mustard oil and fish	Ditto	200	J
44	6 Balaigaon hat		. 70 year		Ditto	Raiganj	Mahipur	Paddy and rice	Ditto		ann.
4	7 Para hat	•	. 1950		Ditto	Itahar	Gulandar	Paddy, rice, vegetables and mustard oil		200 to	300
4	8 Indran hat		. 1949	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Sur	Rice, vegetables, mustard oil, gur and bamboo	Ditto		
4	9 Shyampur hat	•	. 1927	Tuesday	Ditto	Raiganj	Gurmi	Jute, paddy, rice, gur and vegetables	Ditta	2,000 to 2. 250 to	300
5	0 Barua hat		. 1949	Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Barua	Paddy, rice, vegetables, mustard oil and gur	Ditto		500
5	l Panishala hat		. 1950) Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Silgram	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard mustard oil, potato gur and dals	, Ditto		
5	2 Karnajora hat		. 1920) Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Kamalabari	Paddy, rice, mustard, potato, vegetables and gur.			400
	3 Saiyadpur hat		. 1900) Monday	Ditto	Itahar	Saidpur	Rice and vegetables	Ditto	250	
	54 Jhitkia hat	•	. 1910		Ditto	Raiganj	Bahin	Jute, paddy, rice, mustard, potato, gur and bamboo	Ditto	1,000 to 2	
:	35 Rampur hat		. 1934	0 Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Rampur	Paddy, rice, mustard oil, potato and vegetables	Dino		100
:	56 Khoksa hat		. 190	0 Monday and	Ditto	Ditto	Sherpur	Paddy, rice, vegetables, mustard oil and fish		400 10	500
:	57 Balia hat	•	. 187	Thursday 3 Sunday and Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Bindole	Paddy, rice, potato, gur, vegetables and fish	Ditto	300 to	400

TABLE 18.1-LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS-contd.

	Name of Mark	et		Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily average attendance
	1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
56	Kantor hat	•		1892	Sunday	Raiganj	Raiganj	Mahipur	Paddy, rice, vegetables, potato and mustard oil	Retail	100 to 300
59	Bhagilata hat	•	•	1952	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	100 to 200
60	Jaumia hat	•	•	1892	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Jagodishpur	Paddy, rice, jute, vegetables and potato	Ditto	200 to 300
& 1	Hilalpur hat	•	•	1892	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard, vegetables and gur	Ditto	300 to 600
62	Panchbhaya hat	•	•	1882	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard, potato and vegetables	Ditto	400 to 800
63	Jagodishpur hat	•	•	1852	Monday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard and gur	Ditto	300 to 500
64	Moslandapur ha	ł	•	1910	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Bhatun	Paddy, rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto	100 to 150
6 5	Bansihari	•	•	1752	Tuesday	Ditto	Bangshihari	Salahabad	Paddy and rice	Ditto	1,100
66	Gutin hat	•	•	1947	Saturday	Ditto	Hemtabad	Bangalbari	Rice, vegetables, mustard oil and gur	Ditto	200 to 250
67	Binagaon hat	•		1949	Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	200 to 250
68	Bhanail hat	•	•	1932	Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Nowda	Ditto	Ditto	300 to 4(X)
69	Nowda hat	•	•	1940	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	100
70	Dehuchi hat	•	•	1900	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Hemtabad	Ditto	Ditto	200 to 400
71	Malan hat	•	•	1902	Sunday and Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Nowda	Ditto	Ditto	100 to 300
72	Bidisoil hat	•	•	1852	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, kalai, mustard, vegetables	Ditto	300 to 350
73	Bishnupur hat	•	•	1912	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Bangalbari	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard, cattle, gur, fish, vegetables, potato	Ditto	300 to 400
74	Bangalbari	•	•	1922	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard, cattle, gur	Ditto	300 to 500
75	Shyampur hat	•	•	1852	Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Hemtabad	Jute, paddy, rice, vege- tables, gur, potato, mustard	Ditto	200 to 4,000
76	Kaliyaganj Hat	•	•	1882	Ditto	Ditto	Kaliaganj	Mustafanagar	Paddy, rice, jute, vege- tables, fish	Ditto	100 to 200
77	Bholaganj hat	•	•	1902	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, vegetables, fish and mustard oil	Ditto	75 to 150
78	Bhagan hat	•	•	1900	Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Aktarnagar	Jute, paddy, rice, vege- tables and mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 300
79	Moheshpur hat	•	•	1942	Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Bochadanga	Paddy, rice, vegetables, mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 300
80	Tarangapur hat	•		1949	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, potato, milk, gur	Ditto	400 to 500
81	Mohendraganj ha	ıt	•	1949	Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Kaliyaganj	Paddy, rice, bamboo, milk, vegetables, fish, potato, gur	Ditto	800 to 1,500
81 <i>a</i>	Mohendraganj n	narket		1949	Daily	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	40 0 to 500
82	Dukharjhari hat	•	•	1902	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Arantapur	Jute, paddy, rice, potato, onion, chillies, vegetables	Ditto	400 to 500
83	Mirjapur hat	•		1922	Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jute, paddy, rice, gur, potato, chillies, onion	Ditto	400 to 500
84	Fatepur hat	•	•	1902	Thursday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Bochadanga	Paddy, rice, vegetables, gur	Ditto	40 0 to 500
85	Radhikapur hat	•	•	1952	Sunday and Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Radhikapur	Kalai, mustard, chillies, cattle, goat, fish, egg, paddy, rice, jute, gur, mustard oil	Ditto	40 0 to 500
86	Neugrapir hat			1880	Thursday	Ditto	Bangshihari	Mahabari	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	200
87	Phutaniganj hat			1933	Ditto	Balurghat	Balurghat	Balurghat	Paddy, rice, jute and gur	Ditto	1,000
88 1	Baul hat	•	•	1939	Monday	Ditto	Ditto	Bolla	Paddy, mustard cake, pulses, bamboo	Ditto	1,000
89 1	Parpatiram .	• ,	•	1947	Tuesday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rice, mustard seed, gur	Ditto	550
90]	jalghat .	• ,	•		Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Jalghat	Paddy and rice	Ditto	1,000
91 1	Madanganj .		•		Sunday and Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Boalder	Ditto	Ditto	450

TABLE 18.1-LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS-contd.

	lame of Market		Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or resail	Daily average attendance
4	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Barakashipur hat		1918	Thursday	Balurghat	Balurghat	Boalder	Paddy and rice	Rotail	250
			1912	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Patiram	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	40 0
	Nijirpur hat Patiram hat		1979	Tuesday and	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rice and vegetables	Ditto	350
	Pagliganj hat		1950	Saturday Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, potato and mustard	Ditto	400
96	Thakurpara hat		1802	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Gopalbati	Paddy and jute	Ditto	500
0.5	Gopalbati		. 1952	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy and rice	Ditto	500
-	Badamail hat		. 1949	Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Amritakharda	Paddy, rice, mustard, jute	Ditto	50
	se touche hee		. 1950	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy and rice	Ditto	125
	Malancha hat Amroil hat		. 1843	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Chingishpur	Paddy, rice, and juic	Ditto	250
	mtthas		. 1948	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Dirto	Paddy, rice, and jute	Ditto	250
	Bamanhati hat Chingishpur hat		. 1840	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Duto	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard, pulses	Ditto	400
103	Bisrail hat		. 1860	Saturday	Ditto	Gangarampur	Nadanpur	Paddy, rice, vegetables, chillies and cattle	Ditto	1,000
104	Sarbamangala		. 1932	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Basuria	Paddy, rice, jute and potato	Ditto	1,200
105	Champatali	•	. 1952	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice and jute	Ditto	500
100	Ddiahi		1887	Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Uddy	Paddy and rice	Ditto	500
	Buridighi Asokegram hat		1941	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Datto	Asokegram	Ditto	Ditto	200
100	Nahamba bas		. 1930	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditte	Ditto	300
	Nebamba hat	•	1014	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice and jute	Ditto	200
	Barom hat	•	1080	Wednesday	Ditto	Tapan	Rampara	Vegetables and gur	Ditto	600
) Babtali hat	•	1004		Ditto	Ditto	Ajmatpur	Rice and vegetables	Ditto	200
	Manobali hat Khardah hat		. 1894 . 1945	Friday Daily	Ditto	Ditto	Ramchandrapu	Rice, fish, vogetables, milk and fruits	Ditto	125
			1045	Mar de andere	Ditto	Ditto	Oatina	Paddy, and rice	Ditto	150
111	3 Teleghata hat	•	. 1945	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Malanda	Paddy, rice and jute	Ditto	900
	f Champtakoi 5 Teor hat		. 1898 . 1892	Sunday Wednesday	Ditto	Hilli	Hinshira	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard and potato	Ditto	600
	6 Bengalipur hat		. 1948	Wednesday an	d Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice and jute	Ditto	200
	7 Trimohoni hat		. 1942	Saturday Thursday and	Ditto	Ditto	Dhalpara	Ditto	Ditto	600
11	8 Chandganj hat		. 1872	Friday Tuesday and	Ditto	Kumarganj	Salanagar	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard chillies and cattle	, Ditto	450
11	9 Sardar hat	•	. 1872	Saturday Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Jakhirpur	Paddy and rice	Ditto	200
12	70 Taltota hat		. 1892	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Dino	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	200 400
12	21 Somjia hat		. 1882		Ditto	Ditto	Somjia	Paddy, rice, jute an potato		600
1:	22 Gopalganj hat		. 1852		Ditto	Ditto	Mohona	Paddy, rice, jute an mustard		400
1:	23 Panthora hat		. 1882	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Deo.	Paddy and rice	Ditto	250
	94 Danie		1000		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1,000
	24 Deor hat	•	. 1933		Ditto	Ditto	Botun	Pactity, rice and jute	Ditto	250
	25 Maderganj 26 Ajair hat		. 1901 . 1945	Tuesday and	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy and rice	Ditto	
1	27 Samaspur hat	•	. 1915	Saturday Monday and Friday	[slampur	Goelpokhar	Cededans	Paddy and jute	Ditto	350 300
	90 Bennis 3				Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice and vegetable		900
	28 Pamui hat 29 Sahapur hat	•	. 1915	Sunday and	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy and vegetables	Ditto	200
				Thumday						

TABLE 18.1-LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS-contd.

	Name of Mari	ket		Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily average attendance
	1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 30	Jhaljhalia hat	•	٠	1917	Monday and Thursday	Islampur	Goalpokhar	Cededans	Paddy and vegetables	Retail	850
131	Debiganj hat	•		1937	Sunday and 'Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	300
132	Solepur hat	•		1907	Thursday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, jute and vegetables	Ditto	500
133	Matiapukur hat		•	1917	Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute and vegetables	Ditto	700
134	Fakira hat	٠		1927	Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rice, vegetables and paddy	Ditto	300
135	Kalubhita hat			1937	Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rice, paddy and jute	Ditto	300
136	Hatganj hat	•	•	1920	Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Karandighi	Ditto	Paddy, rice and jute	Ditto	400
137	Kabargachhi	•		1910	Ditto	Ditto	`Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	400
138	Bagdora hat	٠	•	1920	Wednesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy and rice	Ditto	350
139	Kalibari hat	•	•	1907	Sunday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	300
140	Karandighi hat	•	٠	1917	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, jute and vegetables	Ditto	500
141	Machel hat	٠	•	1922	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy and rice	Ditto	250
	Surjapur hat	•	•	1955	Sunday and Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, jute and rice	Ditto	800
	Kanki hat	•	•	1917	Sunday and Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, jute, rice and vegetables	Ditto	80 0
	Fatepur hat	•	•	1942	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Chopra	Ditto	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	400
145	Sabur hat	•	•	1917	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	400
146	Tinmiler hat	•	•	1937	Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	500
147	Haptiagoch hat	•	•	1937	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	400
148	Bhutijhari hat	•	•	1942	Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	400
	Dhani hat	•	•	1927	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	600
	Chopra hat	•	•	1922	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute and vegetables	Ditto	800
	Kaliganj hat	•	•	1937	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	250
	Nandigachi hat	•	•	1927	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	250
	Chat hat	•	•	1917	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	250
	Dighaboni hat	•	•	1927	Tuesday	Ditto	Karandighi	Union Board	Paddy, rice, jute and vegetables	Ditto	800
	Gayanchand hat	•	•	1922	Wednesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy and rice	Ditto	300
	Ghat hat	•	•	1910	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	300
	Maligaon hat	•	•	1900	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute and vegetables	Ditto	700
158	Daspara hat	•	•	1920	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Chopra	Ditto	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	350
159	Kumargacha hat		•	1937	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	350
160	Gandagach hat	•	•	1920	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice jute and vegetables	Ditto	800
161	Bhadrakali hat	•	•	1909	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Islampur	Ditto	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	250
162	Patagora hat	•	•	1915	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	250
163 1	Naya hat	•	•	1924	Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	400
164 (Gaisal hat	•	•	1913	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute and vegetables	Ditto	500
165	Kalnagini hat	•	•	1908	Sunday and Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard and vegetables	Ditto	800

TABLE 18.1-LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS-concld.

	Name of Market	t		ate of urting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily average attendance
	1			2	3	+	5	6	7	8	9
166	Jagatagaon hat		. 1		Sunday and Wednesday	Islampur	Islampur	Union Board	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Resail	600
167	Amaljhari hat		. 1	1937	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	600
168	Kasba Dhantola l	hat	. 1	1901	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, jute, rice and vegetables	Ditto	800
169	Ramganj hat		. 1	1901	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, jute, rice, cattle, vegetables and mustard	Datto	800
170	Bhajpur hat		. 1	1940	Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	300
171	Agdimati hat		•	1938	Wednesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	300
172	Sajali hat		•	1938	Monday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute and vegetables	Ditto	600

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, (Marketing Branch), Government of West Bengal

TABLE 18.2-LIST OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

			Time when me	la is held		Duration of mela or fair	
Serial No.	Jurisdiction List No.	Name of place where mela or fair is held	According to English Calendar	According to Bengali Galendar	Local religious or other occasion of the mela	(Number of days)	Approximate total attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
•	_		HILLI I	POLICE STATION			
1	293	Binsira	June-July	Ashar	Rathajatra	1	3,000-4,000
2	366	Hilli	(1) May-June	Jaistha	Chamunda Puja	1	4,000-5,000
3	366	Hilli	(2) September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	3,000-4,000
.,	300	11		AT POLICE STATION	V		
1	2	Sibpur	March-April	Chaitra	Baruni mela	1	500- 600
2	22	Bolla	November-December	Kartik	Kali Puja	3	2,500
3	27	Bahicha	March-April	Chaitra	Charak	ı	\$0 0
4	28	Par Patiram	January-February	Maugh	Hari Puja	15	4,000
5	42	Khashpur	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	3	400-500 Daily
6	75	Trikul	April-May	Baisak	Kalı Puja	3	300
7	73 78	Radhanagore	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	200- 300
8	7 6 87	_	March-April	Chaitea	Baruni mela	•	1,000
9	87 89	Dangi Khiderpur	March-April	Chaitra	Charak	1	1,000
10	107	Kniderpur Mangalpur	February-March	Falgun	Kali Puja (Chanchala Kali:	i	500
10	107	Mangaipur	1 CON GARTY PROPERTY			4	5,000-8,000
11	177	Faridpur	September-October	Aswin	(1) Durga Puja	2	500
12	177	Faridpur	October-November	Kartik	(2) Kalı Puja	15	4,000
13	187	Patiram	January-February	Maugh	Hari Puja	1	200- 500
14	187	Patiram	April-May	Baisak	Chamunda Kali Puja	3	500- 400
15	187	Patiram	October-November	Kartik	Joy-Kali Puja	15	3,000
16	202	Nazirpur	April-May	Baisak	Hari Puja	2	500
17	207	Khanpur	September-October	Aswin	Dorga Pu,	•	
		(Uttar Khanpur)	March-April	Chaitra	Charak	1	1,000-1,200
18	207	Khanpur (Uttar Khanpur)	March-April		en t mindu	1	5,000
19	210	Indra	March-April	Chaitra	Baruni mela		500- 600
20	237	Kodia	No. ember-December	Agrahayan	Adibasi utsab (of Santal Tribe)	•	
21	244	Amrita Khanda	Not available	Not available	Maharam	1	700-1,000



TABLE 18.2-LIST OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS-contd.

			Time when n	ela is held		Duration of	
Serial No.	Jurisdiction List No.	Name of place where mela or fair is held	According to English Calendar	According to Bengali Calendar	Local religious or other occasion of the mela	mela or fair (Number of days)	Approximate total attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			BALURGHAT	POLICE STATION-	enid.		
22	Not available	Mahanaj	March-April	Chaitra	Charak	1	500
23	109 (Town)	Balurghat	August-September	Bhadra	Kali Puja (Banria Kali)	21	500
24	109 (Town)	Balurghat	December-January	Agrahayan	Kali Puja (Ghat Kali)	i	700
25	109 (Town)	Balurghat	March-April	Chaitra	Kali Puja (Buri Kali)	t	1,000
26	109	Balurghat	August-September	Bhadra	Kali Puja	21	500
27	109	Balurghat	December-January	Paus	Kali Puja	1	700
28	109	Balurghat	March-April	Chaitra	Kali Puja	1	1,000
			KUMARGA	NJ POLICE STATION	i		
1	5	Chak Amulia (Tara)	September-October	Aswin	Adibasi Utsab (Chhata Parab & Gitia Puja)	1	500
2	12	Kanura	March-April	Chaitra	Baruni mela	I	2,000
3	15	Bauddhanathdham Daudpur	March-April	Chaitra	Baruni mela	2-3	5,000 -7,000
4	29	Chak Jayanti	Not available	Not available	Maharam	t	1,000
5	46	Brahmapur	March-April	Chaitra	Shiva Kali Puja & Charak	ı	3,000-4,000
6	47	Safanagar	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	5-7	1,000
7	99	Balupara	March-April	Chaitra	Shiva Kali Puja & Charak	1	10,000
8	100	Kumarganj	April-May	Baisak	Mukteswari Puja	1	1,000
9	202	Batun	May-June	Jaistha	Kali Puja (Chamunda)	2	10,000-12,000
			GANGARAN	PUR POLICE STATE	ON		
1	35	Debipur	April-June	Baisak-Jaistha	Buri Maa Puja	7	150 Daily
2	81	Bel Bari	March-April	Chaitra	Gambhira	i	Not available
3	86	Dhaldighi (Puran Para)	January-March	Maugh-Falgun	In the memory of pir or Faki	r 6 0	50,000-1 00,000
4	116	Shibbati (Kesabpur)	March-April	Chaitra	Baruni Snan	1	50,000
			TAPAN	POLICE STATION			
1	35	Bazrapukur	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	1,500
2	83	Rajeswarpur	March-April	Chaitra	Kali Puja (Mashan Kali)	1	250
3	87	Hazratpur	Not available	Not available	Maharam	1	300- 400
4	133	Jami Nischinta	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	4	3,000-4,000
5	167	Talighata Bhabanipur	March-April	Chaitra	Gambhira	2	2,500
6	170	Dhinagar (Mamudpur)	March-April	Chaitra	Gambhira	1	350 500 600
7	174	Ramchandrapur	March-April	Chaitra	Gambhira	1	500
8	276	Abhirampur	March-April	Chaitra	Kali Puja (Bura Kali)	i	400- 500
9	279	Haribansipur	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	•	
			RAIGA	NJ POLICE STATION			
1	4	Taxpur	April-May	Baisak	Tax-baz Utsab (In the memory of Pir)	1	2,500
2	17	Maslandapur	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	250
3	25	Dhuemal	January-February	Maghi Purnima	Ganga Puja	2	800 Not applied
•	40	Bindol	October-December	Kartik Purnima	Rashjatra	25-30	Not available 250
5	89	Ramper	October-December	Kartik Purnima	Rashjatra	1	400
6	124 125	Lohuj Basudebpur	Not available	Not available	In the memory of pir	1 5	200- 250
7	132	Gonidaha	January-February	Maugh	Saraswati Puja	1	2,000
8		Maraikura	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	500
\$		Dakskin Geolpera	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	•	
F	'art II-40						

TABLE 18.2-LIST OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS-conid.

			Time when m	ela is held		Duration of mela or fair	•
Serial No.	Jurisdiction List No.	Name of place where mela or fair is held	According to English Calendar	According to Bengali Calendar	Local religious or other occasion of the mela	(Number of days)	Approximate total attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			RAIGANJ P	OLICE STATION—cont.	4.		
10	157	Karnajora	June-July	Ashar	Rathajatra	1	2,000-3,000
11	159	Khalsi Dhurail	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	250
	170	(Dhurail)					
12 13	170 170	Serpur	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	250
14	170	Serpur Serpur	January-February	Maugh	Kali Puja (Ratanti Kali)	1	250
15	176	Kasba Mahas	January-February April-May	Maugh Baisak	Baruni Snan In the Memory of Makhdum	1 2	1,000
••	.,,	1100170 17101103	April-May	THE SALE	Pir	4	3,000
16	180	Kamalabari	September-October .	Aswin	Kamala Chandi Puja	1	3,000
			KALIAGA	NJ POLICE STATION	1		
1	10	Purgram	May-June	Jaistha	Baruliar Mela	7	500
2	35	Monoharpur	June-July	Ashar	Shiva-Kali Puja	1	Not available
3	35	Monoharpur	March-April	Chaitra	Basanti Puja	1	500
4	84	Dhankail	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	30	1,000 (daily)
5	94	Atghara	March-May	Chaitra-Baisak	Ramnabami	i	500-600
6	105	Sergram (Kukramani)	March-May	Chaitra-Baisak	Kukramanir Mela	30	1,00,000
7	108	Tungaril Bilpara	November-December	Kartik-Agrahayan	Rashjatra	1	500-600
8	108	Tungaril Bilpara	January-February	Maugh	Saraswati Puja	I	500
9	149	Baruna	November-December	Kartik-Agrabayan	Rashjatra	5	300
			НЕМТАВ	AD POLICE STATION	v		
1	16	Bahin Paharpur	January-February	Maghi Purnima	Ganga Puja	1	1,000
2	33	Bhanail	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	i	2,000
3	41	Baharail	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	1,000
4	88	Mahipur	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	22	1,000
5	112	Balupara	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	Not available
6	113	Sasan	April-May	Baisak	In the memory of Jetha Pir	1	2,500
			ITAHA	R POLICE STATION			
1	6	Balijol	April-May	Baisak	In the memory of Bura Pir	1	Not available
2	16	Indran	December-January	Paus Sankarnti	Paus Sankarnti Snan	1	4,000
3	17	Surun	Not available	Not available	Maharam	1	Not available
4	18	Rajgram	March-April	Chaitra	Basanti Puja	4-5	700
5	71	Narihat	March-April	Chaitra	In the memory of pir (Patranji Mela)	30	1,500
6	148	Bara Bella	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	2	500
7	155	Gulandar	December-January	Paus Sankaranti	Paus Sankaranti Snan	1	500
8	158	Lalganj	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	Not available
9	172	Kapasia	Not available	Not available	Maharam	4	2,000
10	174	Chhilimpur	January-February	Maugh	Saraswati Puja	1	500
11	233	Jayhat	February-March	Falgun	Shibratri	7-15	10,000
			KUSHMU	INDI POLICE STATIC	ON		
1	25	Berail	March-May	Chaitra-Baisak	In the memory of Dhakar Sidh Pir	30	5,000
2	54	Sarala	April-June	Baisak-Jaistha	Baruni Snan	15	1,000
3	91	Anantapur	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	30.
4	94	Krishnapur	January-March	Maugh-Falgun	Kali Puja	1	500
5	107	Karanji	January-February	Maugh	Kansa Brata	2	25,000

TABLE 18.2-LIST OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS-concid.

			Time when a	acla is held		Duration of	
Serial No.	Jurisdiction List No.	Name of place where mela or fair is held	According to English Calendar	According to Bengali Calcudar	Local religious or other occasion of the mela	mela or fair (Number of days)	Approximate total attendance
ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			KUSHMUNDI	POLICE STASTION-	contd.		
6	131	Katasan Buritala (Katasan)	March-April	Chaitra	Charak	1	700- 800
7	142	Amlahar	November-December	Agrahayan	Manasa Puja	1	1,000
8	Not available	Dhokri	March-May	Chaitra-Baisak	In the memory of Pir	10	1,000
			BANGSHIH.	ARI POLICE STATIO	N		
1	5	Bairahata	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja (Buri Kali)	1	1,500
2	10	Godal	March-April	Chaitra	Baruni Snan	10	400 daily
3	28	Harirampur	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	No t available
4	58	Dangram	January-February	Maugh	Saraswati Puja	15	2,000-3,000
5	77	Daulatpur	Not available	Not available	Maharam	30	2,000-3,000
6	132	Kusumba	March-April	Chaitra	Basanti Puja	3	3,000
7	172	Singadaha (Mirhati)	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	4	2,000
8	173	Dhaksin Gopalpur	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	2	2,000
9	191	Puria	March-April	Chaitra	Gambhira	1	400- 500
10	229	Dakshingaon	March-April	Chaitra	Charak	ŧ	1,500
11	259	Tambuli (Sibpur)	March-April	Chaitra	Charak	1	400
12	263	Buniadpur	Not available	Not available	Maharam	1	400
13	281	Buri Ihari (Bagduar)	May-June	Jaintha	Burimatar Puja	7	1,000
		•	ISLAMPU	JR POLICE STATION			
		G-1	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	4	1,000
	Not available	Gajatpur	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja (Bliadra Kali)	30	E,500
2	34	Gediatala	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	4	1,000
3	83	Jagatgaon	Not available	Not available	Local Mela	1	Not available
4	127	Kachna	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	1	150
5	Not available	Rahatpur	2 Con day y - Man Con		·		
			KARANDI	GHI POLICE STATIC	ON		
1	252	Kamartora	November-December	Agrahayan	Rashjatea	12	2,600
2	Not available	Goabari	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	200
3	204	Karnadighi/Karandighi	April-May	Baisak	Suan Mela	30	1,000
			снорв	A POLICE STATION			
				Aswin	Durga Puja	3	150
	Not available		September-Octoba	Not available	Maharam	1	200
2		Dhanda Gackh	Not available	Aswin	Lakmi Puja	4-5	1,000
3		Bhaktiar Dangi (Bhotamari)	September-October March-April	Chaitra	Baruni Snan	1	500
4	12	Bansgan (Hardigachh)/U.H.	March-Apan				
			GOALPOK	HAR POLICE STATIC	ON		
1	119	Kanbi/Kanki	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	300
2		Kanbi/Kanki	February-March	Palgun	Shibrate	1	Not available
3		Jinnatpur	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	i .	Not available
	40	Choprabakhari	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	500
	5 219	Kasia Dajton (Datan)	Not available	Not available	Maharam	1	400

TABLE 19—PLACES OF TOURISTS' INTERESTS

(List of Places of Tourists' Interests, along with Suitable notes on the points of Interest Transport and Accommodation and other Facilities, Available and Desirable from the point of view of Tourist Traffic)

Sl. No.	Name of Object	Location	Points of interest	Transport	Accommodation and other facilities
1	Bangarh-ruins of fort	Vill: Rajibpur, Police Station Gangarampur (Balurghat Sub- division)	Reported to be the residence of the celebrated Ban Raja, the founder of Ban or Charak Puja. The fort is now a protected area	Jeepable from the High way at Gangarampur about one mile off. Nearest Railway Station Kaliaganj about 27 miles off	Dak Bungalow and some Hotel at Gangarampur.
2	Dhaldighi—a big Tank	Near Damdama on the side of river Punarbhaba the present Gangarampur Thana Head- quarters	A fine tank, evidently excavated for the benefit of the garrison, and on its banks are a small mosque and the monuments of the saint Mullah Atauddin	Adjacent to Thana Gangaram- pur-jeepable	Do Do
3	Kaldighi—a big tank	Lying a little east of Dhaldighi	An interesting old tank attributed to Kala Rani, queen of Ban Raja.	Do	Do
4	Tapan Dighi	Tapan Police Station adjacent to the Thana	Largest tank in the district said to have been dug by Ban Raja	8 miles south-east of Gangaram- pur, Jeepable. Public Bus also plies. Nearest Railway Station Kaliaganj 35 miles off	
5	Bhakhtiar Khilgi's Tomb	Vill: Narayanpur, Police Station Gangarampur	A tomb, said to be constructed on the cemetery of Bakhtiar Khiligi	Adjacent to Gangarampur Thana—Jeepable	Dak Bungalow and some Hotels at Gangarampur
6	Fakirdighi—a big tank	Kamalabari, Police Station Raiganj	The Tank spreads over an area of about 20 acres, said to have been excavated by Nawab Hossain Sha; various relics are said to have been buried around. There are other tombs too of importance. A Fakir said to have been deputed from Ajmir looks after the "Dargaha"	About 8 miles from Raiganj and mile from Thakurbari the highway point—Jeepable	Dak Bungalow and Hotels at Raiganj
	A mound of earth about 30' in height with small types of bricks huge sized stone images	Do	It is said these were several forts of Raja Ganesh	Do	Do
8	Relics of some ancient buildings	Bhatun, Police Station Raiganj	Said to be one of the Mints of Mughal ages	About 24 miles off from Raiganj. Direct Bus service from Raiganj to Bhatun via Bindole-Jeepable	Dak Bungalow at Bindole— about 8 miles from Bhatun
9	A temple on a high ground	Bindole, Police Station Raiganj	Said to have been built during the regime of Pal Dynasty	About 16 miles off from Raiganj. Direct Bus service from Raiganj. —Jeepable	Do
10	Ancient buildings and a tomb	Kamalabari, Police Station Raiganj	Said to have been the capital of Raja Ganesh and the tomb of Jadu	About 8 miles from Raiganj and I mile from Thakurbari the highway points—Jeepable	Dak Bungalow and Hotels at Raiganj
11	Ruins of an ancient place few big tanks and broken pucca roads of ancient type	Bairhatta, Police Station Banshihari	Said to be the capital of King Birat	About 8 miles off from Hariram- pur. Linked by a Kutchha road from Harirampur and couched by bus service from Raiganj enroute Malda. No public con- veyance on the 8 miles Kutcha road from Harirampur	Dak Bungalow at Harirampur— 8 miles off
12	Garh of the Demon King "Asura"	Asurgarh, Police Station Goalpukur	Not available	About 20 miles off from Raiganj and 1 mile from Karandighi P.S. Direct Bus service from Raiganj	Dak Bungalow at Dalkhola— 9 miles off—on the Bus Route
13	Karandighi	Near Karandighi Police Station	Associated with the name of Karna-brother of the Pandavas	Do	Do
14	Mahipaldighi	Maligaon, Police Station Kushmandi	Associated with the Pal Dynasty There are various relics around	About 10 miles off from the Banshihari Rice Mills on the Balurghat Kaliaganj highway. The kutcha road of 10 miles is negotiable by Jeep in winter	Dak Bungalow at Sihole About 5 miles off

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

PART III

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

This Directory renders an account of each Village and each Town

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THE VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Explanatory Note

The Directory renders an account of each Village, entered on the Jurisdiction Lists for each Thana maintained by the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal. For villages included in town figures are given for the town and not for the separate villages which it contains. In case of a municipal town figures are presented separately for each Ward. It gives the Jurisdiction List number, name, area of the village, number of occupied houses, Census households, total population, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, number of literates, and workers classified into the following nine Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers:

I As Cultivator

II As Agricultural Labourer

III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities

IV At Household Industry

V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry

VI In Construction

VII In Trade and Commerce

VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications

IX In Other Services

X Non-workers

These basic data are presented police stationwise first for the rural portion and next for urban portion in this Directory. A notional map of the Police Station has been given at the beginning of the Village Directory of each Police Station showing the Jurisdiction List number of each village and the location of town, if any, and inset map of the district has also been given to show the location of the Police Station in the district. An alphabetical list of villages has been given preceding the directory. This list shows the Jurisdiction List number of each village and the names of the villages arranged alphabetically and its population in 1951 and in 1961. The thana map and the alphabetical list together facilitate location of any village in the Village Directory as well as on the spot.

A village, as a general rule, is the revenue survey mauza. The uninhabited mauzas and the mauzas that have been completely merged in urban areas have been indicated accordingly. In respect of the

villages which are partly included in urban areas and partly outside the limits of a town, the particulars for the portion included in urban area have been clubbed together with the particulars furnished for the corresponding town and for the portion lying outside the town limits i.e., included in the rural area, the data have been show in the Village Directory against the corresponding manzas. The area figures of the villages have been obtained from the 1951 Census Handbooks. For the police stations under Islampur Subdivision, village area figures furnished by Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar have been used.

The area of the municipal towns has been presented according to the figures available from the respective municipalities. The area in respect of the non-municipal towns has been computed from the area figures of the constituting mauzas.

For the definition of a Worker and Non-worker and detailed description of nine Industrial Categories of workers, the Explanatory Note to the Primary Census Abstract and other economic tables in Part II of this Volume may be referred to.

Symbols will frequently be seen against village or town. They will indicate that the institutions offering the particular facilities which the symbol denots is situated within the village or town. These facilities are shown by symbols as explained below against the name of village and town:

(a) Schools:
P → Primary Schools
H → High Schools

(b) Medical facilities:
D. Dispensaries
Rhc Rural Health Centres
Hos = Hospitals
Mcw = Maternity Child Welfare Centres

(c) Post Office:
Poss Post Office

(d) Electricity:
E == Electricity

(e) Library: L= Library

Where figures like 5P or 2H or 2Hos etc., occur they denote that the mauzs or the town has five Primary Schools or two High Schools or two Hospitals etc.

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The second secon

Balurghat Subdivision

1 F. S. Hilli

				isdic-	Popul	ation	Name of Villages	Jurisdic- tion List	Popul	ation
Name of and T	Villag owns	es		n List No.	1951	1961	name or vinages	No.	1951	1961
(1)			((2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
•				356	831	900	Lakma	. 389	732	628
Agra	•	•	•	3 58	3,053	2,343	Lalpur	. 340	699	584
Aptair .	•	•	•	3.70	3,003	2,0.0	Laskarpur	. 377	346	535
Bad Dungi .			•	330	185	257				
Bagura Fatepur			•	373	699	670	Mahishnota	. 344	378	391
Bahadurpur		•		380	202	281	Makhatair .	. 322	67	79
Baigram .				357	393	30 5	Maniko	. 38 5	582	610
Baikunthapur				365	•	•	Matais	. 325	568	569
Balpara .				3 52	436	455	Mera Aptair	. 367	••	••
Banara				355	409	360	Mulahat	. 345	297	279
Basanta .				334	297	297	Muraripur	. 333	261	302
Basudebpur				3 63	•	•	·			
Bhimpur .				277	65	73	Nafar	. 369	721	574
Bilaspara .				370	100	101	Naldanga	. 388	81	65
Binsira				293	1,000	913	Nawapara	267	230	356
Brahmakhanda				285	40	60	•			
				001	007	224	Panjul	. 954	503	465
Chak Balaram	•	•	•	281	207	409	Ponorahar .	. 324	276	244
Chak Dapat	•	•	•	341	418		Purbba Gobindapur .	. 351	198	247
Chak Gopal	•	•		376	35	79	Purbba Jagannathpur .	. 347	10	••
Chak Maniko	•	•	•	384	106	100	Purbba Kalikapur	. 349	3 65	373
Chak Mohan	•	•	•	335	478	43 6	Purbba Krishnapur	. 282	167	180
Chak Subid	•	•	•	329	297	212	Purbba Mathurapur	. 387	377	408
Chakurpai	•	•	•	353	410	419	Purbba Mustafapur .	323	440	459
Chapahat .	•	•	•	336	218	309	Purbba Raynagar	. 368	1,273	1,095
Dabra .				337	283	295	Purbba Thakurpur	. 342	••	**
Dhalpara .	•	Ċ	•	348	643	666	,			
Dharanda .	•	•	•	359	•	•	Ramjibanpur	. 381	363	392
Domran .	•	•	•	374	505	818	Ramkrishnapur	. 372	774	691
Dominan .	•	•	•	J			Rupbati	. 286	128	103
Fazullapur .	•			391	353	397	•			
Ferusha .			•	331	312	499	Sahapur	. 328	168	283
Garna .				37 9	340	380	Salash	. 321	360	312
	•	•	•	383	313	268	Sarcubari	. 332	191	190
Gayespur .	•	•	•	375	228	249	Sidai	. 378	322	219
Gosaipur .	•	•	•	3/3	440	210	Srikrishnapur	, 3 50	53	50
Habibpur .		•		382	59	54	Srirampur	. 338	433	579
Hili .				366	•	•	Syampur	. 326	243	279
•				00~	278	268	• • •			
Ismailpur .	•	•	•	327	310	362	Tior · · ·	. 289	332	451
Iswarpara .	•	•	•	278	310	302				
Jagadishpur				284	248	355	Ujal	. 364	204	352
Jamalpur .		-		386	2,023	2,018	Uttar Jamalpur	. 339	91	253
Jantigari .	•			320	59	37	Ottor January			
Jantipur .		•		346	154	177	Hili (Non-Municipality)		8,346	6,032
Jot Ghatak			•	288	310	349	24999 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4			
Jot Tior .	•	•	•	290	243	340	Rural	•	30,441	81,219
Kamarghat				283	50	79			8,346	6,032
Kharun .	•		•	371	656	550	Urban · · ·	• •	. ,	-
Kismat Dapat	•		•	343	678	862	Total		38,787	37,245
Kunja Dungi	•	-		287	284	390	I otal			•

^{*} Included in Urban Area

Part III-41

	Name of Village	Area of Village		ential	enume: inmate	No. of prated (in s of instituted page)	cluding itutions		duled stes	Sch T	eduled ribes	ed	rate and ucated ersons		Workers -IX)
J. L. No.	or Town/Ward	or Town in acres	Houses	House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	BALURGHAT SUBDIVISION														
	1 P. S. Hilli														
267 277 278 281 282	Nawapara, P Bhimpur Iswarpara Chak Balaram, P Purbba Krishnapur	322-95 133-70 343-26 178-30 136-33	112 30 66 66 70	38 13 45 52 37	356 73 362 224 180	173 37 176 114 83	36 186 110	74 7 20		5: 5 1: 3:	3 55 2 10	4		101 18 101 63 4 9	19 23 9 24
283 284 285 286 287	Kamarghat Jagadishpur	113·28 293·42 112·95 161·90 370·65	35 74 26 43 184	18 44 15 23 70	79 355 60 103 390	48 173 31 59 210	182 29 44	22 4 i6	· 5	3	2 46 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	1 9 3 4 7	35 114 20 31 120	
288 289 290 293 320	Jot Ghatak Tior, P, Po, D Jot Tior, H. Binsira, P, Rhc Jantigari	407·54 237·71 279·86 671·58 158·60	83 177 112 479 14	63 90 65 169 6	349 451 340 913 37	185 234 183 488 17	217 157 1 425	47 35 21	34			9 7 20	1	108 120 110 220 11	10 13 30
321 322 323 324 325	Salash, P	345-70 106-49 513-11 209-42 607-61	120 159 198 80 207	64 80 88 38 111	312 79 459 244 569	159 41 239 125 296	38 220 119	10 75 30 82	65	5	1 38 0 86 9 51	5	0 3 1 16 2 6 66	98 20 132 66 177	19 14
326 327 328 329 330	Syampur	160-56 225-81 196-09 113-11 269-16	103 69 68 77 135	50 25 49 39 55	279 268 283 212 257	151 147 163 111 136	7 121 3 120 1 101	54 33 30	42 3 29 0 28	10	9 4 8 5 0 88 2 25		31 3 31 3 49 1 23 5 23 1	75 60 49 71	20 21 16
331 332 333 334 335	Ferusha Sarenbari Muraripur, 2P Basanta Chak Mohan	238·25 142·72 280·01 102·40 186·91	162 55 112 119 199	88 42 55 56 66	499 190 302 297 436	208 96 142 157 228	5 94 2 160 7 140		·		9 45		52 26 32 1 61 14 87 42 32 4	60 82 89 123	7
336 337 338 339 340	Chapahat	462·55 278·01 362·66 318·36 231·73	120 73 247 267 259	45 37 109 97 125	309 295 579 253 584	148 152 307 132 319	2 143 7 272 2 121		i is	i é	3 35 i4 55 ii i8	,	10 48 13 52 6 70 9 57 22	186 69 179	37 13
341 342 343 344 345	Chak Dapat, P Purbba Thakurpur Kismat Dapat, L Mahishnota Mulahat	263-53 139-19 180-24 206-41 294-62	116 347 158 84	79 173 74 50	409 862 391 279	213 463 188 140	3 399 8 203	20	oited 3 17	2	7 18 15 30 22 2: 72 6:	5 19 2 9	72 18 95 80 58 7 29 7	233 116 102	16 19
346 347 348 349 350	Jantipur Purbba Jagannathpur . Dhalpara, P . Purbba Kalikapur Srikrishnapur .	350·44 163·00 689·35 120·67 101·06	62 273 35	37 109 14	177 666 373 50	91 330 195 27	336 5 178		oited 	. 3	14 39 14 49 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		11 2 78 13 83 16 13 1	168 117 14	8
351 352 353 354 355	Purbba Gobindapur Balpara, P	183-88 161-88 135-21 141-92 198-64	126 149 85 184 123	48 77 69 83 69	247 455 419 465 360	133 242 230 251 188	2 213) 189 5 210	46 45 24	5 37 1 15	,	2 50 2 57 608 110	5	22 16 5 56 10 39 7	126 127 132 130	2 8 30 59
356 357 358 359 363	Agra, P Baigram Aptair, P, Po Dharand Basudebpur	493·57 208·39 1,249·33 344·76 574·92	433 154 737		900 305 2,343	487 163 1,310	3 142 0 1,033 Incl	160 uded in	B :	7) :ca	13 11 94 90 33 10	•	77 7 44 10 45 364	657 657	121
364 365 366 367	Ujal	209·90 192·01 96·28 168·84 101·51	112		352 1,095	186 55	Incl Incl	uded in l uded in Uninha	Urban Ar Urban Ar bited	rea rea	 36 4	-	52 16 33 117		
369 370 371 372 373	Purbba Raynagar, Rhc	194·55 205·85 206·78 217·59 212·56	277 50 165	117 22 90 151	574 101 550 691	31: 54 300 34: 36:	2 262 4 47 6 244 3 348	4	4 3: 5 3 3 2:	2 5 9	50 4 26 2 3 24 2	5 2 4 1 . 1	76 15 2 90 33 24 10 42	162 220 218	26 27
374 375 376 377 378		302·81 267·47 118·48 248·07 126·80	339 143 44 160 122	142 41 13 107 54	818 249 79 535 219	429 125 43 299 119	5 12 4 5 36 5 242	•	В	5	5 29 29 29	2	80 18 29 4 9 59 4 39	67 14 180	1

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I			II	In l Qua Liv Fo Fi H	III Mining, arrying, restock, restry, shing, anting,		IV	ln Ma	V anufactur-	V !			11	VII In Tran	sport,	1.0		•	
As Cultiva	itor	Agric La	As cultural bourer	Orch	ntations, ards and activitie	Ho In	At usehold dustry	Ho	ther than uschold dustry	In Coustr		In T an Comi	d	Storage Comm catio	uni-	In Oth Service	er n	Non- works	ra
	emales	Males	Females	Male	Female	Male	Females	Males	Females	Males F	cinales	Males	Females	Males Fe	males I	Males Fee	nales	Malos Fo	males
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	52	33	34	35	36
69 15 68	3 . ,	30 32 6	12 23	:	• :	•			i		• •	1	 2	••	•••	`i 'ä	• •	72 19 75 31	164 36 163 101 73
68 48 26	, 8	19 11						1	i }	•••		3 4 1	• •	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••	13 39 11	145
84 17 28 94		27 3 3 23		•		· · · ·						• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			26 90	180
84 36 27 132 11	2 	15 22 27 55	9 27	:	•		2 . 5 . 3 .			• •		27 16 5	• •		• •	7 55 25 23	3	77 114 73 268 6	194 217 144 395 20
81 15 98 48 146	i i	13 4 33 15			:			· ·							1	1 3	`i	61 21 107 59 119	153 36 216 100 259
78 41 22 31	4 3 2 11	28			:	i. i	ò i	: :		• • •		3 2		••		9 12 8 8	'š	56 72 103 62 65	124 101 99 83 121
63 52 41 61 59	 6	21	3 2: 7	2 i		1	. 6	4 . 1	ż :	27		3	\$ 		• •	1 2		94 96 60 68 105	195 87 159 140 204
76 63 66 132	 i6	39 11 10	9 . 3 .						5 .			. 1				2 2 2		69 71 121 63	101 139 283 121 253
58 92 45		31	1 6 i	ο :	37		1	3 .				, 4 na				5		140	170
116 57 41	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 3	9 8	2			19 15	3.		habited					::	36 6 2	::	230 72 38	363 164 139
10 127	1:	2 i	1	6 7	••					shabited	,	•	, .			6		40 162 78	326 176
93 14 60	•	. 2	3.										, .			••		15 64 114	2: 21: 10:
72 87 84 68	i	i 5 2 4	51 22 11	i 8 17 39		••		 	-				i.	i ::	• •	18	::	58	111
169 42 108	1	2 3	30	39 1 1 52	·· ··	::		56	17 Included	in Urban in Urban	Area	84	3			1	3	76 653	357 111 912
29	٠.	. :	38	6			••		Included Included	in Urban in Urban shabited	Arcs	. (• •			78 265	164
38	ì	1	41	22	3		10			Withten		5	9 3	2			,		
84 24 125 101) 5 1	5	11 36 52	11	::	··· ···	6 	:: :: :i		:: :: ::						 . <u>ś</u> ó	i	7 123	24 24 24 24
46	5		60 9	15 17 1	1		••	<i>::</i>	::	:: ::		•••			•	: ::	:	. 113	24
1 54 54 16 87 87	Ď 7	••	4 24 11	.: i	31 16	:: ::		 Š	i5 	:: ::	•	·· ·	5		. •	. 18		. 40	

VILLAGE WORKERS

	Name of V	Ville	~		Ares of Village	Resid	upled lential uses	inmate	No. of prated (in s of insti	cluding tutions		duled		eduled ibes	educ	te and cated	Total V	Worken -IX)
J. L. No.	or Town/W		B.C.		or Town in acres	Houses	House- holds	Persons		Females		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Females
1	2				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1. P. S. Hilli—co	ntd.																
379 380 381 382 383	Garna, P Bahadurpur . Ramjibanpur Habibpur . Gayespur .	:	:		165·55 202·09 401·08 212·92 227·79	206 112 193 26 106	53 38 83 7 45	380 281 392 54 268	197 141 206 29 132	25	69 3 15 	62 7 10 	37 50 44 1 87	35 49 40 116	68 51 60 4 8	8 22 7 2 2	103 83 119 13 75	
384 385 386 387 388	Chak Maniko Maniko Jamalpur, P, Po Purbba Mathurap Naldanga	: our	:		254·38 882·57 1,270·60 325·66 116·86	88 220 581 160 25	19 101 290 68 11	100 610 2,018 408 65	54 296 1,004 207 35	314 1,014 201	10 114 3	163 5	44 97 551 69 5	38 138 450 167 4	113 137 	1 35 36 	28 160 535 120 20	25 120 264 80 2
38 9 39 1	Lakma, P . Fazullapur, P	:	:		. 442·23 . 306·45	322 153	100 68	628 397	317 205		15 19	22 19	3 4 165	33 160	67 91	8 29	168 100	17 35
	Hili (Non-Municipa Po, 2L, D, E	ality)	6P,	Н,	1·43 Sq. miles	2,136	1,145	6,032	3,209	2,823	496	494	29	30	1,846	1,052	1,552	215
	Rural .		•		32·6 Sq. miles	12,184	5,683	31,213	16,272	14,941	2,113	1,981	3,274	3,261	4,614	1,315	8,930	1,559
	Urban .	•	•	•	1·4 Sq. miles	2,136	1,145	6,032	3,205	2,823	496	494	29	30	1,846	1,052	1,5 52	215
	Grand Total	•	•	•	34·0 Sq. miles	14,320	6,828	37,245	19,481	17,764	2,609	2,475	3,30 3	3,291	6,460	2,367	10,482	1,774

DIRECTORY

								WOR	KERS										
Cul	I As sivator	Agri	As cultural bourer	In I Qui Liv Fo Fi Hu Plan Orch	III Mining, arrying, estock, restry, shing, attions, ards and activities	Hou	V At sehold lustry	In Mai ing od Hou	nufactur- her than ischold dustry		/1 In traction	ln Cou	Trade and nucry	In Tr Store Con ca	ansport, age and amuni- trons	In C	Other vices	N	X on- rhers
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Females		Frmales	Males	Francisco	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
85 77 78 9 59	 'i 54	18 6 40 1 15	 2 17	 	 								•••			 1 3 1	2	94 58 87 16 57	183 136 183 25 65
22 117 384 115	20 110 192 78	5 26 126 5 4	5 9 72 2 2	 23 								 i		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		17 17 	`i	26 136 469 87 13	21 194 750 121 28
147 80	17 32	19 17	· ;	::	::				•••		• •	• •		.:		3		149	294 157 2, 608
39	•	96	30	I		21	5	3.51	93	21	• •	536	7	68		419	76	1,657	2,000
5,256	705	1,951	609	116	1	233	158	78		29		418	31	3		R46	55	7,342	13,382
35		96	30	1		21	5	351	93	21		5.96		7 6		415	76	1,657	2,600
5,295	709	2,047	639	117	1	254	163	429	93	50		954	34	71		1,265	131	0,990	15,990

Balurghat Subdivision

2 P. S. Balurghat

	Jurisdic-	Populat	tion	N	Jurisdic	Populat	ion
Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961	Name of villages and Towns	tion List , No.	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(9)	(4)
	. 135	473	423	Chak Alam	274	80	65
Ajodhya	215	110	209	Chak Amod	254	174	169
Akhira	300	332	341	Chak Andaru	311	510	459
Virbon	317	164	205	Chak Bajit	279	137	60
Amrail	. 244	695	812	Chak Bakhar	. 138	174	181
Amrita Khanda	. 34	73	75	Chak Basanta	. 216	4	21
Anantapur	. 52	252	284	Chak Bhatsala	. 84	391	362
Asair .	. 76	•	•	Chak Bhikan	120	219	183
Asura Krishnabati	. 152	273	301	Chak Bhrigu	. 90	1,659	2,468
Atair · · ·	. 132	2.0		Chak Bhriguram	. 247	120	168
				Chak Bijaysri	. 157	39	101
Badalpur	, 18	319	508	Chak Binod	. 265	60	54
Badamail	. 292	252	323	Chak Chandan	. 95	412	281
Badbangi	. 112	299	336	Chak Daulat	. 225	40	30
Bad Jasahar	. 166	161	19	Chak Durga	. 122	95	113
Bad Khorna	. 200	544	615	Chak Farid	392	195	264
Badmuluk Kismat	. 82	53	99	Chak Ghatak	. 118	208	212
Bahicha	. 27	277	366	Chak Gobinda	. 44	252	327
	201	343	262	Chak Harina	. 88	178	314
Dandan	. 111	155	559	Chak Hay	. 185	279	294
Daldyallacilpain	. 11	186	234	Chak Hosen	. 310	212	210
Baidyapur	109	••	••	Chak Ismail	297	190	180
Balurghat	305	78	54	Chak Janardan	273	129	226
Bamanhati	276	95	123	Chak Jujar	. 23	74	44
Bamnahar	215	347	328		. 92	466	538
Bangalipur	. 108	••	742	Chak Kasi	. 296	104	83
Bangi	. 31	375	418	Chak Khetab Chak Lakshminarayan	308	98	95
Banhat	222	333	461		259	81	143
Baniakuri	114		102	Chak Madhab	. 180	211	219
Bannapara	50		96	Chak Manipur	263	46	12
Baodhara			340	Chak Mathura	25	74	89
Bara	239		•	Chakpara	127	368	417
Bara Ghopa	270		618	Chak Ram	. 94	27	19
Barakail	59		386	Chak Ramanath	. 192	28	•
Bara Kasipur	. 935		150	Chak Ramkrishnapur .	. 192	4	42
Barakhail	139		530	Chak Ramnarayan	•	345	315
- ·	. 1	383	572	Chak Ramprasad	. 123	131	152
	. 38	3 132	114	Chak Sidal .	. 275		54
Begunbari	. 102		318	Chak Sridhar	. 143	135 33 1	319
	167		42 9	Chak Syam	. 124		
Belgharia	213		•	Chak Taher	. 223	86	62 06
Belpukhuria	30		222	Chamta	. 100	49	96 242
Bhabanipur		-	97	Chandipur	. 40	220	
Bharenda			409	Chandpukharia	. 173		•
Bhatpara .		•	463	Chandradaula	. 104	261	144
Bhatra	ar	·	187	Chaurapara · ·	, 168	196	591
Bhulkipur		•	474	Chhiail	. 264	306	340
Bhushila	•	•	216	Chhiasi	, 256	117	105
Bidaypur	17	_	302	Chhilimbad	299	120	107
Bijaysri		-	125	Chhota Raghunathpur .	. 232	214	221
Bikuch	2	•	357	Chiknaikuri	. 6	107	94
Birahini	. 24			Chingispur	. 397	1,436	1,323
Boaldar	•	•		Chinra	. 260	159	109
Bolla	2	2 889	\$ p4. T !	· ·			

^{*} Uninhabited

^{**} Included in Urban Area

Balurghat Subdivision

2 P. S. Balurghat-contd.

	Jurisdic-	Popul	ation	Name of Villages	Jurisdic- tion List	Popula	tion
Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961	name of Villages and Towns	No.	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	. 105	••	1,687	Hasail	. 134	2 4 8	269
Dakra Dakshin Chak Alam	304	93	167	Hatiapara	. 148	131	407
Dakshin Chak Bhabani	. 106	••	**	Hatisala	. 147	138	193
Dakshin Khanpur .	. 136	729	685	Hazipur	. 140	306	690
Dakshinnagar	313	179	115	Hosenpur	. 137	485	106
Dakshin Sibrampur	. 119	819	751		010	074	407
Damai	. 20	27	93 -	Indra	. 210 . 191	374 437	407 521
Damua Ghugudanga	. 252	216	298	Indrakpur		137	321
	. 141	492	490	Jabaripur	. 394	362	234
Danga	214	436	325	Jaggannathbati	. 9	327	208
	. 87	856	862	Jalghar	. 72	756	919
Dangi · · · · · Darail · · · · ·	. 57	133	157	Jangnai	. 271	172	283
	208	62	129	Jangalpur	. 146	173	149
Das Arai	. 194	408	550	Jangaipur	. 171	237	397
Dasul Chandipur	. 195	•	•	· ·	. 189	36 9	466
	242	390	364	Jhaparsi Ihinaipota	. 250	323	26 6
	41	162	198		. 69	136	128
Debipur · · ·	169	130	180	Jiapur	. 268	334	333
Debrabari · ·	156	145	163	Jot Gopal	9.5	187	4 8
Dhaltara	60	129	195	Jot Jagat	. 33	107	10
Dharail · · ·	40	85	76	Kada Mathail	. 184	196	290
Dharmapur	. 103	115	211	Kaigram	. 226	544	621
Dhaul	20	331	209		. 46	253	269
Dhulatair	240	203	235	"	. 86	435	426
Digra · · ·	. 240	399	489	Kalaibari	. 298	172	106
Dogachhi	. 243	423	384		. 295	165	191
Dumair	900	1,386	1,414	Tana Par	161	85	85
Durgapur	. 58	697	851	Kamalpukur	. 101	164	191
Durllabhpur	. 30	05.		Kamalpur	. 257	564	547
Ekmail	. 145	171	180	Kamarpara	010	138	216
Ekman	•			Karim Gutin	. 219	85	107
Faridpur	. 177	869	748	Kashtagar	. 67	285	346
Fatepur	. 83	329	319	Kasiadanga	. 24	152	174
Latepui				Kasilabati	. 131	44	60
Gangasagar	. 93	43 5	665	Kasimbi .	. 37	86	90
Gazipur	. 121	172	99	Kasipukur .	. 203	135	141
Ghugudanga · ·	. 302	37	60	Kasipur	. 99	136	124
Gobindapur · ·	. 101	77	100	Katna	. 170	97	61
Gopalbati	. 218	416	376	Keotsar	. 164	81	158
Gopalpur	. 318	267	233	Kesabpur		**	**
Gopinagar	. 80	286	4 58	Khadimpur	40	183	190
Gopinathpur	. 209	47	79	Khashpur	. 42	1,800	1,803
Gopisahar .	. 236	38	54	Khidirpur	100	62	54
Gorahar	. 3	131	149	Kholapara	004	147	118
Gunjarpur	. 261	319	269	Kismat Jasahar	. 398	341	219
Gutin	. 165	136	190	Kismat Ramkrishnapur	-	111	125
Guun				Kodla · · ·	. 237	273	261
Haldidanga	. 154	148	424	Krishnanagar	. 77	411	220
Harigaon	. 217	4 79	410	Krishnapur	. 153	360	334
Hariharpur	. 32	618	668	Kuaran	. 96	302	376
Haripur	. 294	48 6	560	Kuchila	. 227	302 350	393
Harirampur	. 212	86	131	Kumargram	. 272	330	,,,,,

[•] Uninhabited

^{**} Included in Urban Area

Balurghat Subdivision

2 P. S. Balurghat-concld.

	Jurisdic-	Popula	tion		Jurisdic-	Popul	ation
Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kurmail	. 255	272	358	Pirijpur	396	1,025	741
Kusumbar	. 266	120	160	Pollapara	179	86	109
Kutubpur	. 258	171	176	Pulinda	155	•	•
	r.c	50	10	Purbba Chak Bhikan	314	226	188
Lakshminarayanpur	. 56 . 186	273	10 34 5	Purbba Hariharpur	319 33	518	438 25
Lakshmipur	. 180	2/3	343	Purbba Mahespur	33	112	£.J
Madanganja	. 59	474	363	Radhanagar	78	771	1,046
Madhabpara	. 149	299	429	Radhanagar Bharatta	81	81	156
Mahadipur	. 253	340	339	Rahatail	48	.92	143
Mahala · · ·	. 206 . 198	242 99	297 89	Rajapur	39 262	231 202	205 2 44
Mahasani .	. 198	471	398	Rajarampur	13	291	344
Mahinagar · · · Mahishlati · · ·	. 193	4/1	330 •	Rajuha	172	212	243
Majatpur	395	254	256	Rampur Kismat	199	245	243
Majhian	. 181	379	488	Raypur	30	293	364
Majhigram	. 129	584	559	Ristara	162	190	219
Majhina	. 73	162	172				
Malakarpara	, 196	19	15	Saidpur	45	184	204
Malancha	. 144	415	461	Salgaon	133	413	414
Malikura	. 26	42	80	Sanapara	312	437 79	404 147
Mallikpur	. 8	575 247	780 261	Sanihara	248 160	237	221
Mamna	. 190	285	403	Sankair	238	237	312
Manail	220	523	631	Sankarpur	245	•	7.5
Manail Mangalpur	. 107	792	383	Santara	914	253	275
Manipur	230	43	78	Santosh Palasdanga	71	•	•
Margram	. 233	266	275	Sarangaon	12	511	695
Masakpur	. 4	70	100	Sarangbari	128	19	.21
Mathurapur	. 176	145	69	Satais	229	66	113
Matra	. 183	142	75	Satakhanda	246	144 154	203 164
Mayamari	. 91	283 187	401 169	Satihar	159 130	350	275
Meria	. 85 . 221	44	140	Satrai	174	•	7.9
Mobarakpur	65	T1	•	Scnpur Sewai	994	372	443
Mohanpur Mollapara	125	151	200	Siala	399	263	318
Monapara		•		*** * *	303	239	134
Nabipur	. 79	23	32	Sibpur	. 2	103	105
Naopara	307	128	196	Sibrambati		177	155
Narayanbati	. 10	15	13		393	82 243	52 270
Narayanpur	. 51	129	114	Sirahi	. 463 306	123	147
Nazirpur	. 202	52 4	485	Sobra	300	743	683
Nihinagar	. 61	60 836	79 521		113	•	•
Noksa Nunail	. 115 . 234	231	290	Suknapara	•		
	•			Taher Chak	. 280	464	357
Osail	. 15	415	539	and the second s	. 19	98	170
D.1 I	. 70	92	128	Talmandira	74	273	284
Palasdanga Panditpur	· 291	492	563	Taraganja	. 175	291 275	325 234
Paranpur	151	702	541	Trikul	$\frac{.}{241}$	152	303
Parbatipur	. 60	322	3 86	Tulsipur	231	69	107
Parmanipur	. 182	•	•	Tursail	228	97	132
Par Patiram	. 28	7 4 8	820	Uchhakapur	•		
Danahim Cth 1 T	196	57	53	Uttar Chak Bhabam .	. 43	120	126
Paschim Chak Ismail	. 126 . 17	57 66		Uttar Khanpur 🕠 🕝	. 207	973 663	1,097 781
Paschim Jagannathpur Paschim Kalikapur	63	401	548	Create transfer	, 188 , 16	188	141
Paschim Krishnapur .	. 47	114	157	Uttar Sibrampur	, 10	1(8)	
Paschim Mahespur .	. 5	197	197	Balurghat (Municipality).	_	18,121	26,999
Paschim Mustafapur .	. 97	252	264	Dasurguas (winnsapasur) +	-	•	,
Paschim Raynagar	. 142	.99	307	Rural	•	83,350	93,849
Paschim Thakurpur .	. 269	205	257			18,121	26,999
Patiram	. 187	1,675	2,153 587	Urban • • •	•		
Phulghara Piakhan	. 62	483 134	117	Tetal		101,471	120,846
	. 205	1 54	• • •				

VILLAGE

WORKERS '

		Area of	Ho	ential	enumer inmate	s of insti	itutions		duled		duled bes	Literate educa penso	ted		Workers IX)	
J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Village or Town in acres	No. of Houses	No. of House- holds		Males	Females		Females		Females	Males F		Males	Females	,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	2 P. S. Balurghat															
1 2 3 4 5	Baul, P, H	593·73 300·52 118·86 169·79 231·26	133 59 32 71 51	100 22 23 30 20	572 105 149 100 197	287 50 72 52 98	285 55 77 48 99	 	 	228 49 72 50 94	28 59	16 15 1	15 	4 2 4	6 0 9 8	2
6 7 8 9	Chiknaikuri Bara, P Mallikpur, D Jagannathbati Narayanbati	. 120-65 . 654-18 . 718-90 . 315-54 . 127-74	104 155 318 80 6	26 68 162 30 3	94 340 780 208 13	49 173 419 96 7	167 361 112	30 41		42 167 368 53	86 14 20	7 59 80 30	13 59 18	29	05 60 1 1 .	3 5 2
11 12 13 14 15	Baidyapur	334-66 1,184-74 649-42 396-77 501-04	116 314 174 264 177	1 135 66 96 83	234 695 344 463 539	110 358 170 245 265	337 174 218	6 1 15 4 8		96 278 162 219 142	113 89 43	38 100 53 93 48	17 1 33 3	22 10 15	24 6 29 7 51 3	18 11 19 72
16 17 18 19 20	Uttar Sibrampur . Paschim Jagannathpur . Badalpur, 2P . Takaail Damai	. 231·74 . 150·30 . 411·36 . 143·19	31 161 48	25 17 95 26 12	141 84 508 170 93	75 37 258 87 40	47 3 250 7 83	38 14 17	19 20	68 30 160 86 28) 10) 80 ; 68	22 7 17 17 5	1 30 8 1	13	39 14 1 28	1 6 3 8
21 22 23 24 25	Bikuch Bolla, P, Po, L, Rhc Chak Jujar Kasilabati Chakpara	. 183·51 . 1,053·73 . 151·23 . 128·78 . 122·07	31	27 240 13 35 19	125 1,247 44 174 89	56 746 20 94 43	501 24 80	155 	• •	52 546 13 98 88	117 14 1 7	94 7 49 24	46	5	78 1 10 91 2 24 .	27 15 7 13
26 27 28 29 30	Malikura	. 198-66 . 137-72 . 395-39 . 145-43	180 360 62	133 3 8	80 366 820 209 364	42 188 453 100 188	8 178 3 36 7 0 109	180) 155) 11	100 100	5 1 2 3 5 84	24 47	12: 12: 1:	7 10 3 2: 2 6	02 2 23 2 58 1 99 6	3 26 78 10 56
31 32 33 34 35	Banhat, P	. 453-71 . 741-94 . 209-33 . 225-55	280 10 23	83 119 5 20 20	418 668 25 75 48	193 346 11 38 26	3 52 0 1 14 3 37	9 7 12	1	112 93 	3 197 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		36	. :	80 4 6 23 14	70 46 3 1 5
36 37 38 39 40		. 196-25 . 163-95 . 116-21 . 331-75 . 109-53	66 49 6 87	13 24 15	107 90 114 205 242	7 4: 4: 10: 11:	9 41 5 69 3 102	21	i 3i	34	93 	25 10 6 68	i 2	8 3 9	56 5 60	4
41 42 43 44 45	Uttar Chak Bhabani Chak Gobinda	. 126-72 . 475-61 . 331-53 . 131-87 . 225-91	109 1 38 7 168	25 6 0	198 190 126 327 204	10: 10: 5: 17: 11:	5 85 9 67 4 153	i 20 45) 23 5 28	19 17 30 24	7 15 3 33	60 15 70 63	2: 3:	6 7 4	54 1 39 3 87 1 54 1	10 33 11 12
46 47 48 49 50	Paschim Krishnapur Rahatail Dharmapur	303-18 306-66 181-86 252-09	0 60 5 116 5 59	30 25 12	157 143 76	5	8 69 4 69 6 40 2 44		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8	3 57 	26 12 21	٠	9 4 4	53 4 39 1 19 29	47 14
51 52 53 54 55	Asair Bara Kasipur, Po Sibrambati	207-5 392-6 487-80 132-0 194-46	1 113 161 7 61	63 69 33	386 155	5: 14 19 8: 4:	1 195 3 72 3 54	1		1 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 150 8 57	27 61 28 23	1 3 1	5 2 1 1	80 6 08	66 58 30 3
56 57 58 59 60	Daraii	. 144-20 . 109-9 . 667-1 . 158-9 . 302-6	1 57 9 3 51 6 170	26 167 55	157 851 363	8 43 20 19	9 412 5 156 2 196	7. 8. 5.	5 153	8 15 3 8	5 159 9 1 5 0) 8 5 90 . 82) 88	1 1	9 2	54 6 65 1	43 50 2 24
61 62 63 64 65	Phulghara Paschim Kalikapur, P Boaldar, P, L	257-8 344-9 394-6 977-6 364-8	8 267 14 190 19 51	111 5 140	587 548	29 27 31	71 27 16 28	9 4 7 7 4 10 Uninha	bited	0 4 2 7 4 10		7 95 0 66 0 70		35 24 9	154 150 157	8 89 74 88
66 67 68 70	Kasiadanga, P Dharail Liapur	. 390·5 . 528·3 . 166·4 . 139·0 . 117·2	0 70 8 74 1 90	70 4 41 3 30	346 195 128	17	32 23 29 16 30 9 37 6 34 6	7 12 5 5 1 2	0 1 25 11 60 6 6 2		66 14 90 3 50 3 99 3 15 2	7 5: 0 2: 6	7 1 B		ine	19

DERECTORY

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11 60 56 31 54	7 2 2 18	16 28 72 21 37	3 19 4 7 45	 6 		3 31 2	22	 .9 		3		30 5 2	i		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9 16 1 4		86 230 42 89	152 339 99 110
36 110 4 16 12	24 	61 67 2 7 2	46 46 1			1 1 		• •		• •					• •	2	1	168 3 15 12 27	274 11 36 17
26 10 29 32 39	3 34 2	18 6 4 23 10	 2 19 2		•••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		 	•••		• •	2 3 1		• •	••	5 1 1 8	2	24 # 47 59	39 64 49 119
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11 105 91 97	1 57 27	45 49 58	. 8 25 47			. 1				ahabited		1 3 			• •	3	• •	23 144 121 159	36 261 186 210
76 73 50 32 41	56 iò 'i	51 23 6 7	25	2	•				•			7 4 	1 	::			••	106 71 44 23 22	140 167 76 60

VILLAGE

WORKERS

		Area of	Occu Resid Ho	ential uses	enume	No. of prated (in	cluding	Scheo		Schedu		Literate educat	ed .	Total W	
J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Village or Town in acres	No. of Houses	No. of House- holds		Males	Females	Ca Males I	emales	Trib		Males Fe		Males Fe	
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	2 P. S. Balurght—contd.														
71 72 73 74 75	Santosh Palasdanga Jalghar, P, Po, D Majhina Talmandira Trikul	. 129-67 . 1,054-32 . 257-47 . 431-57 . 519-06	390 29 30 89	177 19 20 44	919 172 284 234	472 88 154 114	Uninh 447 84 130 120	abited 78 36 30 27	70 41 20 29	137 47 20 86	232 43 10 91	168 36 54 14	24 30	276 58 80 76	133 2 15
76 77 78 79 80	Asura Krishnabati Krishnanagar, P	225·75 . 357·02 . 838·21 . 144·78 . 251·36	120 334 4 116	46 184 4 71	261 1,046 32 458	142 527 15 232	Unint 119 519 17 226	58 184 74	50 93 74	27 199 16 103	29 387 17 111	14 175 57	25 	64 314 9 131	2 1
81 82 83 84 85	Radhanagar Bharatta Badmuluk Kismat Fatepur Chak Bhatsata, P Meria	. 100-70 . 304-88 . 243-63 . 326-92 . 125-13	51 41 149 164 84	29 22 33 68 37	156 99 319 362 169	82 54 176 205 83	74 45 143 157 86	25 82 43 64	15 79 30 63	30 34 58 76	30 34 44 73	7 3 16 33 16	3 3	43 38 109 134 47	 7
86 87 88 89	Kalaibari, P Dangi, L Chak Harina Khidirpur, P Chak Bhrigu, 2P, H, Mcw	. 342·94 . 482·06 . 175·87 . 602·55 . 315·70	134 258 123 562 1,067	87 176 51 299 399	426 862 314 1,803 2,468	229 450 167 940 1,233	197 412 147 863 1,235	40 151 108 147 154	42 48 103 141 189	98 88 34 65 22	79 75 27 58 225	47 125 14 573 704	12 38 2 145 431	120 263 103 442 347	41 39 21 27
91 92 93 94 95	Mayamari	201·95 177·94 418·54 176·62 246·12	161 298 313 12 111	79 99 116 6 50	401 538 665 19 281	216 272 364 11 155	185 266 301 8 126	53 1 136 	31 107 - 6	30 10 61 11 19	22 5 54 8 103	55 86 104 10	28 32 40 	66 110 213 8 8	3 2 2 4
96 97 98 99 100	Kuaran, P	. 141·59 . 264·04 . 287·18 . 124·54 . 130·21	127 50 105 43 33	66 53 48 27 21	334 264 261 124 96	187 133 126 61 51	147 131 135 63 45	··· ··· ···	 	56 17 90 61	34 108 97 63	27 30 46 3 12	6 17 21 2 3	91 74 64 29 23	16 18 14 2
101 102 103 104 105	Gobindapur	. 158-43 . 289-33 . 187-13 . 150-09 . 908-97	24 160 74 61 516	19 61 38 25 332	100 318 211 144 1,687	56 160 101 80 805	44 158 110 64 882	46 16 49	52 46	53 31 100 52 20	44 32 110 47 11	1 23 7 12 473	iė 1 2 149	34 97 59 54 363	46 45 40 96
106 107 108 109 110	Dakshin Chak Bhabani . Mangalpur Bangi, P Balurghat Khadimpur	216·27 258·61 340·65 228·51 498·96	86 177	57 164	383 742	220 373	163 369 Inclu	iå ded in U	rban Area 21 rban Area rban Area	151 84 L	150 88	22 100	i i	158 192	54 9
111 112		. 164-93 . 467-57 . 118-89	189 142	118 75	559 33 6	271 175	288 161 Unio	74 10 habited	87 7	16 110	7 56	117 28	71 3	141 111	3 t 66
113 114 115	Suknapara	. 113·23 . 711·45	37 199	22 111	102 521	50 265	52 256	56	68	125	130	14 67	1 15	24 147	2
116 117 118 119 120	Bhushila Bhatpara Chak Ghatak Dakahin Sibrampur, P Chak Bhikan	. 630·34 . 262.22 . 205·37 . 439·92 . 182·52	216 164 94 354 98	98 73 41 159 39	474 409 212 751 183	236 224 114 373 101	238 185 98 378 82	22 71 90 73 98	37 105 80 183 79	89 42 21 182 3	84 67 16 194 3	72 28 10 64 35	23 5 1 29 10	140 126 59 238 64	50 1 1 15
121 122 123 124 125	Chak Durga Chak Ramprasad Chak Syam	. 291-63 . 150-14 . 127-63 . 461-11 . 185-58	60 54 97 117 136	20 19 49 61 49	99 113 315 319 200	52 68 151 184 101	47 45 164 135 99	52 68 24 34	47 45 42 16	79 150 27	84 119 33	13 28 114 43 41	1 5 2 5 12	83 125	43 74 12
126 127 128 129 130	Chak Ram, P	. 257·14 . 297·16 . 100·69 . 547·37 . 122·76	29 150 7 258 130	12 76 2 106 52	53 417 21 559 275	30 219 10 293 150	198 11 266	58 45 6	59 168 30	23 68 24 20	19 64 23 20	7 47 7 41 20	5 3 2	231	15 29 1
131 132 133 134 135	Salgaon, P	. 148-97 . 106-31 . 584-73 . 223-22 . 516-22	17 21 150 90 95	16 10 93 69 86	60 54 414 269 423	23 25 227 126 211	29 187 143	 84 86	23 70 70	37 104 74	93 58	 9 46 4 66	4 1 7 16	138 60 112	2 35 28
136 137 138 139 140	Hosenpur Chak Bakhar, P Bara Raghunathpur P, E	. 522-40 172-36 197-42 513-54 191-23	64 74	23 28 79	685 106 181 530 690	362 55 84 318 344	212	16 28 16	16 22	142 26 83 7 78	125 24 97 10 79		47 7 7 106 88	16 48 158	42 15 8 10

DEECTORY

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123 106	. , ,	13 14	i	80	::	14 37	8 6	77 18	• •	5		51 55	Š	95	::	16	10	686	1,206
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96 67 37 182 48	1	37			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			4		• •		3 2 1	1			٠.		96 98 55 135 37	188 184 97 363 82
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VILLAGE

WORKERS .

	Name of Village	Area of Village,	Occa Resid Ho No, of	ential	enumer	No. of prated (instinct)	cluding tutions	Schei Cas	duled		eduled ribes	edu	ate and cated rsons		Worken -IX)
J. L. No.	or Town/Ward	or Town	Houses		Persons	Males		Males			Females		Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	2 P. S. Balurghat—contd.														
141 142 143 144 145	Danga Paschim Raynagar Chak Sridhar Malancha, P Ekmail	. 538-88 . 457-32 . 126-40 . 314-54 . 201-43	180 107 100 136 44	92 58 22 87 21	490 307 54 461 180	252 146 21 223 89	238 161 33 238 91	53 16 14 28	61 9 8 32	42 51 4 48 41	135 52 11 55 44	83 25 1 119 30	58	147 92 16 105 53	6 6 14
146 147 148 149 150	Jangalpur Hatisala Hatispara Madhabpara Mahabpara	. 192·17 . 153·49 . 249·70 . 241·24	101 81 284 193 171	28 32 101 86 84	149 193 407 429 398	79 103 197 227 204	70 90 210 202 194	9 77 47	11 69 52	36 48 58 184 80	29 34 83 166 78	21 35 37 63 53	17	45 58 137 141 104	64 92
151 152 153 154 155	Paranpur, P Atair Krishnapur Haldidanga Pulinda	. 359-99 . 421.47 . 194-02 . 218-75 . 129-96	221 156 106 190	111 62 44 75	541 301 220 424	281 160 101 215	260 141 119 209 U	109 92 47 8 ninhabite	104 75 71 3	109 22 44 80	86 32 28 82	89 51 10 42	21 5	133 92 61 117	
156 157 158 159 160	Dhaltara Chak Bijayari Bijayari, P, Po Satihar Sankair	. 214-78 . 110-56 . 412-15 . 163-79 . 384-77	61 42 155 56 105	31 16 60 30 37	163 101 302 164 221	82 42 167 109 117	81 59 135 55 104	14 22 	10 	68 21 60 72 14	71 31 54 54 12	23 4 61 5 54	iš	59 18 79 74 55	19 34 1
161 162 163 164 165	Kamalpukur Ristara, P	. 118-58 . 239-48 . 971-36 . 208-77 . 212-97	24 134 78 58 76	18 31 44 94 42	85 219 270 158 190	45 127 138 93 100	40 92 132 65 90	5 7 4 10	 2 7 3	39 25 40 60	31 63 38 . 90	7 71 26 28 20	23 13 8	26 48 58 50 54	1 24 16
166 167 168 169 170	Bad Jasahar	. 101-69 . 452-29 . 126-98 . 286-76 . 176-85	34 307 233 70 47	5 81 121 37 20	19 429 591 180 61	10 218 285 100 15	9 211 306 80 46	10 48 58 10 15	9 33 52 	89 37 9	104 153 35	48 102 18	31	6 116 151 50 8	47 5 16
171 172 173 174	Jantigram, P	284·44 349·16 261·16 106·60	122 136	57 76	397 243	194 135	U	ninhabite Ininhabite	d	11 80	12 78	60 15	1	105 86 102	. 38
175	Taraganja	. 197-56	172	60	325 69	166 38	159 31	6 38	6 31	26	122	29 6		28	
176 177 178 179 180	Mathurapur Faridpur Bidaypur, P Pollapara Chak Manipur	. 135-02 . 313-27 . 122-19 . 169-90 . 103-27	27 339 96 56 46	13 134 94 24 46	748 216 109 219	378 109 49 114	370 107 60 105	7 32 38 13	8 16 36 13	86 2 8 	193 6 	78 63 13 20	37 34 14	205 58 34 63	5 2
181 182	Majhian Parmanipur	. 315-82 224-27	99	95	488	251		158 Jninhabite	138 ed	6	11	44		156 24	
183 184 185	Matra Kada Mathail Chak Hay	. 132-87 . 191-70 . 198-52	29 169 100	11 50 46	75 290 294	45 141 134	30 149 160	::	••	35 20	42 20	18 141 30	149	90 78	8
186 187 188 189 190	Lakshmipur, P Patiram, P,H, Po,D, Mcw Uttar Raypur Jhaparsi, P Manail	. 200·15 1,308·93 . 197·69 . 336·97 . 222·77	150 261 376 198 219	68 205 131 80 71	345 2,153 781 466 403	226 1,197 418 226 208	119 956 363 240 195	5 82 18 69 103	11 90 99 50 100	23 102 7 10 8	20 66 11 139 4	44 518 112 33 47	153 49 3	116 533 186 145 108	150 1 105 1 7
191 192	Idrakpur, P	. 401·73 241·53	220	101	521	275	246 U	17 Ininhabite	.d 20	42	117	113	39	150	71
193 194 195	Mahishlati	168-08 384-49 143.73	326	100	550	265	285	Ininhabite I Ininhabite	d 5	41	45	141			
196 197 198 199 200	Malakarpara	. 123-38 . 124-09 . 229-82 . 275-84 . 606-89	15 8 49 102 227	6 8 15 40 109	15 42 89 243 615	9 24 42 128 299	6 18 47 115 316	24 20 74	18 14 85	1 24 22 11 108	18 30 12 118	ió 45 96	ii 40		3
201 202 203 204 205	Baldun	. 398-17 . 282-65 . 171-94 . 240-13 . 246-03	123 203 45 92 60	43 90 32 22 28	262 485 141 118 117	141 251 80 56 66	121 234 61 62 51	6 29 5 	17 3 5	13 43 61 16	7 51 68 iò	46 106 3 29 21	46 i8 9	45 13 37	27 27
206 207 208 209 210	Mahala Uttar Khanpur, Po Das Arai Gopinathpur Indra, P	. 404-87 . 1,005-48 . 259-00 . 114-15 . 312-40	127 567 32 26 152	53 201 25 13 78	297 1,097 129 79 407	156 546 73 35 198	141 551 56 44 209	1 i 7 25 7	223 26 	53 39 34 74	48 44 92 	45 157 1 11 57	' 45 'i	46 22	10

DERECTORY

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1	1		I	In Mi Quari Lives Fore Fish	ining, rying, tock, stry,	11	v	(,	VI		v	11	VI	II	1)		X	
As Cultiv	stor	Agricu Labo	ltural	Hun Plants Orchar allied as	ting, stions, ds and	A House Indu	chold	In Man- ing oth Hous Indu	er than chold	In Construc	tion		'rade nd nerce	In Tra- Storag Comi onti	musi-	In O Serv	ther ices	No work	n- .ers
Males Fo	maler	Males P	emales	Malos I	Pemales	Malos I	Females	Males F	rmales	Males Fe	male i	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males !	omales	Malos F	renales
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	3 ½	38	34	35	46
66 49 11 81 36	2 2 1 13 29	31 27 4 4	11 1 5 1 12	13 		17 	20 1 	 5 2		7 1 		2 12 9	2 			11	1 2	105 54 5 118 36	204 155 27 294 48
34 48 117 86 56	32 47 	9 10 20 15 13	 15 85 1			 	 7	 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• •	•••	 2 20		••	•••	33 10	3	34 45 60 86 100	38 90 146 110 190
75 41 40 96	1 2 6	41 42 14 15	52 2 10		::	5 1 1	3	2	:: i Un	inhabited	••	12	···			2	••	148 68 40 98	207 135 100 208
37 15 40 70 46	35 16 24 1	16 1 14 3 8			••	i		 2 2 	6	••	• •	6	••	••		i 6 1	••	29 24 88 35 62	46 40 101 54 103
15 39 52 32 30	1 15 9 4	11 4 5 11 22	9 3 14			:: :i		 i 			• •	i			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6 2	i i	19 79 80 43 46	40 91 108 49 72
6 77 128 10 8	7 32 	29 16 34	15 5 15			i		••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	3 1		1	• •	6 6 5	• •	102 134 50 7	2 164 301 64 46
77 44	2	24 42	7 36	• •	::					inhabited inhabited			• •					89 49	193 70
94	59	6	1			1		1						. •		• •	• •	64	99
26 144 21 15 33	118 	2 25 22 13 13	24 4 5				'i		••			2		1 2		26 8 4 7	3	10 173 51 13 51	224 103 55 103
77	4	46	9					2	<i>::</i>			7		1		15	1	95	223
18 77 30	••	6 12 38	· ; 8			 6		• •		inhabited	 		• •	• •	• •	i	ï	21 51 56	30 141 152
69 260 72 140 83	80 56 7	41 100 24 2 2 25	15 47 42		 	2 41 2	6	 2	••	14 ::		2 98 49 1	 i	i ::		2 15 28 2	20	110 664 232 81 100	104 806 362 133 188
83 92	7 32	25 57	37		2	••		3	 Un	inhabited		3			• •	1	•	119	175
88	••	56	2	••		••	••			inhabited inhabited		• •		••	••	••	• •	121	283
3 16 73 63	••	i 4 8 86	 				 	·• ··	3		• •			••	••	1 :: 7	:: :: : š	5 10 18 53 143	18 44 115 312
28 59 26 10	1 12 11	10 36 19	22 3 16	::	••	3 17	3 		·· ·•	••	••	21 2	,, ,, 		••	24 14 	`i	76 104 35 43 29	207 34 62 51
19 56 178 28 19	 3 10	12 21 132 18	1		•••	1	•••			••	••	· ·		••		5 13 	••	70 218 27 13 70	139 534 44 164

VILLAGE

WORKERS

	Name of Village	Area of Village or	Resid	upied lential uses No. of	enumer	No. of posted (income of institute of instit	cluding itutions	Sched Cast		Sche Tri	duled		te and cated mons	Total V	Vorkers -IX)
J. L. No.	or Town/Ward	Town in acres	Houses	House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	سنسب	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	2 P. S. Balurghat—contd.														
211 212 213	Kamalpur	133·11 220·65 173·72	63 33	34 23	191 131	100 70		5 iinhabite	d	4 6 70	40 61	36 2	10	52 45	20 36
214 215	Dang Birai	445-88 198-12	164 76	63 39	325 209	173 104	152 105	iò	14	49 8	44 8	32 25	5 2	105 65	25 4
216 217 218 219 220	Chak Basanta Harigaon, P. Gopalbati, P Karim Gutin Manail	162:03 273:76 338:96 271:30 788:75	13 215 159 56 203	7 100 77 25 110	21 410 376 216 631	17 210 193 112 352	200 183 104 279	28 60 111	23 52 104	17 65 18 8 37	81 118 10 46	52 7 35 53	;; io 8	128 112 62 160	52 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
221 222 223 224 225	Mobarakpur Banlakuri Chak Taher Sewai Chak Daulat	173-80 267-65 203-16 434-00 167-93	95 121 42 180 15	23 105 12 88 7	140 461 62 443 30	62 208 29 225 15	78 253 33 218 15	 8 29 94	36 33 93	9 104 87	94 	7 40 17 46 6	 6	34 106 21 144 7	22 37 21 1
226 227 228 229 230	Kaigram	658-91 384-38 235-50 179-62 112-19	334 90 57 56 45	127 67 32 28 25	621 376 132 113 78	320 212 75 50 42	301 164 57 63 36	126 83 	203 65 	20 24 4	27 20 4	68 113 26 24 11	8 25 7 6 2	219 121 48 44 21	33 13 12 10
231 232 233 234 235	Tursail Chhota Raghunathpur Margram, P Nunail, P Barakhail, P	105·13 223·71 480·03 414·35 167·86	47 59 132 99 52	22 48 58 48 17	107 221 275 290 150	59 111 141 142 73	48 110 134 148 77	30 44 80 5	22 46 73 11	41 36 37 23	41 36 37 25	28 39 24 56 32	6 11 4 21 13	28 72 82 84 46	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 4 \\ 13 \end{array}$
236 237 238 239 240	Gopisahar Kodla Sankarpur Bara Ghopa Digra, P	105-67 153-35 399-50 139-74 313-01	19 40 105 84	10 19 56 59	54 125 312 235	29 100 155 113	25 25 157 Ur 122	15 80 43 ninhabite	8 15 47 d	14 20 77 73	17 5 84 73	48 45 41	15 12 10	16 100 88 64	6 20 35
241 242 243 244 245	Tulshipur Daulla Dumair, P Amrita Khanda P, Po Sankinipara	240·36 299·40 399·37 532·71 148·10	112 168 130 238	56 95 74 166	303 364 384 812	156 179 191 4 05	147 185 193 407 Ui	57 61 57 ninhabite	46 58 130 d	23 7 53 37	19 4 62 140	41 63 61 110	3 31 15 30	100 108 106 218	$\frac{2}{1}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ 23
246 247 248 249 250	Satakhanda	241·43 210·21 244·97 321·61 386·20	33 72 48 115 68	25 47 31 75 41	203 168 147 357 266	55 84 75 188 128	148 84 72 169 138	37 11 58 14	10 33 8 64 15	65 30 19 108 14	55 33 18 92 124	9 26 16 20 31	2 7 3	17 44 47 113 81	10 14 30 30
251 252 253 254 255	Bhulkipur Damua Ghugudanga Mahadipur Chak Amod Kurmail	223-02 245-64 493-19 229-84 341-74	80 335 176 106 167	48 132 68 41 69	187 298 339 169 358	107 161 172 63 200	80 137 167 106 158	26 92 107 48 31	15 74 93 36 33	43 36 65 10 17	41 29 74 3 4	24 32 30 39 37	1 4 1 20 14	62 98 101 21 112	18 35 44 3 25
256 257 258 259 260	Chhiasi Kamarpara Kutubpur Chak Madhab Chinra	142·64 374·59 205·36 154·06 129·57	41 212 60 57 42	22 124 38 26 33	105 547 176 143 109	53 253 89 71 61	52 294 87 72 48	44 45 20	158 27 8	26 55 89 15 41	27 54 87 12 30	10 72 15 19 12	2i 1 3 2	32 159 61 46 39	66 46 11
261 262 263 264 265	Gunjarpur, P Rajarampur Chak Mathura Chhiai Chak Binod	123·27 259·48 152·05 199·98 121·95	145 154 5 178 48	47 44 2 86 25	269 244 12 340 54	137 121 6 184 28	132 123 6 156 26	125 117 177 20	1 i 9 60		··· ··· ···	80 30 2 48 2	35 4 1 1	65 74 2 110 16	4 2 2
266 268 269 270 271	Kusumbar Jot Gopal Paschim Thakurpur Barakail, Po Jamrail	265·77 361·60 150·03 578·78 321·37	52 128 124 275 148	25 53 50 100 52	160 333 257 618 283	82 164 134 324 130	78 169 123 294 153	77 103 110 237 88	52 29 74 34 28	20 13 57 32	20 10 81 39	18 33 28 99 14	i3 8 25 1	49 91 61 182 84	12 1 2 21 22
272 273 274 275 276	Kumargram, P Chak Janardan Chak Alam Chak Sidal Bamnahar, P	333-77 198-79 152-46 172-45 172-91	204 48 34 88 76	59 32 17 31 23	393 226 65 152 123	196 113 32 68 69	197 113 33 84 54	180 100 29 23	30 20 4	 93 69	 30 54	55 22 5 19 9	3 4 	107 67 22 37 34	::
279 280 291 292 294	Chak Bajit Taher Chak	168-90 356-18 472-18 256-31 590-45	29 184 208 106 200	9 58 106 66 120	60 357 563 323 560	29 183 283 178 287	31 174 280 145 273	20 40 14 4 61	 20 1 54	63 24 48	59 24 49	12 32 100 87 79	2 29 26 9	17 103 145 90 165	1 10 18 32

DERECTORY

1		As Agricultural Labourer		II In Mi Quarr Lives Fore Fish Hun	ning, ying, tock, stry, ing,	10	*	In Man		VI		VII		VIII		ıx		×	
As Cultiva	tor	Agricu	ltural	Plants Orcha	ting, itions, ids and ctivities	At House Indu	hold	ing other	er than chold	In Constru		In Tre and Comm	i	Storage Comm cati	e and suni-	In O	ices	Nort	1013
ales Fer		Males I	emales	Males	Females	Males Fe	males	Males F	males	Males Fe	males	Males Fe	mairs	Males F	emales	Males Fe	malor	Males Fe	males
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
34 27	12	12	6						2	• •		2			• •	4		48 25	71 25
	27 13	18 40	9 11				1	• •	Uni	habited	• •	• •					.,	66 39	127
65 4 2	4	19	::	::	•••	4	• • •	• •	• •	• •			• •	••	••	• •	• • •	14	3
99	47	26		::	• •	• •	. 5	• • •	::	• •	• •	3 2	• •	• •	• •	i	•••	81 82	148 183 95 273
91 53		21 9	· 5	::		• •			• •	• •		i	•		• •	Š	• •	50 192	273
125 25	22	29 9	• •	••	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •										• •		28 102	56 216
106	21	· š	16		• •					• •		 5	• •	• •	::	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	::	81	33 197 14
79 6	i 9 1	53 1	2		• •		• •			• •	• •			• •	::			8	
114	15	72 7	14 1			• •						Ġ				33	•	101 91 27	268 151
108 31 30	12 8 7	17 10	4 3			•••			• •			2	• •	• •	• •	· ź	• •	6 21	45 53 56
21		•••	• •			• •			• •	• •	٠.	1			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			31	
27 67	22	· ;				i				• •					• •	2	•	39 39	46 86 134
76 55 26	i 9	6 29 18	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • •		• •	ì							• • •	•	2	::	58 27	144 64
9	.,	7		• • •						46		27	· is					15	25 19 197
53	ii	ši	· ;		• •	• •			i la	49 inhabited		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		::		4	• •	ĠŹ	137
41	14	22	21									• •	• •	••	• • •	1		49 56	145
65 87	1	35 19		·i								i			• •	4		7 i 85	184 191
98 98	i	70	11	·i		2 5	iż		ri.	inhabited	::	22	• •	8		14	• • •	187	384
																		38 40	13
17 43 36	10	i 11	 6		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	:					• •	• •		• •		• •	28 75	8- 6: 13:
78 70	20 24	34 11	10								• •				::		• •	47	10
51	16	11	2							• •			. 5		::	20			10
74 79 17	27 42	3	::			2 2	:		• •	i		••	• •		• •	2	3 3	42	12 10 13
91	20	13	::	:.	•••	î	:		• ·	• •		4						21	
28 106	53	4 29	• 4	٠,	• •	iò	•	6	•	• •	•	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			. 1		28	22 4 6
106 44 23 18	53 32 8	29 16 22 21	14 9		• •		:	· · ·	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•				•	• •		: .		
					• •							2					• •		12 12 15
53 69 2 70 16	3					::			• •			:	•				•	74	15
70 16	2	40			• •	••	:	: :		•	::	::			•		•		
27	6		5	·		· <u>;</u>				••	• •	ii				. ?	•		16
27 50 43 111 67	• • •	22 21 1 34 17				10	:	2		••	• •	10			:		:	142	16 12 27 13
	. ; 14		iż	;	•••			1			• /								
79 53 15 15 27	::	27 13 5 16 7				••		 : 'i		• •		i i	:		:	. 'i		. 10	1
13 15 27	•••	1 <u>6</u>	• •					 		••			:		:		:		
		1											:		:		:	. 90	1
15 80 108 39 127	11 11	29 15 15 26		i ::		4 2	•	2 1	• •	. 1	• •	12 28 9			:	. 9		. 136 	2
39 127	11	15	19	5 5 9	•••	4 2			::	. ::		9	•		•	. 1	•	. 122	3 4

VILLAGE

WORKERS

	Name of Village	Area of Village		ential uses	enum inmat	l No. of p crated (ii es of insti	ncluding tutions		eduled	Sche	duled	edu	ate and		Workers
J. L. No.	or "	Town in acres	Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	ouseless p	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	B	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	2 P. S. Balurghat-concld.		•		_	·		•		••	••		••	.,	10
295 296 297	Kalikapur Chak Khetab Chak Ismail	. 269-98 . 170-75	91 41	35 16	191 83	107 42	84 41		7 '\$	14 42 12	16 41	35 4	 6	69 28	32 21
298 299	Kaliha Chhilimbad	. 206·38 . 190·00 . 169·69	90 59 52	30 11 2 0	180 106 107	100 61 52	80 45 55	::		12 20 50	15 13 54	25 17 9	2 2 2	68 27 29	29 18 2 9
300 301 302 303 304	Alipur Bhabanipur, P Ghugudanga Siaklanga Dakshin Chak Alam	. 441·22 . 186·79 . 170·89 . 231·79 . 149·55	142 117 41 55 67	62 41 13 27 33	341 222 60 134 167	185 122 38 74 86	156 100 22 60 81	4 44 16 48 18	8 25 8 33 14	30 34 1 6 58	72 40 ·· 6	27 37 13 24 23	1 4 3 1 5	104 73 23 44 55	84 54 5 3 43
305 306 307 308 309	Bamanhati Sobra, P Naopara Chak Lakshminarayan Sobra Syampur	. 138-49 174-04 223-86 124-47 594-01	20 84 65 37 385	10 28 25 15 127	54 147 196 95 683	30 74 65 66 362	24 73 131 29 321	28 9 3 65	23 11 7 231	1 29 37 58	35 39 48	2 37 10 5 91	í 3 1 20	22 37 44 35 200	2 10 43 29 37
310 311 312 313 314	Chak Hosen Chak Andaru Sanapara, P Dakshinnagar Purbba Chak Bhikan	294-60 413-42 474-92 102-78 151-43	134 273 197 71 100	49 85 78 27 40	210 459 404 115 188	102 225 204 55 100	108 234 200 60 88	92 81 75 20 90	95 177 167 32 88	1 44 7 9	2 47 9	12 28 55 11 14	 4 14 	57 120 97 37 60	19 25 16 12
315 316 317 318 319	Bangalipur, 2P Santara Amrail Gopalpur, P Purbba Hariharpur, P	155-79 282-33 246-79 182-93 363-59	166 111 94 139 207	60 50 39 46 89	328 275 205 233 438	182 139 102 130 237	146 136 103 103 201	81 33 13 34 107	71 37 12 29 79	13 59 1 22 83	6 59 22 96	55 19 43 51 67	2 2 3 4 3	96 76 58 80 146	1 44 18 18 71
394	Durgapur, 2P Chak Farid	898-51 235-36 116-83 281-72 327-15	653 101 37 173 163	248 43 12 35 64	1,414 264 52 234 256	756 145 25 115 117	658 119 27 119 139	61 14 6 107	144 10 4 115	18 11 11 89 5	124 7 13 105 6	204 53 14 33 23	52 8 6 1 8	368 73 13 67 53	44 11 2 16
998	Pirinjpur, P Chingispur, H, Po Kismat Ramkrishnapur	686·71 709·03 232·82 304·06	172 444 74 173	63 190 30 57	741 1,323 219 318	376 700 116 162	365 623 103 156	25 56 9 55	18 71 11 70	90 46 41 13	69 245 40 10	76 207 32 33	4 55 9 5	213 505 84 84	35 27 4 24
	Balurghat (Municipality) 2P, 5H, Po., 2Hos, Mew, E														
	Ward No. I		1,562	959	5,684	2,970	2,714	274	247	104	92	1,924	1,380	1,311	105
	Ward No. II		1,256	877	5,446	2,932	2,514	102	82	62	45	1,985	1,324	1,120	64
	Ward No. III		1,467	1,115	6,490	3,494	2,996	301	244	40	36	2,262	1,405	1,436	63
	Ward No. IV		912	695	4,159	2,429	1,730	288	201	4	16	1,687	942	1,216	82
	Ward No. V		962	871	5,220	2,794	2,426	175	149	28	10	1,878	1,183	1,167	102
	Total	2·46 Sq. miles	6,159	4,517	26,999	14,619	12,380	1,140	923	238	199	9,736	6,234	6,250	416
	Rural	141-2 Sq. miles	38,164	17,373	93,849	48,424	45,425	9,927	9,495	13,937	13,758	14,131	4,404	26,807	5,835
	Urban	2·5 Sq. miles	6,159	4,517	26,9 9 9	14,619	12,380	1,140	923	238	199	9,736	62,34	6,250	416
	Grand Total	143-7 Sq. miles	44,323	21 ,89 0	120,848	63,043	57,805	11,067	10,418	14,175	13,957	23,867	10,638	33,0 57	6,271

DIRECTORY

		WORKERS																	
1		11		In M Quar Live For	ili ining, rying, stock, estry,	IV	,	V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	·	x	
As Cultiva	tor	As Agricult Labou		Fish Hur Plant Orcha	ning, iting, ations, rds and ictivities	At House Indu	hold	In Manuary other House Indu	er than ehold	Te Constru		In Tr	ł			In Othe	4	Non works	44
Malca Fe	males	Males Fo	males	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	l'emaks	Males	Females	Males I	emales	Males	Females	Males Fe	maire	Males F	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
48 25 40 27 24	29 19 25 18 26	21 3 27	3 2 3 							•••	•••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		 'i 'š	1	38 14 32 34 23	32 20 31 27 26
89 57 15 42 38	73 51 5 3	3 2 	'i			9 	11 		 		• •	 i ::	• •	• •	.,	3 14 7 2 16	. ż	81 49 15 30 31	72 46 17 57 36
19 32 43 27 140	2 7 43 24 28		 2		;;	 	 	••	 	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2	• •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3 1 8 4	 	37 21 31 162	22 63 86 264
39 107 91 30 52	6 14 2 	14 10 3 8	 		• •	2 1 	12 3 14	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	*** *** ***	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	6	• •	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2 2 		45 105 107 18 40	209 184 60 76
91 73 45 77	44 3 18 68	2 2 1 	 •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1 1 5 	1 11			• •	• •	2		•••		2 3 3 11	;;	86 63 44 50 91	145 92 85 85 130
312 64 12 60	44 6 	 	 16			10 		? ·				2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	•••	34 9 1 2 4	•••	388 72 12 48 64	614 108 25 103 139
30 192 488 65 81	1 7 4 24	17 15 10 6	34 19		i ::	1 4 5	•••				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				•••	4 2 8 2	`i ::	163 195 32 78	330 596 99 132
						47	20	n 182	. 1	97		329		110		549	70	1,659	2,609
18 15	14	30	• •		9 8	30		1 117				380		134	2	418	53	1,812	2,450
	• • •	10	•		5 1	20		2 173		46		484	ŝ	189		513	50	2,058	2,933
33	•••	20			-			2 52	. 8	50	2	139	5	76	• •	803	63	1,213	1,648
50	••	9			4			. 81	2	67		232	1			582	91	-	2,324
116	14	69		5 6	o	113	2	5 ii05	5 21	218	7	1,564	11	640	•	2,865		e, 36 P	
17,047	3,240	5,736	1,97	9 19	1 5	539	28	7 25	2 37	274	10	1,018	7	3 479				21,617	
116	14	69		5 (50	. 11:	, ,	25 60	5 21	218	7	1,564	1	; 640	•	2,865		0,369	
17,163	3.254	5,805	1.90	и 2	54 1:	5 652	2 31	12 85	7 54	492	17	2,582	94	819	4	4,433	541	29,905	51,534

Balurghat Subdivision

3 P. S. Kumarganj

Name of Villages and Towns		Jurisdic-	Роре	ılation	Name of Villages	Jurisdic- tion List	Popu	lation	
	iges .		tion List No.	1951	1961	and Towns	No.	1951	1961
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Abail .			208	155	207	Chhatintair	175	112	222
Agachha .				115	206	Chhatma	157	292	3 54
Aichara .	•		. 4 5	40	•	Chhota Haripur	187	121	146
Ajhair	•		135	493	50 5	Chural Krishnapur	103	673	734
Amritapur .	•			425	598				
Amrulbari .	•		178	108	222	Dainlapara	95	29	21
Amulia .	•		. 6	623	543	Dakshin Kesabpur	215	242	194
Anarpur	•		128	151	138	Dakshin Ramkrishnapur .	160	36 5	1,475
Angina .	•		41 4	493 30	551 · 146	Damodarpur	192	132	206
Azadpur .	•	•		30	140	Darajpur Dattamati	83 86	98 268	$\frac{61}{312}$
Badalpur .			197	93	223	Daudpur	15	370	470
Bad Angina			54	14	399	Debipur	63	312	248
Bad Kanai			68	509	479	Deun	27	248	196
Bafra .	•		78	140	119	Dhadalpara	118	440	613
Balta .	•		32	405	597	Dharmapur	177	182	338
Balupara .	•		.99	566	962	Dilpachhanda	161	49	238
Banshra .	•			135	158	Dior	155	977	534
Bansipur .	•		203	261	373	Disnagar	109 60	150 198	217 223
Bara Durgapur	•		164	151 76	171 95	Doraha	υU	130	443
Barail . Barail .	•		96 166	109	170		_		
Barait .	•		17	836	740	Elendari	1	641	805
m	•		183	316	318	Enatullapur	67	276	307
Baram . Basanti .	•		25	559	605	Enatullapur Munjari Chak .	85	47 5	518
Batrispara .	•		152	24	30	_			
Batun .	:	: :	202	1,220	1,481	Gaurangapur	151	98 •	111
Bayrapara .			74	93	121	Gauripur	77 144	89	41 360
Behatair .			170	172	200	Gayespur	126	237	281
Belpara .			184	700	943		89	154	133
Bhagabanpur			82	30	182	Gobarta	195	543	732
Bhagabatipur			143	316	224	Gopalpur	206	130	164
Bhakla .	•		212	480	512	Gramtala	121	225	321
Bholanathpur	•		57	125	175	Gunsi	218	111	505
Bhomar . Bhomar .	•		22 106	112 966	97 1,136				
Bijalipara .	•	•	70	900 97	1,130	Haripur	70	241	321
Biprabhag .	•		156	236	513	Harischandrapur	7	292	99 9
Bishnupur .	•		142	54	58	Harispur	104	63	67
Biswanathpur	•		146	484	382	•			
Bodra	•		123	157	196	Islampur	198	10	20
Brahmanpara		: :	56	66	72	•			
Brahmapur	•	: :	46	348	507	Jagannathpur	191	126	121
Buribar .			44	110	170	Jakhirpur	34	1,523	1,309
						Jamirbari	127	153	151
Chak Ajhair			1 3 8	115	155	Jantihari		347	350 212
Chak Ali	:		217	•	•	Jarlai	167	186	689
Chak Bansi			204	112	137	Jhara	179	605 122	68
Chak Baram			180	631	766	Jhaubari			228
Chak Bchatair			185	106	127	Jigakuri	1 3 9	251	440
Chak Bhabani			189	24	27		010	070	382
Chak Bhagaban			145	33	96	Kaitara	216	376	302 •
Chak Gangaprasa	ıd		107	34	51	Kajaltor	12 4 38	550	680
Chak Gopal Chak Jayanti	•		97 29	5 3 78	99 102	Kalna Kamdebpur	<i>3</i> 6 9	JJ0 #	159
Chak Jayanti Chak Mamudi	•	•	147	78 70	361	Kanpara	199	•	•
Chak Mohan	•		36	298	346	Kanura	12	175	3 09
Chak Ramray	•		98	391	772	Kasiara	71	52	63
Chakrasail .			2	131	217	Katakol	196	480	44 9
Chandipur		: :	$2\overline{4}$	16	114	Katla	43	7 4 6	960
Chandmuya			205	158	16 4	Katnapara	23	55	73 372
Chandpur .			148	272	247	Kesurail	.92	269	372 444
Charkhanda	•		55	134	105	Khamar Bodra	122	354	260
Chausa .	•		165	130	151	Khamar Matizapur	125	215	. 00

[•] Uninhabited

Balurghat Subdivision

3 P. S. Kunarganj—contd.

	Jurisdic-	Popula	tion	\$1.	Jurisdic- tion List	Popula	tion
Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	No.	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Khandara	133	107	159	Porajhar	174	213	220
	53	446	269	Prasadpur .	171	23	38
Kharail	1.50	645	520	Pratapkhanda	69	•	2
Kharail Chandpur		230	371	Puntair	116	246	339
	119	48	161	Purbba Gobindapur	79	85	82
	37	319	335	Pyarapur	65	198	176
Krishnagar	. 213	92	141				
Krishnapur	. 18	259	342	Radhakrishnapur .	. 129	149	199
Kulahari	. 10	602	776	Radhanagar	. 181	255	437
	. 100	718	1,278	Raghunathpur	. 209	64	90
Kuraha	. 149	436	450	Raikhan	. 81	171	237
Kuraldanga	. 137	3 64	270		. 39	87	48
Kusumtara	. 8	359	418	Rasulpur	. 163	236	103
Kutubpur	. 28	252	296		. 19	425	4.50
-				Safanagar	. 47	1,168	1,348
Lakshmankuri	. 150	134	333		,		001
Lat Mirzapur	. 75	111	160	Safarpur	. 211	235	291
1,111				Sahabazpur	. 33	200	255 383
	. 87	93	113	Sahazadpur	. 48	278 529	303 440
Madanpur	131	513	691		. 214	98	104
Madhabpur	. 91	67	116		. 153 . 20	743	862
Madhya Ramkrishnapur	162	250	156	Samjia	207	100	94
Mahadebpur	120	190	284	Scrpur	. 64	299	211
Mahipur Majhian	108	134	354	Setor	. 9	82	- 86
Majhina	. 14	173	174	Sibpur	59	45	41
Maminpur	140	171	246	Sibrampur	. 66	44	2
Mamudpur	73	573	112	Sitahar	. 111	282	306
Matizapur	141	62	113	Subna Sahid	13	311	404
Menapur	. 61	441	487	Sulandapara	90	287	299
Mirzapur	. 102	34	3 6	Sundarpur	. 42	429	409
Mohana	. 188	117	193	Sundartala	. 193	133	178
Muglispur	. 200	893	1,114	Syamnagar	. 168	483	560
Mulgaon	. 114	309	273	,			
Munsipur	. 62	229	278	Tara	. 5	885	1,313
•				Tazpur	. 186	275	447
Nabagram	. 21	386	480	Telain	. 130	194	238
Nadipur	176	69	98	Thalsama	. 26	192	270
Nahera	134	283	229	Tilna	. 51	444	465
Narayanpur	117	344	3 59	Tirali	. 154	178	168
Ncona	40	188	256	Tulat	. 58	503	672
Netradanga	172	222	240				
Nizamtara	. 94	51	92	Uchat	. 84	233	379
				Uchhana	. 76	115	161
Paik Ihara	. 113	81	106	Udnil	. 190	297	304
Paik Mulgaon	110	33	44	Udaypur .	105	145 87	179 2
Paikpara	210	473	558	Ulipur	, 35 . 80	161	178
Palasi	30	221	226	Utrail	. 80 . 88	163	197
Panitara	31	142	204	Uttar Kesabpur	. 11	184	186
Parial	179	123	77	Uttar Ramkrishnapur	16	101	175
Par Sahazadpur	. 49	167	216	Uttar Rasulpur	136	59	75
Paschim Gobindapur .	. 101	112	177	Uzirpur	. , , , , , ,	NF	. •
Pasoya	. 201	100	142	Walitara	. 50	•	58
Patit Pukur	. 115	118	183	AA WIITHI W			
Pirgaon	. 169	25 475	30 652	Total		55,905	68,996
Pirozpur	. 182	475	034			*	•

[•] Uninhabited

VILLAGE WORKERS

	Name of Village	Area of Village or	Resid	upled lential uses	Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Sched		Sched Tril		Literat educi pers	ated	Total V	
J. 1	or or	Town in acres	Houses	House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males I	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
No 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
_	3 P. S. Kumergenj														
1 2 3 4 5	Elendari, P	1,079·15 147·34 243·99 146·77 926·10	454 170 67 87 473	156 44 19 34 262	805 217 86 146 1,313	409 116 34 86 667	396 101 52 60 646	20 9 64	34 17 151	11 6 29	8 6 93	52 59 19 19 27	30 23 6 6 64	228 53 30 62 388	40 1 114
6 7 8 9	Amulia, P	685-58 397-66 657-29 157-02 987-41	314 297 304 83 458	97 89 78 20 152	543 999 418 159 776	291 601 224 77 396	252 398 194 82 380	38 70 100 47 1	317 256 177 65 5	13 14 30 19 85	11 24 15 72	28 31 36 5 27	23 1 4 19	172 481 140 54 241	27 65 1 64
11 12 13 14 15	Uttar Ramkrishapur Kanura Subna Sahid Majhina, P Daudpur, P	192:60 203:81 272:61 241:66 619:16	103 143 192 103 203	35 52 73 41 101	186 309 404 174 470	89 168 216 91 253	97 141 188 83 217	39 64 8 58 76	28 50 9 38 110	16 18 23 32	.17 14 32 79	27 51 56 26 64	12 16 6 4	58 82 113 52 151	8 26 8 .5
16 17 18 19 20	Uttar Rasulpur	370·14 296·14 150·07 290·84 545·18	61 531 172 220 381	31 151 57 84 155	175 740 342 450 862	88 314 173 242 455	87 426 169 208 40 7	45 28 22	38 350 200 23 149	42 26 80	49 21 66	18 78 93 15 15	75 24 52 77	55 233 78 127 255	9 1 6 4 0
21 22 23 24 25	Nabagram	530·06 235·23 111·19 131·96 443·08	86 18 18 6 370	86 18 18 6 113	480 97 73 114 605	207 52 40 104 319	273 45 33 10 286	18 83	25 100 274	20 48	22 43	62 20 14 8 29	16 1 1 1 32	104 28 24 7 188	38 1 1
26 27 28 29 30	Thalsama	147·49 253·98 303·60 294·89 634·25	161 204 50 23 100	47 62 47 23 56	270 196 296 102 226	138 153 145 49 118	132 43 151 53 108	3 .8 37	103 50 100 4 28	 43 70	 41 65	14 14 45 17 37	15 43 8 2 19	63 89 84 30 70	27 27 4
51 52 53 54 55	Panitara, P, Po	240-81 680-85 136-96 1,464-79 160-02	121 139 139 271 1	36 119 44 171 1	204 597 255 1,309 2	106 314 131 556 2	98 283 124 753	23 16 126 	17 8 100 120	26 17 37 	19 35 60	43 198 38 220	35 34 4 45	50 168 84 376 2	1 20 69
36 37 38 39 40	Chak Mohan Kokati Kalna Rajdhara Neona, P, H	126-88 571-13 621-65 149-41 209-51	180 193 191 16 126	65 64 151 16 50	346 335 680 48 256	180 181 364 48 142	166 154 316	 .:	150 2 448 50	18 	37 20 	39 56 136 12 64	16 12 24 16	98 105 204 48 80	18
41 42 43 44 45	Angina, P	599·49 108·78 1,061·30 148·65 125·59	126 331 180 103	114 108 155 29	551 409 960 170	299 185 479 90	252 224 481 80 U:	15 3 37 87 ninhabite	12 3 41 77 d	19 19 68 	13 20 72 	192 96 157 7	64 27 31 	133 99 311 56	3 7
46 47 48 49 50	Brahmapur, P Safanagar, P, L, D Sahazadpur, P Par Sahazadpur Walitara	444-44 1,475-79 315-68 194-40 133-09	281 285 185 100 45	96 157 54 34 14	507 1,348 383 216 58	263 729 203 111 30	244 619 180 105 28	151 46 91 13	125 36 66 16	75 100 13 50	79 159 11 58	34 228 43 15 7	3 62 6 5 2	159 426 120 65 17	5 53 6
51 52 53 54 55	Tilna	558·12 211·62 253·89 405·19 162·06	154 116 113 179 69	102 41 54 76 26	465 206 269 399 105	207 123 132 198 32	258 83 137 201 73	46 17 3 1	37 16 5 1	18 19 29 32	20 10 27 73	100 43 56 191 11	24 16 16 54	149 25 85 110 3	33 7 1 5 6
56 57 58 59 60	Brahmanpara Bholanathpur	125-53 160-09 657-62 191-95 313-72	31 112 441 31 125	14 37 131 9 43	72 175 672 41 223	38 93 363 21 121	34 82 309 20 102	13 104 	9 103	28 19 	30 11	12 39 107 15 52	1 21 10 	8 47 195 15 61	8 2 4
61 62 63 64 65	Menapur	233·11 152·97 197·70 179·32 115-62	322 86 106 83 95	112 56 46 44 55	487 278 248 211 176	269 138 124 126 89	218 140 124 85 87	1 9 22 4 41	1 5 27 5 42	18 95 21 91 5	15 85 24 80 5	73 31 87 13 26	18 	158 74 67 80 66	16 59 15 24 3
68 69	Sipiabad	162·10 159·32 357·12 122·04 403·90	4 161 290 1 308	2 70 104 1 55	307 479 2 321	147 249 180	160 230 2 141	 3 22 	5 14 	79 105 6	90 88 .;	64 68	ió i6	1 91 167 110	18 31

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As Cultiv	Mor	Agricult Labou		Orchar allied ac	ds and	Hous Indi	chold	House Indu	hold	Constra		Comm	et	Storage Comm catio	*****	In Ot Servi		Non www.	
Males F		Males F		ســـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ		Male: I		Males F		Males F		Males F				Males Fr		Males F	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
153 35 22 49	19 51	68 17 6 8	21 34	•••	•••	 2 26	 1 26				• •	1 3 54		• •	• •	6 1 2 25		181 65 4 24 279	356 101 52 59 532
95 147 123 47 158		62 100 16 1 66	2i 35	·· ·· ·· ·· 3		1 11 	27 34 27	••	••	•••		6 8	2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		14 222 1	• •	119 120 84 23 155	225 333 194 81 316
43 54 94 30 82	; ; ; 5	15 22 18 18 63	8 2 			3 2	21 			• •		. i	1	• •	•••	1 4	• •	31 86 103 39 102	89 113 186 75 212
21 185 59 65 115	1 6 7	32 7 18 46 50	 	1 :: 14		1 7 8	25	•••	•••	• •		24 3 9	1	•	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	16 1 13 59	7	33 81 95 115 200	78 425 169 202 367
98 22 20 7 154	2 : 1 1	6 6 4 34	36 		•••	••	:: :: 1		• •	• •	• •	•		• •		• •	• • •	103 24 16 97 131	235 45 32 9 285
43 48 52 19 9	18 ::	19 34 26 10 50	 			 3	••	• •		•		3	• •	• •	• •	1 2 3 1 8	4		132 41 124 53 104
25 118 59 241	'i i9 	21 44 22 115	1 18 47		•••	1 1 3	••	::	• •		• •	• •	2			3 1 2 12 2	i	47	97 263 124 684
79 75 109 45 48	14 	17 25 94 2 30	10 	•••		 1	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	•••	• •	i 		•••		1 2	• •	82 76 160 62	148 144 316 114
83 36 185 36	 	39 57 121 20	3 6	•••		6 1 	•••	• • •	••	Uninhabit	 	3 2	• •			5 2 3		160	248 224 474 80
114 226 76 51 17	5 2 6 	29 176 35 9	5i			 7 5	• •	• ••	••	••				• •	• •	16 17 2 5		83 46	239 566 174 105 28
80 9 46 61	6 ! ! 4 2	49 9 31 38 3	21 4			17 7 5 1		1		••		3 7	1			3		47 88	225 76 136 196 67
38 162 7 49	; i 2 	8 9 32 8 12				•••		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• •			1	2			• •		. 60 60	26 305 20 107
93 34 24 44 35	2 7 7 22 1		3 3.6 6			·i	i	2 2	11 					••		Ĺ	• •	57 46	202 81 109 61 84
82 94 	18 28		• •		•••	ġ.		: ::	• •			1 3 12 1	 	::	•••		:		14

WORKERS .

	Name of Village	Area of Village or	Occu Resid Hot		enume	No. of perated (in sections)	cluding tutions	Sched Can			eduled ibes		te and cated	Total V	
J. L. No.	or Town/Ward	Town in acres	Houses	House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	3 P. S. Kumarganj—contd.														
71 72 73 74 75	Kasiara Bijalipara Mamudpur Bayrapara Lat Mirzapur	134·94 147·93 671·67 109·28 239·13	35 23 120 61 88	11 23 20 23 29	63 122 112 121 160	20 60 60 60 85	43 62 52 61 75	ii 50 4	10 49 1	 8 8 17	11 12	6 21 9 18 16	3 6 3 8	16 34 42 33 50	30
76 77 78 79 80	Uchhana	218-95 125-07 227-18 237-67 239-92	75 24 25 23 140	26 9 25 23 41	161 41 119 82 178	85 22 63 41 96	76 19 56 41 82	63 	60 	11 19 6 41	18	24 5 20 1 35	3 iò	48 12 35 32 58	i
81 82 83 84 85	Raikhan Bhagabanpur Darajpur Uchat Enatullapur Munjari Chak	182-16 118-34 149-07 196-19 331-47	196 103 27 179 145	53 17 16 59 99	237 182 61 379 518	122 83 37 206 263	115 99 24 173 255	26 38	 25 46	 7 7 58	4	40 20 8 78 77	5 5 20 21	72 51 26 149 141	26 5 2 41
86 87 88 89 90	Dattamati	327-43 267-21 156-12 354-44 197-60	138 57 127 40 188	68 22 36 21 59	312 113 197 133 299	111 53 116 77 154	201 60 81 56 145	52 49 52 27 30	49 52 45 19 22	1 18 11 37	12 26 23	41 16 56 10 50	28 1 18 14	14 27 54 38 80	19 1 1
91 92 93 94 95	Madhya Ram Krishnapur Kesurali Jantihari Nizamtara Dainlapara	196·51 432·14 290·09 164·26 116·76	60 173 198 54 7	23 73 74 17 4	116 372 350 92 21	64 185 162 45 13	52 187 188 47 8	23 1 3	33 2 	22 63 16 10	14	24 68 50 15 1	6 20 40 	33 112 63 26 10	1
96 97 98 99 100	Barail	160·46 148·36 341·08 255·32 519·03	84 56 261 304 208	21 25 95 124 186	95 99 772 962 1,278	53 46 404 472 608	42 53 368 490 670	11 159 59 132	ii 181 50 123	32 9 13	5 40	24 7 191 214 268	2 3 37 57 111	28 18 249 196 239	1 28 64 49
101 102 103 104 105	Paschim Gobindapur	151·38 167·11 647·91 148·82 173·72	35 63 103 58 102	14 22 85 15 37	177 36 734 67 179	146 15 379 18 98	31 21 355 49 81	iò 113 1 4	118 118 3 3	81 89 22	69	102 3 21	2 2	135 1 249 5 62	8 85 12
106 107 108 109 110	Bhonar Chak Gangaprasad H Majhian Disnagar Palk Mulgaon	1,292-07 283-85 244-51 358-19 171-21	242 31 87 137 18	107 13 39 47 7	1,136 51 354 217 44	595 23 169 94 4	541 28 185 123 40	43 20 57	35 21 58	29 37 43 10	3 i 30	262 12 17 59 2	169 14 2 17 3	329 9 61 24	97 31 1 17
111 112 113 114 115	Sitahar	218·31 1,377·38 185·50 228·65 446·64	166 411 37 214 105	71 131 21 76 31	306 689 106 273 183	120 343 60 92 116	186 346 46 181 67	51 19	65 19	16 46 28 74	140 22 42	53 66 3 59 48	1 7 2	21 181 33 1 61	83
116 117 118 119 120	Puntair Narayanpur, P Dhadalpara, P Khorda Mohana Mahipur	143·05 323·39 442·27 161·16 293·78	178 201 362 20 109	68 71 112 19 107	339 359 613 161 284	177 204 296 115 162	162 155 317 46 122	8 30 84 22 63	7 20 93 18 70	30 30 28 54	22 143	43 80 86 22 57	34 27 13 17	86 106 175 32 99	9 10 16 26
121 122 123 124 125	Gramtala	359·87 338·60 337·58 239·79 115·90	188 292 84 126	50 96 37 42	321 444 196 260	177 218 93 121	103	19 65 Uninhab 66	15 72 ited 55	51 50 22	55	54 56 31 61	7 5	92 136 49 85	i i 1 5
126 127 128 129 130	Gholdara	161-04 95-26 138-97 270-13 432-06		59 92 28 40 50	199	122 60 76 114 116	91 62 85	2 4 11 19 10	1 7 7 26 8		l 16 1 27 1 18	49	18 1 1 1 4 22	72	 3
131 132 133 134 135	Madhabpur	818·19 198·90 310·06 132·18 626·39	546 98 20 156 412	147 25 10 47 114	691 158 159 229 505	331 93 81 1 38 260	65 78 91	162 4 4	135 4 8		5 6 	38 53 90	9 26		4 3 58
136 137 138 139 140	Uzirpur	235·23 271·70 186·00 308·07 143·18	167	12 67 22 70 36	228	39 156 57 169 94	98 59	2 4 8	4 5 	5	7 53 9 50	49	iġ		114 36 39 24

BERECTROY

Part III-44

								WOI	RKERS										
ī		11		Quar	ining, rying, stock,	īV	•		Ŷ	v	1	V	11	VI	11	1:	X	X	•
As Cultiv	ator	A Agricul Labor	urer	For Fisi Hur Plant Orchai allied a	stry, aing, ating, ations, ds and ctivities	A House Indu	hold	ing ot Hou Inc	nufactur- her than schold lustry	Constr	uction	Comr	·	Stora	nosport, ge and ununi- tions	Sei	Other	No	pers
Males Fe	males	Males Fe	emales	Malos I	remales	Males F			Females	Males F	rmales		Females		Females		Females	Males I	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
10 28 18 16 13	 20 	6 6 20 16 37	 		:: :: :i		 			•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 2 1	•••		•••		••	4 26 18 27 35	43 62 22 61 73
35 10 25 16 47	••	13 2 10 16 11		 				••		•••	••	•••	i 	•••	•••	•••	::	37 10 26 9 38	76 19 55 41 82
57 17 12 142 101	17 3 17	15 34 14 5 37	 7 2 23				2 2 1		•••	• •	••	2			••	:: :: i	• •	80 32 11 57 122	114 78 19 171 214
20 47 23 70	18 i	8 5 7 13 9	••			3 2	· i	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			1	• •	•••		: :	::	97 26 62 39 74	162 39 81 33 143
24 66 45 22 5	1 'i	8 42 14 4 3	••				• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3	• •		•••	2		91 73 99 19 3	51 187 187 47 8
25 10 171 52 137	1 25 16	3 5 50 20 87	13 5 33	i 3		1 2 18	; ; ;		 3 10		• •	15 15 99 11	i.5	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ió 4 4	9	25 28 155 276 369	42 52 340 426 621
63 200 57	3 58	7 1 48 5 5	5 27 12			65 		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					• •	•••		1	• •	11 14 150 13 36	23 21 270 49 69
206 6 49	31 20	93 i i 29	66 i i	5 19 2 1		2 	 i	: :: i ::		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		8 1	• •			1	•••	266 14 108 60 4	444 28 154 122 23
113 21	38	19 66 12	13 43		••	2	• •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	: : :		• •	• •	2 		162 27 91 55	185 265 46 181 67
46 55 146 23 43	 5 3	29		· ··	••	 8 	••			•••		3 11	• •	• •	• •	. ź . 6 30		91 98 121 83 63	153 145 301 46 96
80 103 40	i 9 6 1	11 29		 ś ∷	••	 	•				 	; ;		••		. · ·	**	85 82 44	144 215 102
57	5						•					1			•••	2	••	36	134
85 38 15 78 59		25 18 14 1	:	 3		2					• •	; i	2	••	• •		•••	35 44	158 87 62 82 122
142 48 39 70 112	3 3 49	54 4 2	•	i ::	 5		•			• • •		i ::				3 1	3	40	960 61 78 91 167
19 57 29 131	67 25 22 24		44 11 12			 ? 10	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			•••		••	••	 	; ;	`i	19	96 62 20 126

WORKERS

	Name of Village	Area of Village or	Renic	upied lential uses No. of	enume	No. of prated (incres of institutes of institutes of institutes processes pr	cluding tutions		duled stes		eduled ribes	Litera: educ pen	ated		Workers -IX)
J. L. No.	or Town/Ward	Town in acres		House- holds	Persons		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males			Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	3 P. S. Kvmarganj—concld.														
141 142	Matizapur	124·84 157·56	37 35	23 11	113 58	46 37	67 21	ŚŚ	íż	33 4	24	9 15	••	33 20	27
143	Bhagabatipur	543·59 126·43	81 72	60 29	224 360	180 189	44 171	126 19	37 18	17	2 7 17	78 18	12 5	106 161	20 8
145	Chak Bhagaban	104-62	47	15	96	37	59	14	9	• •	••	19	6	21	
146 147	Biswanathpur	274-08 123-68	292 41	129 18	382 361	285 106	97 255	37 18	45 9	7	52	109 12	45 'ż	154 74	6 0
148 149	Chandpur, P Kuraha, Po	384·28 515·04	209 247	79 1 5 9	247 450	199 264	48 186	76 96	48 88	23 31	<u> 41</u>	18 42	52 52	117 135	
150 151	Lakshmankuri	146-63 179-73	38 52	28 23	333 111	53 59	280 52	18	18	20 59	16 40	5 3		33 42	35 27
152 153	Batrispara	192·82 174·20	4 81	2 32	30 104	103	27	2	i	ĭ	2	iĠ	·i	3 50	3
154	Saiyadpur	241-40	42	41 240	168 534	90 359	78 175	22 67	i9 10	ži	19 199	51 147	5 30	83	5
155 156	Dior	1,663·13 187·25	535 59	59	513	93	420			• •		58	14	357 91	68 1
157 158	Chhatma	497·70 162·41	71 157	71 50	354 371	189 164	165 207	6 17	4 27	54 43	49 36	62 64	17 17	114 85	22
159 160	Kharail, P	982·50 358·94	568 245	253 76	520 1,475	365 515	155 960	43 220	48 216	90 97		187 78	60 50	292 318	25 389
161	Dilpachhanda	111-21	14	7	238	89	149	3	5	1		8	4	8	
162 163	Mahadebpur	202·17 190·56	198 106	47 45	156 103	109 93	47 10	6		103 66	44 10	36 12	6	98 62	31 7
1 64 165	Bara Durgapur	244-91 253-45	62 33	31 25	171 151	95 70	76 81	4	• •	62 4 2	47 48	24 13	2 2	54 42	30 33
166 167	Barail	169·40 376·65	85 56	34 43	170 212	94 114	76 98	52 34	51 37	26 25	16 23	24 45	7 10	44 61	10 6
168 169	Syamnagar	290·78 118·62	150	116	560 30	267 17	293 13	2 5	1 5	102 12	109	104	19	161 8	75
170	Behatair	168-60	138	46	200	123	77	4	2	48	47	14	::	70	25
171 172	Prasadpur	156·89 228·70	20 132	9 44	38 240	23 117	15 123	7 6	69	23 36	15 52	7 36	· ģ	12 68	12
173 174	Jhaubari	224·18 220·64	24 76	8 43	68 220	37 113	31 107	36	31	1 52	59	43	·i	21 77	
175	Chhatintair	133-37 251-24	81 12	36 12	222 98	109 45	113 53	• •	• •	10 25	11 25	64 4	25	61 36	39
176 177	Nadipur	178-36	124	49	338	192	146	15	iż	83	83	58 35	7	128	58
178 179	Amrulbari	370·43 196·19	81 75	30 25 72	222 77	140 39	82 38	26	23	10 7	9	8	1 4	87 26	6
180 181	Chak Baram, P	622·01 228·58	92 186	72 86	766 437	390 212	376 225	53	 55	60 59	-	17 95	32	231 111	72
182 183	Pirospur, P	365-65 497-04	261 61	113 51	652 318	365 162	287 156	145 87	132 86	74 47		88 34	32 16	239 100	89 76
184 185	Beltara	903·39 179·92	430 44	175 23	943 127	502 59	441 68	179	172	90 59	93 67	92 19	18	205 31	18 23
186	Chak Behatair	323.76	142	57	447	185	262			145		45		108	15
187 188	Chhota Haripur	108·82 353·75	57 114	39 38	146 193	84 110	62 83	3 3	6 13	23	·6	38 36	2 5	52 56	1 1
189 190	Chak Bhabani	349·06 128·81	24 148	7 56	27 304	17 159	10 1 4 5	46	зò	17 74	10 90	90	зi	12 93	42
191	Jagannathpur	288·89 410·97	45 112	20 40	121 206	67 104	54 102	26	35	28 6	31 8	32 46	14 15	42 55	11 H
192 193	Damodarpur	195.45	105	33	178	93	85	89	83			30	3	52 172	94
194 195	Amritapur	481·45 502·57	272 366	112 164	598 732	317 399	281 333	38 128	34 108	121 1 66	118 155	81 122	26 26	239	112
196 197	Katakol	275·35 144·39	99 95	48 48	449 223	214 132	235 91	11	10	80 38	90 38	62 31	14 4	126 89	49 2
198 199	Islampur	112·38 102·20	7	5	20	5	15	ninhabit		5	15		••	4	10
200	Muglispur	797-80	542	244	1,114	508	606	95	83	254	240	150 36	35 8	304 36	131
201 202	Pasoya	126·77 1,323·11	115 747	21 300	142 1,481	77 733	65 748	58	Ġi	283		277	86	398	13
203 204	Bansipur	462·14 204·97	203 86	56 28	373 137	220 70	159 67	· .	ż	29		51 26	16 1	142 35	
205	Chandmuya	191·35 260·15	111 108	33 29	164 164	65 76	99 88	••	••	25 32		19 28	7 6	28 40	24 27
206 207	Gopalpur	217-61	27	17	94	51	43	i	::	51	43	• •		23 39	17 1
208 209	Abail, P	118·30 268·73	98 32	35 16	207 90	108 41	99 49		::	21		32 10		23 174	í
210 211	Paikpara, P	558·52 340·60	318 151	123 62	558 291	284 147	274 144	 29	 26	78 3	70 5	102 110	14	86	1
212	Bhakia	415·63 290·20	138 117	103	512 141	256 69	256 72	58	49	'i		95 28	33 15	144 36	3
213 214	Krishnagar	737-18	538 119	140 42	440 194	361 106	79 88	i 29	 24	1 i 76	i2 34	152 13	41	209 64	9 29
215 216	Dakshin Kesabpur	107-90 191-85	205	96	382	205	177			30		118	32	127	13
217 218	Chak Ali	147-42 113-48	60	40	505	440	65 65	ninhabit 	ed			18	6	29	
	Total (Entirely Rural)		31,248	12,798	60,996	35,002	33,396	5,603	7,784	6,437	6,806	10,654	3,149	20,536	3,774
		-4-	-												

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	1		II	In M Quar Live For Fis	III lining, rrying, stock, estry, hing,	I	v	,		v	'1	V	II.	VI		13	K	` ;	•
Culi	As ivator	Agric	As ultural ourer	Plant Orcha	nting, ations, rds and activities	Hou	At sebold lustry	ing oth	nufactur- ier than ehold ustry	Совы	In ruction	In To	ıd	In Trus Storag Comr cati	e and numi-		Other vices	wo	lon- rkers
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Male	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Malos	Females	Malm	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
21 16	17	12	10		·i	••	::									'n	• •	13	40 29 24 163 39
72 144	 2	29 12	3 6	• •	• •	·i	15	• •	• •			1 3		• •	• •	î	• •	74	163
16	• •	2	• •	• •		· · · 7	• •	• •	• •						• •	3	2	16 131	39 37
104 19	43	43 14	15		• •		• •	• •				30		• •		ij	٠.	32	255
75 40	17	40 64	5	• •	• •	16		• •	• •	• •		2	• •	• • •		11	· 2	139 139	41 167 245
17	13 27	15 14	22	• •								• •		••				17	25
28 1	ı	2	2	::														53	24
32 68	5	18 15				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • •	• •	• •		• •	3	,			 7		7 2	73 107
224 74	35	121 14	28	• • •		1					• •			• •	• •	2	ī	2	419
77 61	iż	33 22	iò	• •	• •	2			• •	• •				• •		2 2	**	75 79	165 185
168	i6 46	96 45	334			17						2 7				9 17	9	73 197	130 571
249 5		1												y 4		10	. ,	81 11	140
5 5 35	19	17 17	· i	10	i	6 8						2	• •	• •			5	31	16
35 28	30 27	17 14	6										• •	• •		2		28	46 48
22	6	22										. 2		• •		2		50 55	70 86
43 109	10 4 5	14 46	30			i			• •	• •		3				2		106	218
53	iė	8 17	9		• •											• •	::	53	52
12 66	·i	· <u>;</u>	·i			• •											• •	11 49	121
20		ió				i												16 36	31 107
66 43	• • •	13	• • •	• •									* *		• •	5 15		48 9	113
101	32 33	5 24	· ġ				6 16					3				3	à	64 53	88 76
32 12	5	45 13	1	3		3	1		• •			i					i	13	32 304
193	71	32 30	• •		• •				• •			4 21				1		101	225
56 166	41	51	40	9		2 2	3					H				3		176 62	196 80
49 60	44	43 128	29	2 4					8			5	1					297 28	423 45
29 88	23 12	2 20	 3	• •					• •		• •	. ,				i		77 32	247 61
33 33	ī	9				2	1				• •	3	•			3		54	82
12 31	ŹÌ	35	żi					• •				27		• •	• •		• •	.5 66	103
31	11	9					• • •									2 3	·i	25 49	43 94
32 40		16 9				3	4	• •		• •				::		3 2		41 145	81
108 145	29 82	56 50	27	4 8	• •		·i		• •			3	2	• •		33		160	252 221
76	42	29	7			19 2	· <u>;</u>					2						HA 43	186 89 5
70 4	· 3	16	7			•		•	Unink	abited							• •	1	
164	46	119	8	ı		5	75		· ·			12				3	2	204 41	475
36 226	; 3 7	105	• •	• •	• •	· ;		• •				21				39	2	335	735
36 226 129 25 14 32 14 32 12 119		11	2									• •		• •	• •	2	• •	78 35	65 755 144 67 73
14	16	13	8	::				•••		• •								37 36	75 61
32 14	24 8	7 9 2 10 55	3 9	· •		••	• • •			• •	• •					::		28 69	61 26 98 48 274
32 12	'n	2 10						• •	• •	• •	<i>:</i> :	i			::	• •		110	46
119	• •	55	• •		••	• •	••	••		••				• •		• •	ï	61	143
50 100 34 169 36	ż	36 41	'i	• •	::		••		::		• • •					2	• •	112	143 258 72 70 59
169	Š	36 28			•	i	::	• •	::	::	• •	i			• • •	2	·i	132	70 39
36 103	••	28 24	28 11	• •		••		• •					••	••	• • •			78	164
18	••	11		••					Uninh	abited					• •			411	65
13.154	1.761	5.577	1.471	112	11	206	267	••	32,			500	35			795	95	15,006	20,422

Balurghat Subdivision

4 P. S. Gangarampur

	Jurisdic-	Popul	ation	N 6 N. H	Jurisdic-	Popul	ation
Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Abidpur	. 8	130	99	Gachiara	. 103	389	426
Adigram	. 180	79	113	Gangarampur	. 93	341	5 3 2
Akchha	. 42	210	277	Garoa	. 163	196	230
Amgaon	. 92	278	390	Ghoradaura	. 122	401	•
Anantapur	. 4	299	350	Gokulpur	. 168	481	657
Antal	. 145	254	282	Gopalpur	. 90	1,016	1,762
Arazi Ilamtair	. 127	93	139	TT	. 6	289	370
Arazi Lalchandpur .	. 12	125	19 3	Hamzapur	. 55	227	303
Asokgram	. 164	579	810	Hapania Haridaspur	100	72	303 86
Aswinpara	. 95	100	250	Hariharpur	. 128	268	335
Atas	. 111	361	4 55 322	Haripur	. 40	163	308
Ausa	. 204	210	322	Haripur Ganespur	. 64	107	105
m 11 1	. 14	548	794	Harispur	. 21	5 6	64
Bachhuria	. 13	314	455	Hasanpur	. 67	66	98
Baikunthapur	62	146	226	Hazi Chak	. 202	4 8	200
Bajitpur	. 137	285	356	Hekandair	. 131	38	134
Basudebpur	. 189	405	393	Hiranyabati	. 73	81	198
Belasthali	. 15	665	730	•	_		
Belbari	. 81	2,591	3,304	Ilamtair	. 130	76	128
Bhabanipur	. 169	118	176	Indranarayanpur .	. 85	1,843	**
Bhadra	. 140	218	299			0.45	400
Bhaktipur	. 51	180	202	Jachi	. 139	347	428
Bholanathpur	. 166	325	430	Jadabbati	. 79	547 545	826 606
Bhoral	. 31	442	489	Jagadispur	. 183 . 119	466	794
Bhuinhara	. 185	215	220	Jahangirpur Ialalpur	4.4	263	403
Bikair • · ·	. 54	361	540	J	. 66	111	158
Biranai · · ·	. 188	293	301 96	Jalilpur Jaydevpur	. 39	364	484
Bishnupur	. 89	70	90 142	Jaypur	. 80	2.325	3.028
Bishral	. 71	128	142	jaypur	. 96	115	131
Bitur · · ·	. 11 . 45	189	312	Joe		•	
Boaldaha	. 10	105	57	Kabirpur	. 60	69	85
Brahmanpara	. 77	179	22 4	Kadighat	. 82	344	77 1
Burinagar	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			Kadihat	. 83	521	**
Chak Asan	. 174	108	125	Kamalpur	. 101	135	214
Chak Joyrkishnapur .	. 105	91	81	Kamarkhair	. 159	225	$\frac{222}{118}$
Chakrapanipur	. 115	153	215	Kamar Pukhuria	. 87	98 256	279
Chak Sibpur	. 17	195	263	Kantaban	. 1	236 127	705
ChakSri	. 140	183	216	Karail	. 170 . 50	252	289
Chalun · · ·	. 155	579	710	Karial	. 30 . 27	315	371
Chalunda	. 184	284	406	Kasba	117	211	170
Chamuk	. 104	88	113 115	Kasimpur Kasipur	. 162	122	172
Chandipara	. 186	80 220	221	Katatair	. 32	572	1,000
Chandura	. 157 . 47	127	205	Kathalhat Hosenpur .	. 28	871	1,587
Charulya	. 143	296	299	Katkihar	. 142	87	116
Chhilimpur	, 143	230		Kesabpur	. 116	319	44()
Dafarpur	. 26	358	462	Kharpa	. 124	211	249
Danai pui	. 18	265	302	Khaspara	. 199	67	100 1 44
Damina	. 100	45	59	Khatiabandha	. 201	107	71
Damodarpur	. 22	281	36 0	Khayerban	. 34	63	414
Daulatpur	. 24	144	320	Khozapur	. 25	31 5 1 94	233
Debipur · · ·	. 3 5	419	649	Kumargara	. 148 . 191	187	$\frac{2}{2}$
Deodhara	. 200	149	59	Kunail Kurumsur	. 177	838	422
Dhonail	. 107	101	133	Rurumsur		050	
Durgapur	. 88	338 184	4 76 291	Lalchandpur	. 9	343	412
Durgaram Chak	. 194	104	291	Lat Kesabpur	. 19	334	401
T	. 133	131	167	rat recomplaint			- = 0
Enayetpur	. 133	131	10,	Madhabpur	. 7	358	550 260
Faridpur Domutha .	. 153	805	1,111	Madhya Raghunathpur	. 138	168	70
Fatenagar	. 53	67	84	Mahakhair	. 150	50	618
Fayezpur	. 132	183	190	Maharajpur	. 48	204	J
···							

[•] Uninhabited

^{**} Included in Urban Area

Balurghat Subdivision

4 P. S. Gangarampur—contd.

Mahasura	Name of Villages and Towns No. 1951 (1) (2) (3)	1961 (4) 139 533 417 278 180 132 172 557 696 417 117 226 587
Mahasura 74 • Mahendri 187 51 80 Mahipur 43 315 299 Mahur Kismat 118 809 1264 Mallikpur 5 690 726 Mallikpur 5 690 726 Mallikpur 193 430 583 Mathurapur 141 309 450 Maynapur 69 • • Minapara 99 227 322 Mirzapur 178 195 265 319 Nagan 59 265 319 Nakair 198 106 242 Najafarka 3 127 122 Nandair 198 106 242 Nandair 198 106 242 Nalafarka 3 127 122 Nandair 120 464 645 645 Nandair 120 464 645 Nandair 120 <td< th=""><th>(1) (2) (3) Ratanpur</th><th>(4) 139 533 417 278 180 132 172 557 696 417 117</th></td<>	(1) (2) (3) Ratanpur	(4) 139 533 417 278 180 132 172 557 696 417 117
Mahendri 187 51 80 Mahipur 43 315 299 Mahipur 43 315 299 Malipara 37 62 249 Mallikpur 5 690 726 Mallikpur 5 690 726 Mastafapur 193 430 583 Mathurapur 141 309 450 Maynapur 69 6 6 Minapara 99 227 322 Mirzapur 178 195 280 Nagan 59 265 319 Nakair 198 106 242 Nalafarka 3 127 122 Nalafarka 3 127 122 Nandair 120 464 645 Nandair 120 464 645 Nandair 120 474 576 Narail 120 474 576	Ratanpur 57 89 Ratinathpur 147 347 Ratnamala 98 903 Raypur 175 144 Raysali 173 125 Sadipur 61 89 Sahabazpur 70 158 Sahanali 75 439 Sahara 144 408 Saidpur 91 349 Samra 123 95 Sankarpur 190 151 Savrapur 78 470 Sekh Mina 112 119 Sekhpur 58 163	139 533 417 278 180 132 172 557 696 417 117 226
Mahendri 187 51 80 Mahipur 43 315 299 Mahipur 43 315 299 Malipara 37 62 249 Mallikpur 5 690 726 Mallikpur 5 690 726 Mastafapur 193 430 583 Mathurapur 141 309 450 Maynapur 69 6 6 Minapara 99 227 322 Mirzapur 178 195 280 Nagan 59 265 319 Nakair 198 106 242 Nalafarka 3 127 122 Nalafarka 3 127 122 Nandair 120 464 645 Nandair 120 464 645 Nandair 120 474 576 Narail 120 474 576	Ratinathpur 147 947 Ratnamala 98 303 Raypur 175 144 Raysali 173 123 Sadipur 61 89 Sahabazpur 70 158 Sahanali 75 439 Sahara 144 408 Saidpur 91 349 Samra 123 95 Sankarpur 190 151 Savrapur 78 470 Sekh Mina 112 119 Sekhpur 58 163	553 417 278 180 132 172 557 696 417 117 226
Mahipur 43 315 299 Mahur Kismat 118 809 1.264 Mallipara 37 62 2449 Mallikpur 5 690 726 Mallikpur 193 430 583 Mathurapur 141 309 450 Maynapur 69 • • Minapara 99 227 322 Mirzapur 178 195 280 Nagan 59 265 319 Nakair 198 106 242 Nalafarka 3 127 122 Nalafarka 3 127 122 Nandair 120 464 645 Nandanpur 52 345 365 Nandair 120 464 645 Nandair 120 464 645 Nandair 120 464 645 Nandair 120 474 576 <	Ratinathpur 147 947 Ratnamala 98 303 Raypur 175 144 Raysali 173 123 Sadipur 61 89 Sahabazpur 70 158 Sahanali 75 439 Sahara 144 408 Saidpur 91 349 Samra 123 95 Sankarpur 190 151 Savrapur 78 470 Sekh Mina 112 119 Sekhpur 58 163	553 417 278 180 132 172 557 696 417 117 226
Mahur Kismat 118 809 1 264 Malipara 37 62 249 Mallikpur 5 690 726 Mastafapur 193 430 583 Mathurapur 141 309 450 Maynapur 69 • • Minapara 99 227 322 Mirzapur 178 195 280 Nagan 59 265 319 Nagan 59 265 319 Nakair 198 106 242 Nalafarka 3 127 122 Nandair 120 464 645 Nandapara 33 130 151 Narail 102 474 576 Narail 156 279 323 Narasundarpara 195 167 246 Narayanpur 36 1,172 2,247 Nazirpur 108 165 146 </td <td>Ratnamala 98 303 Raypur 175 144 Raysali 173 123 Sadipur 61 89 Sahabazpur 70 158 Sahanali 75 439 Sahara 144 408 Saidpur 91 349 Samra 123 95 Sankarpur 190 151 Savrapur 78 470 Sekh Mina 112 119 Sekhpur 58 163</td> <td>417 278 180 132 172 557 696 417 117 226</td>	Ratnamala 98 303 Raypur 175 144 Raysali 173 123 Sadipur 61 89 Sahabazpur 70 158 Sahanali 75 439 Sahara 144 408 Saidpur 91 349 Samra 123 95 Sankarpur 190 151 Savrapur 78 470 Sekh Mina 112 119 Sekhpur 58 163	417 278 180 132 172 557 696 417 117 226
Malipara 37 62 244 Malikpur 5 690 726 Mastafapur 193 430 583 Mathurapur 141 309 450 Maynapur 69 • • Minapara 99 227 322 Mirzapur 178 195 280 Nagan 59 265 319 Nakair 198 106 242 Nalafarka 3 127 122 Nalafarka 3 127 122 Nandair 120 464 645 Nandair 120 474 576	Raypur 175 144 Raysali 173 123 Sadipur 61 89 Sahabazpur 70 158 Sahanali 75 439 Sahara 144 408 Saidpur 91 349 Samra 123 95 Sankarpur 190 151 Savrapur 78 470 Sekh Mina 112 119 Sekhpur 58 163	278 180 132 172 557 696 417 117 226
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Mastafapur 193 430 583 Mathurapur 141 309 450 Maynapur 69 4 69 4 Minapara 99 227 322 Mirzapur 178 195 280 Nagan 59 265 319 Nakair 198 106 242 Nalafarka 3 127 122 Nandair 120 464 645 Nandair 120 464 645 Nandair 120 464 645 Nandapara 33 130 151 Naodapara 33 130 151 Narasi 102 474 576 Narasi 102 474 576 Narasi 102 474 576 Narasundarpara 195 167 246 Narasundarpara 195 167 246 Nehati 195 167 <td< td=""><td>Sadipur 61 89 Sahabazpur 70 158 Sahanali 75 439 Sahara 144 408 Saidpur 91 349 Samra 123 95 Sankarpur 190 151 Savrapur 78 470 Sekh Mina 112 119 Sekhpur 58 163</td><td>132 172 557 696 417 117 226</td></td<>	Sadipur 61 89 Sahabazpur 70 158 Sahanali 75 439 Sahara 144 408 Saidpur 91 349 Samra 123 95 Sankarpur 190 151 Savrapur 78 470 Sekh Mina 112 119 Sekhpur 58 163	132 172 557 696 417 117 226
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Caghunathpur 109 160 110	Uday 182 510	287
	Uday . 182 510 Udhura Prananathpur . 165 177 Uttar Gopalpur . 16 60	207
Cajibpur . 94 2010 44	Uday 182 510 Udhura Prananathpur 165 177	9.671
Camchandrapur 04 C10 Ccc	Uday 182 510 Udhura Prananathpur 165 177 Uttar Gopalpur 16 60 Zafarpur 30 184	9,071
Raindebour	Uday . 182 510 Udhura Prananathpur . 165 177 Uttar Gopalpur . 16 60	76,835
Ramkrishnapur 29 272 242	Uday 182 510 Udhura Prananathpur 165 177 Uttar Gopalpur 16 60 Zafarpur 30 184 Gangarampur (Non-Municipality)†	70,000
Rampur	Uday 182 510 Udhura Prananathpur 165 177 Uttar Gopalpur 16 60 Zafarpur 30 184	
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Rasidpur 126 * •	Uday 182 510 Udhura Prananathpur 165 177 Uttar Gopalpur 16 60 Zafarpur 30 184 Gangarampur (Non-Municipality)†	9,671

[•] Uninhabited

^{**} Included in Urban Area

[†] Treated as Town for the first time in 1961

WORKERS .

		Area of Village	Occu Resid Hou	ential sees	enumera	No. of per ited (incli of institu	uding tions	Schedu Caste		Sched Trib		Literate :	ed	Total Wo	
J. L. No.	Name of Village	Town	No. of Houses			Males F	cmales	Males Fe		Males F		Males Fer		Males Fe	males
No.	Town/Ward	in acres	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1 2 3 4 5	4 P. S. Gangarampur Kantaban Sinfarka P Nalafarka Anantapur Mallikpur, P	366-03 513-78 205-44 376-36 788-82	131 283 55 155 393	54 80 21 56 122	279 482 122 350 726	143 241 61 177 387	136 241 61 173 339	52 194 34 303	56 193 28 233	75 42 61 132 14	66 42 61 133 13	41 43 4 17 60	18 8 6	81 145 40 113 220	36 12 13 46 5
6 7 8 9	Hamzapur	165·58 517·85 240·81 350·49 102·02	158 308 82 281 32	60 93 28 70 5	370 550 99 412 57	192 298 55 202 28	178 252 44 210 29	25 33 55 4	23 26 44 3	31 1 28	35 29	30 150 49 150 7	8 61 5 14	106 167 35 110 17	 14
11 12 13 14 15	Bitur	123-59 140-13 468-08 804-99 537-89	387	35 93 153 129	193 455 794 730	101 224 393 368	Uni 92 231 401 362	inhabited 95 49 43	88 63 41	125 44	125 43	69 59 144 153	11 7 36 42	51 132 244 202	2 8
16 17 18 19 20	Uttar Gopalpur	98·23 148·10 161·17 358·14 299·39	161 190 215	11 55 52 65 16	74 263 302 401 109	39 139 169 209 54	35 124 133 192 55	39 	95 '6 ii	 78 23	70 23	17 79 95 52 5	2 14 41 6 1	21 78 94 115 35	20
21 22 23 24 25	Harispur	272-63 515-40 321-06 150-49 341-56	204 1 184 1 144	67 79	64 360 415 320 414	35 166 215 183 194	29 194 200 137 220	 44 63 110	33 46 132	58 63 58 19	73 58 53 21	23 91 64 66 58	9 18 20 11 10	26 95 113 114 105	ii io
26 27 28 29 30	Dafarpur Kasba	499·94 401·26 1,459·96 192·38 207·22	232 930 125	280	462 371 1,587 243 287	230 186 798 127 135	232 185 789 116 152	10 253 8 89	8 243 14 97	148 21 238 117 45	148 22 246 97 54	117 65 137 15 34	39 11 14	154 103 452 71 88	10 9 17
31 32 33 34 35	Bhoral Katatair, P Naodapara Khayerban Debipur, P, Po	388·72 1,537·83 272·05 152·00 639·45	420 105 25	30 10	489 1,000 151 71 649	242 508 78 36 348	247 492 73 35 301	137 249 71 31 146	139 246 68 27 129	100 91 74	103 75 67	37 125 19 13 71	1 10 2 2 5		23
36 37 38 39 40	Narayanpur, 2P	1,975-05 213-76 1,359-90 375-02 147-33	160 762 448	54 276 1 100	2,247 249 1,452 484 308	1,116 129 756 258 142	1,131 120 696 226 166	662 24 508 254 121	623 22 496 220 143	259 5 170 4 21	233 1 126 6 23	165 1 139 80 54	36 28 15 2		179 -1 -69
41 42 43 44 45	Pargaon Alchha Mahipur, P Jalalpur, Po, L Boaldaha	286-01 584-51	129 203 238	50 60 82	551 277 299 403 312	276 149 136 203 163	275 128 163 200 149	172 119 76 10 2	169 95 103 7 1	73 30 60 70	77 33 60 71	26 26 63 62 26	2 4 17 17	94 119 83	24 3
46 47 48 49 50	Patan, P Charulya Maharajpur, P Tengapara Karial	1,187-72 366-74 152-23 215-60 400-73	4 120 7 221 0 149	75 50	1,135 205 618 300 289	582 104 309 152 159	553 101 309 148 130	296 5 188 109	270 7 188 95	97	157 87 9 38	112 29 33 13 45	19 12 10 2 8	171 89	69 .: 21
51 52 53 54 55	Bhaktipur	117.6	3 176 7 46 2 216	66 14 3 92	202 365 84 540 303	98 187 43 268 155	104 178 41 272 148	36 38 	44 40 31	49 27	42 30 	22 31 5 49 28	7 19 2 2 8	100 27 137 90	18 11
56 57 58 59 60	Radhanagar, P Ratanpur, P Sekhpur Nagan Kabirpur	142.50	2 87 0 113 1 165	27 36 50	457 139 207 319 85	232 69 114 171 39	225 70 93 148 46	61 	69 	98 89	65 75 76 11	38 11	10 10	42 63 94 21	44 i
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66 67 68 69 70	Jalilpur Hasanpur, P Ranipur Maynapur Sahabaspur	126·5 478·8	4 62 8 49 8	20 49	158 98 364 172	81 56 189	77 42 175 Us 84	inhabited	••		 	27	9	27	

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WORKERS '

		Area of Village	Occu Resid Hot No. of	pied ential uses	enumer	No. of per ated (inci s of institu useless pe	uding utions	Schedi Cast		Schedul Tribe		Literate educat perso	æd		Workers -IX)
J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	or Town in acres	Houses			Males F		Males F	emales	Males Fe	males	Males P	emales	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	4 P. S. Gangarumpur—contd.														
71 72 73 74	Bishral, P	268-31 215-41 108-40 239-61	58 57 32	30 57 25	142 292 198	77 149 100 285	65 143 98 Un 272	22 :: inhabited 78	19 85	50 73 	41 62 	1 14 4 35	 2	56 86 43 178	29 1
75 76 77 78 79 80	Sahanali Tiina	870-98 562-27 142-53 433-29 520-85 2,033-42	280 151 313 457 1,467	105 71 39 95 149 810	557 416 224 587 826 3,028	214 111 291 439 1,585	202 113 296 387 1,443	141 24 167 313 381	154 24 172 321 468	 103	 68	49 19 86 74 289	2 45 1 73	100 49 153 202 954	 8 29
81 82 83	Belbari, P. Po Kadighat	1,918·92 239·59 160·81	1,743 333	625 124	3,304 774	1,659 410	1,645 364 Include	609 271 d in Urbat	853 n Area	56 12	52 24	452 27	127	889 245	18
84 85	Rajibpur, 5P, 2H, Po, 2L, 2D, Rhe, Mcw, E Indranarayanpur, P, E	1,530·55 529·81					Include Include	d in Urba d in Urba	n Area n Area						
86 87 88 89 90	Puranpara Kamar Pukhuria Durgapur Bishnupur Gopalpur, P, H, L, D	557:94 172:73 294:68 183:19 604:80	382 29 116 45 845	153 17 91 21 332	1,419 118 476 96 1,762	1,018 63 265 45 887	401 55 211 51 875	86 89 91	38 79 100	29 27 115 45 1	12 21 102 51	580 2 19 397	87 	821 38 123 30 463	14 72
91 92 93 94 95	Saidpur Amgaon Gangarampur, P, Po Ramchandrapur, Po Aswinpara	374·31 404·15 540·16 521·48 218·31	120 206 270 285 130	49 90 86 102 55	417 390 532 632 250	221 188 259 374 133	196 202 273 258 117	 40 8	 22 8 6	158 73 70 94 19	114 61 65 79 15	65 67 109 129 56	3 21 34 36 19	119 102 1 44 237 60	3.3
96 97 98 99	Jot Malkhan	229·39 222·68 434·46 266·47 431·22	101 192 221 147 29	24 61 40 59 13	131 301 417 322 59	73 155 230 148 34	58 146 187 174 25	18 20 87 7	13 15 89 16	8 7 85 125 12	7 13 43 137 7	31 69 45 5	13 17 1	33 93 128 92 13	17
101 102 103 104	Kamalpur	101-92 543-12 573-22 138-37 159-70	129 319 257 55 44	82 20	214 576 426 113 81	108 285 217 60 36	106 291 209 53 45	130 ::	124 	207 22 	2i0 18 i0	27 50 60 12 14	11 1 1 3		3 2 5 5 4
106 107 108 109 110	Raghabpur, P. Po, D	312-83 151-15 164-28 308-54 250 99	79 331 37 16 79	100 28 16	347 133 146 118 309	167 69 70 73 149	180 64 76 45 160	70 12 37 2	69 7 38 1		i 6 37 60	60 13 12 8 42	39 . i 	37 46 51 90	7 5 11 1 24 0 24
111 112 113 114 115	Atas, L	563·87 244·50 116·82 232·72 263·97	52	22 12 14	455 156 72 99 215	226 75 36 53 110	229 81 36 46 105	15 	17 		107 47 	73 · 2 · 6	14 i	4: 18 2! 6	3 2 8 8
116 117 118 119 120	Kasimpur	517-92 411-41 738-82 964-13 539-04	319	39 181 136	440 170 1,264 794 645	419	209 71 602 375 316	91	58 114 91 13	49 48 30 103	99 37 1 22 100	23 205 134 60	5 12 49 13	5 2 39 9 21 3 20	2 8 2 8 10
121 122 123 124 125	Ghoradaura	416-61 190-64 180-81 191-40 388-77	47 194	7 18 4 44	226 117 249 230	59 116	58 133	Uninhabit	ted 1	27	56 25 27	s 8	24 10	. 3 , 7	4
126 127 128 129 130	Araxi Ilamtair	141-62 197-15 107-42 194-48 114-76	8 4 7	14 5 17	139 86 306 128	49 162	77 37 144	i	ted	17	14 56	5 16 . 11	·. :	4 3 . 8	33 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
151 132 133 134 135	Hekandair	176.91	10 9 12	1 43 7 27	134 190 167 221	105 78 115	85 89 106	21 16	12 13 18	72 3	24 69 	9 4 18 46	1:	. 6 6 6	66 68
196 197 138 139 140	Tilchhara Banihar, L Madhya Raghunathpur Jachi, Po	280-63 518-13 239-13 334-03 212-93	11: 5 5 17	0 63 3 47 2 47	356 260 426	186 127 232	170 133 196) 19 3 25 5 25	1	5	6 i 6	. 35 6 89	2	5 10 9 7	5° ii 77 ii 73 ··· 23 ··· 92 59

Part III-45

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119 86		• •										• •	• •	• •	• •	iŝ	• •	86 115	190 201 271
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WORKERS

	, Name of Village	Area of Village or	Occu Reside Hot	ential	enume	No. of p rated (in es of insti- ouscless p	cluding tutions		eduled		eduled ribes		ite and	Total W	
J. L No	or	Town in acres		House- holds		Males			Females		Females		Females	<u> </u>	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	4 P. S. Gangarampur—concld.														
141 142 143 144 145	Mathurapur, Rhc Katkihar Chhilimpur	629·11 141·57 243·86 785·99 261·09	288 70 178 246 53	79 19 49 131 53	450 116 299 696 282	228 59 161 346 142	222 57 138 350 140	 5 36	 5 46	37 145 138	23 137 136	105 4 22 44 18	22 5	136 29 77 215 92	1 13 38
146 147 148 149 150	Tausi Ratinathpur Kumargara Bhadra Mahakhair	370-30 791-13 310-88 295-40 192-07	59 274 60 199 39	59 116 50 69 11	336 533 233 299 70	167 278 116 144 30	169 255 117 155 40	24 20 107	22 18 113	71 8 	71 10 8	40 38 56 42 6	10 56 7 8	116 169 77 90 18	2 9
151 152 153 154 155	Teliapara Hariharpur	118-23 380-69 1,330-34 148-60 1,065-45	32 178 669 98 470	10 51 204 29 137	56 335 1,111 150 710	27 191 555 62 361	29 144 556 88 349	5 12 80 10 38	6 61 12 43	1 37 10 128	41 20 125	6 71 223 18 156	16 94 5 46	19 96 289 19 220	3 2 2 2 53
156 157 158 159 160	Narail, P Chandura Purbba Sankarpur Kamarkhair Purbba Bishnupur	300·00 225·59 110·78 338·88 437·92	111 150 34 145 138	57 45 9 42 85	323 221 48 222 457	172 101 27 119 244	151 120 26 103 213	30 60 15 66	12 75 14 67	78 20 25	72 23 20	47 52 3 44 72	6 9 2 7 5	96 90 10 70 126	
161 162 163 164 165	Rampur, P Kasipur	138-36 192-56 357-88 788-74 203-59	56 100 132 553 118	24 31 41 154 40	130 172 230 810 191	60 83 123 410 100	70 89 107 400 91	11 84 	15 8i 	20 14 43 6	22 20 89 8	17 32 40 159 40	io 4 43 1	28 47 69 187 46	6 48
166 167 168 169 170	Bholanathpur Srirampur Gokulpur, P Bhabanipur Karail	400-39 174-34 1,032-52 101-69 135-06	276 144 438 144 376	79 52 127 38 124	430 226 657 176 705	228 119 345 92 356	202 107 312 84 349	34 89 2 76	31 87 65	26 8i 20 71	29 76 19 76	110 49 101 42 107	23 3 24 16 21	120 70 165 43 197	$\frac{1}{31}$ $\frac{31}{5}$ $\frac{25}{25}$
171 172 173 174 175	Nehamba, P Nilahari, P Raysali Chak Asan Raypur	943-94 234-62 194-85 292-88 158-07	374 90 100 170 '60	163 29 29 98 27	1,068 173 180 125 278	617 88 71 74 163	451 85 109 51 115	 5 60	 3 19	35 9 4	26 i ż 1	201 35 33 20 41	51 12 1 2 5	268 58 51 45 109	
176 177 178 179 180	Tikirahail	111-21 1,272-65 245-79 357-06 196-99	267 161 155 68	82 59 51 26	422 280 308 113	223 140 153 56	199 140 155 57	Jninhabit 47 9 18 42	44 3 17 45	68 13 122	66 18 125	27 46 27 17	 5 8 	121 79 102 28	16 2
181 182 183 184 185	Taraju Uday, L, D Jagadispur Chahunda Bhuinhara	144-82 744-15 309-32 266-24 205-55	142 417 397 289 160	49 107 156 106 48	100 675 606 406 220	48 368 321 199 114	52 307 285 207 106	30 173 134 74 19	29 110 110 67 21	13 58 101 57	17 48 85 52	5 67 187 59 35	35 29 3 2	26 211 187 131 76	30 2
186 187 188 189 190	Chandipara	229-66 276-12 426-88 695-45 164-35	58 114 154 91 85	22 50 52 31 36	115 80 301 393 226	61 40 154 204 124	54 40 147 189 102	18 7 30 27	15 11 15 20	16 34 51 156 50	14 29 52 161 46	30 10 54 41 38	5 6 6 8	36 27 87 116 77	30 24
191 192 193 194 195	Kunail Nitpur Prasadpur Mastafapur, L Durgaram Chak, L Narasundarpara	223·25 301·58 566·39 248·95 237·23	42 34 286 180 141	39 28 115 46 90	228 160 583 291 246	121 78 305 154 124	107 82 278 137 122	89 17 43 40	88 14 42 27	7 9 89 12 74	1 8 80 9 73	21 4 45 53 16	9 1 7 3	80 44 177 103 79	3 1 42
196 197 198 199 20 0	Pulinda Phulbari, P Nakair Khaspara Deodhara	403·15 321·37 418·16 110·22 208·02	196 189 182 52 47	60 94 78 10 13	308 493 242 100 59	149 282 130 72 31	159 211 112 28 28	76 30 	109 26 	106 4 18	16 3 16 	55 92 33 10 19	14 38 7 3 6	149 173 74 20 18	17 8 3
201 202 203 204 205	Khatiabandha	109·53 192·23 218·57 543·78 746·01	57 135 141 192 292	28 48 49 74 74	144 200 262 322 613	75 98 131 166 298	69 102 131 156 315	30 20 21 227	24 16 22 109	166 7	151	19 29 44 61 79	3 4 8 16	53 61 73 113 183	30 12 15 21 3 28
206	Sibpur	461·32	213	59 1,707	408 9,671	204 5,179	204 4,492	3 <i>867</i>	3 200	69 508					117
	7P, 2H, Po., 2L, Rhs., 2D, Mcw,	Sq. mile				·						·		22,951	1,697
	Rural	123·3 Sq. mile	40,123	14,158	76,835	39,771	37,064	10,220	9,683	7,995	•	•			117
	Urban	9·5 Sq. miles	2,752	1,707	9,671	5,179	4,492	867	₽00	508	336	2,375	1,074		
	Grand Total	126-8 Sq. miles	42,875	15,865	86,586	44,950	41,556	11,007	10,483	8,503	7,865	13,145	3,290	25,512	3,814

I		11		III In Mir	ning.	IV		v		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
				Quarry Livest Fores Fishi Hunt	ying, ock, try, ng,			In Mani	·facture.					In Trans	mort.				
As Cultiva	tor	As Agricult Labou	ural rer	Plantat Orchard allied ac	ions, ds and	At House Indu	hold	ing othe House Indu	r than hold	In Construc	tion	in Tra and Comme		Storage Commi catio	and uni-	In Oth Service		Non- worke	
Males F	emales	Males F	emales	Males	Females	Males I	emales	Males I	Females	Males Fe	males	Males Fe	males	Males F	emales	Males F	emales	Malos Fe	malei
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
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62 14	• •	26 4												• •	• •		• •	12	40
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75 183		20 80	• •	7		• 3	2					ï				15	;;	266 43	144 554 96
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105 37	8	76 8	39								• •	,	• •		• •			54	91
88		30	• • •													2	• •	108 49	10.
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106 23		50 12	3 2			3	3					2				8	• •	40 159	32
127	• •	62	25					• •			- 1					•	••	349	45
202 37	• •	66 20				• •										1		30 20	10
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64		38		• •			2		• •								• •	26	5
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14,897	737	5,137	563	279	1	374	266	113	•	69	•		34		• •		74	11750	Ţ
284		288	21	80		162	52	218	4	10	•	. 8 51		2 58	• •	600	36	2,018	4,1
15,181	737	5,425	501	350	1	534	336	231	•	100		. 1,718	1	. »		1,814	190	10,430	30,7

Balurghat Subdivision

5 P. S. Tapan

		_	Jurisdic-	Popu	lation		Jurisdic-	Popul	ntion
Name of Vil and Town	lages ns		tion List No.	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			276	165	34 5	Chak Brindaban	. 210	119	208
Abhirampur .	•		215	108	106	Chak Darpanarayan .	. 232	191	243
Autom			189	142	182	Chak Debidas	. 10	•	•
Aichanda	•	•	9	138	175	Chak Hosen .	. 38	90	83
Aihara · ·	•	•	40	245	401	[Chak Jalal	231	242	283
Akhanagar	•	•	209	88	281	Chak Madhusudan	180	75	101
Aktail	•	•	115	43	74	Chak Maniram	149	114	145
Alinagar	•	•	92	•	•	Chak Nedair .	. 129	176	277
Ambati	•	•	46	150	223	Chak Prabhuram .	, 148	202	241
Anatair	•	•	47	393	558	Chak Radhakanta	. 91	64	70
Antasimul	•	•	234	327	373	Chak Satihar	120	192	217
Arjunpur	•	•		524	486	Chak Sib	256	119	66
Atila	•	•	221	343	411	Chandhati .	137	199	243
Azmatpur	٠	•	54	343	-111	Chandipur	177	322	375
						Chandpur	131	•	
Babtail			1	467	552	Chandrail .	. 15	211	405
Badalpur			183	283	265	Chechra	77	739	732
Bad Basudebpur .			121	121	121	Chechrakuri	261	159	85
Bad Sankair .			117	211	247	Chenchai .	264	94	135
Baghait	•	•	66	135	180	Chhatrahati	213	185	254
1,	•	•	59	3 86	461		122	183	223
Bajitpur Bakharpur	•	•	196	291	321	Chhayani Basudebpur	184	136	154
•	•	•	251	336	280	Chhiraikuri	. 134	1,517	
Balapur	•	•	147	125	154				
Balikshetra .	•	•	226	266	278		. 260	308	325
Banail		٠	98	389	419	Daing	-	413	298
Bandighi		•	143	172	200	Daing Malancha .	. 255 37	320	425
Bancswarbati	•	•	126	412	386	Dakhalain .		144	249
Banial .		•	120	203	330	Dakshin Gauripur	. 57		231
Basakbari .		•	33	203 961	1,273	Dakshin Harsura .	. 237	176	
Basuria .		•		80	1,273	Dakshin Jamalpur	. 168	224	476
Bataskhanda		•	60	432	635	Dakshin Kesrail	. 248	130	135
		•	198		2,973	Dakshin Sadullapur	. 224	61	112
Bazrapukur		•	35	1,969	2,973	Dakshin Zaziar	278	110	121
Benipur .		•	182	209	201 225	Darpail	132	254	249
Berali .			195	180	124	Daudpur	. 70	162	226
Bezahar .		•	144	94		Degaon	. 49	344	539
Bhabanipur		•	262	299	3 05	Dharmadanga	179	166	195
Bhadrail .			202	292	370	Dhasanbil	191	•	•
Bhaginagar			146	127	210	Dhulahar	. 85	36	93
Bhaior .			188	747	850	Dhulchandria	109	151	202
Bharila .			275	244	113	Dhundipara	242	131	174
Bhikahar .			184	608	787	Dilalpur	238	97	101
Bhimtair .			16	18	25	Dinagar	. 58	70	99
Bishnupur .			163	299	380	Doara	. 51	88	129
Budhaich .			48	205	28 5	Dubahar .	. 211	393	547
						Dudhiakuri	. 236	140	148
Chachair .			263	145	158	Durgapur	. 136	27 2	299
Chak Bahara	•		32	•	•	Dwipkhanda	. 140	467	641
	•	•	123	544	525	·· •			
Chak Balaram	•		72	419	544				
Chak Baliram	•	• •	181	3 61	405	Erenda	. 217	266	298
Chak Bhagirath	•	• •	191	<i>5</i> 01	100	-			

[•] Uninhabited

Balurghat Subdivision

5 P. S. Tapan—contd.

	Jurisdic-	Popu	lation		Jurisdic-	Popu	lation
Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Faradpur	. 74	26	45	Jidhra	. 155	212	25 5
Fatepur	. 208	360	43 5	Jiyatkunda	. 176	359	609
Fatuliapur	. 128	83	138	Jnanbai	. 272	22	34
a measure and the second				Jobsa	. 207	84	123
		000	600	Jormail	. 5	112	158
Ganahar	. 20	268	210				
Gandihar	. 97	164	216				
Gangarampur	. 55	167	473	Kadma	. 41	790	970
Ganguria	. 185	42 5	473 670	Kadoa Jagadisbati .	. 86	341	3 61
Garail · · ·	. 204	572		Kaikuri	. 223	279	117
Ghatika · · ·	. 199	309	5 4 2	Kaiyari	. 52	20	61
Ghatul · · ·	. 190	138	222	Kakna	. 218	416	453
Gobindapur	. 267	271	135	Kamalpur	. 89	113	178
Gofanagar	. 268	363	441	Kamdebbati	. 219	261	264
Gopalnagar	. 203	228	302	Karai	. 82	128	129
Gopinathpur	. 34	444	528	Karanjabari	. 138	132	155
Goranda	. 220	113	43	Karanjara	. 42	102	121
Guldanga	. 4	59	77	Kardaha	. 30	491	901
_				Kartikpur	. 216	25	34
		000	335	Kasba	. 64	859	1,171
Halidana	. 165	226	333 48	Kasba Batair	. 19	53 5	806
Hardail · · ·	. 151	30		Kasba Madhabpur .	. 65	•	•
Haribansipur	. 279	520	545	Kasibati	. 245	264	271
Harsura	. 94	610	733	Kasikuri	. 225	284	294
Hasahar	. 53	30	77	Kasitara	. 249	4 5	212
Hasaipur	. 266	336	363	Kasmulai	. 273	232	242
Hasnagar	. 114	421	140	Katabari	. 29	263	298
Hazipur · · ·	. 253	218	206	Katrail	. 214	276	348
Hazrabari	. 186	235	205	Kauli · · ·	. 235	163	228
Hazratpur	. 87	763	981	Kazibhag	. 68	163	281
Hazratpur Arazi	. 7		•	Kesurkuri	. 247	82	123
Hosenpur	. 79	259	3 50	Khalsi	. 229	121	218
-				Kharikadanga	. 269	146	160
		100	203	Kharikadangi	. 254	•	12
Inatpur	. 160	188	203 82	Kharpa	. 112	102	83
Izanagar	. 246	82	62	Khirtta	. 76	388	445
				Khord Malsa	. 141	91	107
* 11	. 104	96	100	Khosalpur	. 13	3 54	372
Jabrahar	. 240	222	247	Kishtapur	. 156	3 57	476
Jadubati	10	141	132	Krishnabati	. 101	270	3 83
Jadupur	100	106	235				
Jagadisbati .	. 178	87	113				
Jagannathpur	. 162	161	223	Lakshminarayanpur .	. 193	428	538
Jamalgachhi	01	472	629	Lakshmipur	. 23	935	1,999
Jamalpur	. 81	132	154				
Jaminipara	. 133	483	634				
Jami Nischinta	00	96	145	Madanpur	. 243	113	159
Jamin Karai	. 80	458	363	Madhabpur	. 175	105	135
Jamlabad	. 172	136	209	Madnahar	. 161	413	363
Jasrai	-	222	20 9 270	Magurpur	. 3	323	568
Jasurapara	. 230	76	119	Mahadebhati	. 107	195	224
Jaydharhati · ·	. 110	/0	119	TATMINGTO DAYS			

[•] Uninhabitied

Balurghat Subdivision

5 P. S. Tapan—concld.

Name of Village	_	Jurisdic-	Popu	lation	N 6 W	Juresdie-	Popu	lation
and Towns	•	tion List No.	1951	1961	Name of villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mahadebpur .		152	270	223	Rampur	. 102	201	435
Mahanaj .		111	267	348	Ramrampur	. 171	146	259
Mahindar		56	204	276	•		• -	
Mahishnota .		164	37	25	Sadullapur	. 127	73	70
Mahukuri .		250	147	204	Sahapur	. 27	173	198
Maildanga		257	186	138	Sakair	. 150	3 5 7	403
Majhikhanda .		139	158	169	Salas	. 67	674	730
Malahar		106	419	513	Sakianga .	228	116	159
Malancha		88	321	483	Salgaon .	. 200	191	238
Mallikpur		222	170	191	Salsama .	. 71	623	854
Mamudpur .		170	823	836	Sankair .	. 116	385	361
Manahali .		50	372	480	Sankarbati	. 233	248	316
Mandapara .		21	1,032	1,716	Santirhati	. 78	382	550
Manipur		271	329	216	Saralbati	39	86	146
Mehur		187	190	166	Saranjabari	96	281	355
Minapara		93	231	321	Sarifabad	157	329	166
Moha .		166	161	108	Satihar	. 119	51	76
Mollazi		8	109	125	Schas	. 169	150	198
Muktarampur		14	549	1,016	Sephalika Chandan	. 124	•	•
Muradpur		118	99	104	Sibpur	. 244	223	262
Muraripur		61	560	590	Sibrampur .	. 153	57	57
· · ·		•			Sihur .	. 69	328	390
Nabanagar		192	251	374	Sikarpur	. 26	61	210
Nahirkuri		194	75	114	Sinhari	. 2	137	166
Naighati		239	158	290	Sirahal	. 105	189	269
Naogan		22	1,422	1,366	Sisrail	. 201	166	161
Nazirpur		28	200	46	Soair .	. 205	338	350
Nedair		130	231	384	Sondapukur	258	66	141
Nihinagar		73	104	175	Sribai	274	248	242
Nimgachhi		227	501	430	Srirampur	. 99	208	267
Nimtair		17	42	69	Suhari	. 108	175	297
Nischinta		90	160	253	Sukdebpur	. 24	853	1,352
Nodhan		142	236	286	Sulapanipur	. 270	177	38
			230	200	Sundarpur .	159	135	364
Pabail		44	112	130	Sutail	. 18	419	533
Paharpur		259	264	189	Syamnagar	. 43	•	•
Pali Mahadebpur		36	118	109	Syampur	. 206	240	279
Panjara		145	119	282			***	e: 4.4
Parbatipur .		100	239	313	Tapan	. 63	593	644
Parbbatpur .		265	128	114	Tarajpur	277	204	193
Paschim Nimpur .			72	72	Teliapara	25	93	77
Patharghata .		1.70	•	•	Telighata Bhabampur	167	182	456
Patkola		241	790	1,479	Umanandapur	. 45	48	50
Pothai		113	109	842	Uttar Gauripur	84	124	134
Purbba Nimpur .		010	257	325	Uttar Gauriput	. 75	110	127
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•				Uttar Mahadebpur	95	241	335
Rajapur		62	165	186	Cital Managedyni .	(9.9	471	400
Rajballabh Chak		135	179	265	Walipara	. 125	156	249
Rajerwarpur .		83	246	314	* - * - *	-		
Ramchandrapur .		174	931	1,223	Zaziar	. 134	327	426
Rampara		6	245	266				
Rampara Chenchra		. 11	476	527	Total		70,644	29,251

[•] Uninhabited

WORKERS .

		Area of Village,	Occu Resid Ho	ential cases	enumer inmate	No. of persected (inc s of institu	luding utions	Schedule Castes	d	Schedu Tribe	led s	Literate educa perso	ted	Total W	
J. L	Name of Village or Town/Ward	or Town in acres		House- holds	Persons	Males 1		Males Ferr	ales	Males Fer	malos	Males Fe	males	Males F	emales
No.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1 2 3 4 5	5 P. S. Tapon Babtail, P	688·56 409·20 454·72 172·89 105·79	83 93 266 42 87	45 37 100 17 30	552 166 568 77 158	297 90 281 33 69	255 76 287 44 89	97 58 3 22 25	83 45 3 30 30	62 29 71 	49 26 75	51 18 24 1 31	6 6 i i	194 58 157 19 45	. 25 4 i
6 7 8 9	Hazratpur Arazi	116·66 106·34 115·81 389·76 246·29	192 62 115	56 24 73	266 125 175	134 64 81	132 61 94	20 Uninhabited 7 Uninhabited	18 9	·· ··	:: ::	64 7 4	20	68 36 45	16 1
11 12 13 14	Rampara Chenchra, Rhc Jadupur Khosalpur Muktarampur, 3P Chandrail	361-77 147-88 559-62 980-14 168-34	246 179 46 580 199	102 69 22 160 76	527 132 372 1,016 405	260 65 195 531 211	267 67 177 485 194	121 52 92 9	112 43 80 2	54 35 87 117	62 34 75 191	70 17 51 74 14	21 4 6 6 2	119 36 112 271 103	48 16 35 43 3
16 17 18 19	Bhimtair	130·35 166·32 427·16 812·76 497·55	26 42 102 420 336	13 72 137 100	25 69 533 806 600	14 35 273 405 309	11 34 260 401 291	14 21 83 157 166	11 21 108 152 164	14 11 92 13	13 6 110 11	1 5 43 76 81	13 10 21	7 21 154 213 168	7
21 22 23 24 25	Mandapara, P Naogan, P Lakshmipur, P Sukdebpur, 2P, Po Teliapara	1,414-95 1,556-70 923-92 892-02 111-28	1,014 830 946 538 48	252 239 309 221 25	1,716 1,366 1,999 1,352 77	875 707 992 882 35	841 659 1,007 470 42	21 135	138 106 22 20	72 28 34	78 19 41	135 96 64 183 3	41 6 1 14	424 325 414 506 26	16 5 33 28
26 27 28 29 30	Sikarpur Sahapur Nazirpur Katabari Kardaha, P, Po, D	319-63 158-28 154-47 195-35 236-57	103 73 60 87 206	25 25 50	298	119 107 21 154 473	91 91 25 144 428	9 105	35 13 95 122	92 15 12 4 49	64 18 12 4 53	221	4 4 23 80	78 59 16 90 246	24 9 7 6 14
31 32 33 34 35	Jamaipur, L, Chak Bahara Basuria Gopinathpur, P, Bazrapukur, P,	467-40 118-00 1,291-81 413-09 1,536-86	243 476 295 1,387		629 1,273 528 2,973	321 661 279 1,558	308 612 249 1,415	Uniuhabited 110 255 1,007	111 232 955	76 177 15	90 160 iò	93 155 57 320	55 54 2 105	352 158 756	13 9
36 37 38 39 40	Pali Mahadebpur Dakhalain Chak Hosen Saralbati	. 111-25 . 461-16 . 116-45 . 158-58 . 411-67	88 197 43 114 185	68 12 31	109 425 83 146 401	60 219 40 76 212	49 206 43 70 189	94 	44 79 	94 14 37	98 20 30 208	45 23 23 66		136 20 53 119	2 7 2 2 43
41 42 43 44 45	Kadma, P, Karanjara Syamnagar, P Pabail Umanandapur	1,134·81 223·20 201·67 236·38 205·89	312 59 47 165	180 26 17 61	970 121 130 50	504 64 57 22	466 57 73 28	Uninhabited	160	120 17 57 22	57 73 28	19 17 7	š ::	30 31 14	
46 47 48 49 50	VIII CONTINUES .	143·92 728·23 331·11 467·70 513·25	130 270 123 283 183	98 51 104	223 558 285 539 480	122 271 139 268 231	101 287 146 271 249	41 39 184	46 122 33 197 143	109 64 	151 76 	31 79 20 12 65	22 2 19	73 160 76 154 142	8 11 9 16 1
51 52 53 54 55	Doara	185·25 197·12 114·89 834·24 246·54	206 22 56 261 119	10 15 99	61 77 4 11	65 31 45 223 109	64 30 32 188 117	31 45	37 30 35 90	11 108 3	120 2			41 20 26 125 76	36 32
56 57 58 59 60	Mahindar Dakshin Gauripur Dinagar, P Bajitpur Bataskhanda	346-84 320-41 421-35 329-71 229-39	95 142 24 263 73	34 13 96	. 99	131 114 46 237 59	145 135 53 224 62	5 11 160	65 6 13 139	54 2 34 20 35	66 3 40 21 40	40 13	1 11 18 2	42	38 5 31 15 13
61 62 63 64 65	Muraripur	640-91 170-00 865-51 294-52 115-24	283 94 317 500	36 133	644	319 92 296 613	271 94 348 558	63 22	158 73 20 56	89 29 92 8	84 21 83 16	14 128 288	8 2 37 136	40	5 7
66 67 68 69 70	Baghait, P	. 158·15 766·85 254·49 452·14 214·80	46 249 126 247 109	179 49 72	730 281 390	95 320 158 214 112	85 410 123 176 114	106	1 87 21	108 133 77 12	129 92 84 10	192 26 53	20 13 8 12	15° 89 109	5 26 10

BERECTORY

								wo	RKERS										
I			II	In N Qua Live For Fis	III fining, rrying, stock, estry, shing	1	iv	*	Ŷ	VI		V	'n	VI		r	X		K
Ar Coltiv		Agric	As ultural ourer	Plan Orch	nting, tations, ards and activities	Hou	At sehold iustry	ing of	nufactur- ber than ischold lustry	la Como			Prade and	Comi	re and muni-		Diher	N	0 1 1+
Males I			Females	Males			Females		Females	Constru Males Fe			Females	Malos F	icana	Males I	vicee Complex		rbors Foundles
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	50	31	32	33	34	35	36
120	10	71 16	15							••		, .				3		103	290 72
42 86 10 25		62 9 8	••	••	••	• •	• •	í 6	:: :i	• •	• •		• •	• •	••	'ż 'i	••	32 124 14 24	287 44 86
28		12			.,			17	16			5		•••	•••	6		66	116
22 40		14 5	.1						• •	inhabited		• •		• •		* •	ï	29 36	60 93
59 18	18 6	50 17	30 10	.,			. •	. •		inhabited				. •		10	, .	141 29	219
67 161 76	16 17 1	37 105 14	18 26	• •	• •	::	i	3	i			8		• •	• •	! ! 9	::	83 260 108	142 442 191
7	•	· ,												.,			,,	,	11
14 116 147	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	34 58	7	::	• •	• •		3 2	• •	• •		ź 13	• •	• •	• •	3 10	• •	14 119 192 141	27 260 394 260
120 350	4	20 62	1		• • •	• •	6 I	5	• •			.,	• •			7	• •	451	837
251 343 315 22	5 3 23 26	64 58 174 4	ió 2	7	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	• •	3	5 2	• •	• •	3 3	•			7 5 1		382 578 376 9	643 1,002 437 14
78 43	24 5	iá	•	• •						•••				• •				41 48	67 82
16 39 102	7	ió 80		i 3		3 2	5	• •				8		• •	• •	17 27	7	5 64 227	18 138 414
92	16	67	1			5	3					A		•	.,	18	•	135	284
213 95	3	130 47	6	iź		·i	4 8	j	Uni	besidadni		1				8 2		309 121	599 240
381 28	••	74 11	2 2	23	• • •	26	5	21	• •	4	• •	64	2	• •		163		802 21	1,406 47
82 19		53	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	• •	• •			• •	• •	• •	• •	••		• • •				85 20	199 43
39 6 1	2	11 55	i	• •	• •		• •	• •	• •		•	• •	• •	ż	• •	i	• •	23 93	68 197
176 27	12	116	2 0	• •	· ·		• •	. •	10 Úm	nhabited	::						• •	202 34	423 56
34 12	::	·i	• •	• •	• •	• •	•••	::		· ·	· •	••		••	• •	· i	••	23	73 28
44	2 5 1	26	6					••			• •			••		3	••	49	93 276
94 92 55 106 60		26 65 21 46 62	6 5 16	::	••	i		i						•	.,	20	• •	63 114 69	93 276 137 235 246
	23			· ·			• • •			2		3							
10 11 17 75 48	23 6 17 24	26 9 7 31 26	2 17 8	• •	••		:;	• •	• •	••	• •	16	í	• •	••	3 2	• •	24 11 19 98 33	41 22 32 132 85
				- •	• •	••	••	••	• •	••		2	1				•		
47 60 24 95 29	18 4 27 7 1	23 14 4 40 12	19 1 4 4	••	::	• •	::	••	••	• •	• •	. <u>.</u>		::	•	i 5		39 40 17 97 17	107 130 22 209 49
				••	::	::	••	••	••	• •	••	••	• •	••	. •		• •		
108 29 90	7 i	79 16 50 47	!! '4	::	••	2 	•	 5 43	••	inhabised	••	2 8 67	••	••	••	5 1 26 61	ij	124 44 207 285	249 94 345 551
				••	••				Ual			3							
31 131 73 86 43	13 10	5 1 15 21 6	13 13	••	••	•••	ż	*	••		• •	••	••	• •	• •	i? '•	'i ::	167 60 105 50	85 405 97 106 114
			::	::	••	::	::	::	::	••	::	· .	::	**	••	Ť	••	35	114
Par	t III	46																	

WORKERS .

			Area of Village	Resid	apied ential	Total I enumers inmates and hou		cluding utions	Schedule Castes	d	Schedul Tribes	ed	Literate educat person	ed	Total W	
J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward		or Town in acres	No. of Houses	No. of House- holds			Females	Males Ferr	ales	Males Fen	nales	Males F	males	Males F	emales
No. 1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	5 P. S. Tapan—contd.															
71 72 73 74 75	Salsama	•	1,110-84 558-49 246-14 198-00 118-29	424 280 80 10 98	152 110 29 6 33	854 544 175 45 127	435 271 80 28 64	419 273 95 17 63	252 49 3 	238 42 8 	28 52 30 28	24 56 45 17	75 83 6 6 11	17 18 	256 155 50 17 41	3 64 21 9
76 77 78 79 80	Khirtta, P	•	919-53 618-16 420-13 442-46 163-84	105 602 249 165 73	78 168 96 61 19	445 732 550 350 145	225 289 300 168 68	220 443 250 182 77	44 108 20	42 105 56	52 41 107 49 30	57 38 82 17 29	51 35 95 47 33	9 55 11 10 8	120 269 176 99 44	6 13 3 5 18
81 82 83 84 85	Jaminipara		158·40 221·26 411·28 103·81 248·21	88 63 129 84 42	31 24 56 24 19	154 129 314 134 93	78 64 164 64 51	76 65 150 70 42	72 41 25 	73 34 18	 35	 27	19 41 51 37 4	 7 3	48 32 88 37 30	
86 87 88 89 90	Kadoa Jagadisbati Hazratpur, P Malancha Kamalpur Nischinta, P		311·18 1,401·01 416·75 296·37 228·30	179 624 257 81 153	67 197 103 34 53	361 981 483 178 253	182 512 245 99 138	179 469 238 79 115	24 33 22 77	33 32 16 74	61 9 17 30	41 63 18 12 21	46 61 101 28 30	5 18 35 3 9	120 314 150 58 73	2! 3 3
91 92	Chak Radhakanta Ambati		175·73 140·41	38	12	70	34	36	15 Uninhabite	16 d	5	3	10 60	3 13	21 86	3
93 94	Minapara Harsura, P		141-04 1,116-59 456-35			321 733 335	161 354 162	160 379 173	116 6	107 9		51 27	133 42	16 3	179 95	25
95 96 97 98 99 100	Saranjabari, P Gandihar, P Bandighi, P Srirampur Parbatipur, P		549·79 234·90 474·16 339·73 408·56	168 107 151 152	48 33 56 50	355 210 419 267 313	182 112 208 136 154	98 211 131	4 35	i 4 84	208 21	147 33 209 22 3	22 17 80	1 5 12	63 120 65 101	81 17 129 2) 7
101 102 103 104 105	Krishnabati Rampur, Po, D Jagadisbati	: :	337·34 530·81 208·31 218·88 124·02	17 103 1 60	96 45 19	383 435 235 100 269	193 293 113 51 126	142 122 49 143	68 4 38	52 69 38	5 22 3 11 3 8 24	32 24 12 30	108 28 12 43	7 10 4 2 11	232 74 32 61	10 11 5 19
106 107 108 109 110	Malahar		660-59 438-75 337-11 400-50 149-21	5 19 1 130) 10	l 41 5 51 1 34		246 109 159 102 60) 115) 138 ! 100	i i 17	18 13 13	. 44 8 38 3 18 5 21	42 48 49 17 25	19 44 20 8	13 11 2	66 115 56 40	26 12 10 20
111 112 113 114 115	Pothai Hasnagar, P	: :	525·23 200·11 148·13 425·62 230·20	1 7: 7 32: 2 8:	2 13 2 106 2 28	842 140	173 38 516 74 38	3 45 5 326 6 66	·· · j	1:	. 34 . 51 7 32	139 4(4(25 29	8 196 15 7	i:	25 285 43 24	12 17 5
116 117 118 119 120	Bad Sankair . Muradpur . Satihar .		517·28 276·0 272·6 110·0 216·4	3 10 7 3:	0 41 9 19 6 19	247 104	162 140 56 38 103	107 5 48 3 38	32	50 2:	5 50 . 5	99 62 5	52 5 22 13	1:	80 30 25 75	3 i2
121	Bad Basudebpur .		305·73 208·7	9 5 19			55 10	9 114	74	ż	. 51 4 24	69) 23		67	30 8
122 123 124	Chak Balaram Sephalika Chandan		915·3: 104·9	3 20 B	5 110	525	30: 110		Uninhabit	ed .	95	130		•	-	3
125	Walipara	•	279·5 647·8		_		19	5 191			160	15	3 38	1:	2 110 20	
126 127 128 129 130	Sadullapur		143-0 173-9 330-1 331-4	4 2 0 5 5 14	7 6 0 26 1 49	70 138 277	96 9 14	0 187	9 2		6 25 . 44 . 50 8 50	6 2 4	7 30		3 41 6 55 4 85	77
131 132 133 134 135	Darpail Jami Nischinta, Po Zaziar		98:4 474:3 446:3 450:3 353:5	5 8 9 96 8 24	1 130 4 77	634 426	30 22	4 336 7 199	0 63 9 18	2 4 1	28 44 35 51 12 80 9 66	6	2 13 6 115 0 59 8 27	5 1	1 72 2 174 8 128 . 77	1 31
136 137 138 138 140	Durgapur		514·1 325·2 246·1 209·4 900·5	0 11 6 2	7 37 70 21 58 21	7 243 8 155 5 1 6 9	12	4 11 12 7 16 8	9 8 3 3		25 9 7 9 55	ś	9 31 5 32 1 10 1 90		2 96 4 73 8 40 1 49 8 179	16

DERECTORY

		I		1	II	1	v		KERS	9 21			•					••	
1		11	•	In h Quar Live For Fiel	dining, rrying, stock, sstry, hing.		.▼			V		VI	1	VI	11	ΙX		x	
As Cultiv		Agricu Labo	kural urer	Orche allied	ating, tations, ards and activities	Hou Ind	At sehold ustry	ing oth Hou Ind	ufactur- er than schold lustry	Constr		In T	rd	In True Storag Come cate	e and nuni- one	In O		No wark	10/7
dales F 17	cmales 18	Males 1	Females 20	Males 21	Females 22	Males 23	Fernales 24	Males 25	Females 26	Males 1	Females 28	Males 29	Females 30	Malos I	temales 1	Males F 33	emales 34	Males F 35	ocazle 36
195 88 32 6 22	2 26 18 6	61 65 16 11 18	38 3 3 			•••		• •	•••	••	• •	; ;	• •	•••	•••	`i		179 116 30 11 23	411 201 7:
90 191 117 67 28	5 2 1 1 12	30 61 47 28 16	1 4 2 2 6		••	2 2 1			•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		i2	•••		••	3 10 3	•••	105 20 124 69 24	21- 43- 24- 17- 5-
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67 219 86 36 37	9 18	39 92 53 22 31	 3 3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••		1 :: :: 1	•••			2		••	• •	13 1 11 	3	62 198 95 41 65	17: 46: 21: 7:
12 70		8 12	••		••					inhabited			s. •			1 2		13 75	3
134 74	1 25	42 20	i	::	•••	::		::	•••	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3	3	175 67	37
86 42 112 52 67	78 17 123 17	16 21 8 11 27	6 6 6				7	•••	•••	•••		2	•••	• •	• •	2 2 5	• •	75 49 88 71 53	10
68 26 32 15 42	3 3 2	27 20 23 15	6 3 1	6	••	3	1 1	6	• •		• •	5 36 3	i ::	3	• •	134 12 2 4	3 3	91 61 39 19 63	10 17 11
107 46 48 38 20	20 20 9 8 15	23 17 18 15	5 5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									2 3 3 1			• •	3 46 2 2	; 3	111 43 44 46 20	24 12
68 25 236 19 22	23 12 16 5	30 '9 5	15	•••			1						• •	• •		3 40 19	 i	72 13 231 31 14	34
92 62 15 24 41	1	11						1		••		6		: :	• •	2 6 3		62 60 26 13	1
27 52 137	30 8	28 4 12 32		••	••			 						••	• •	 	••	24 42 130	10
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81 9 22 43 60		28 11 17 12 17	1 5 	::				 	77			2	• •	• •	•••	ź	•••	85 16 28 35 58	1 2
33 86 113 51	 !9	37 50 14 22	2 6 12	:: : i	••		 	: .	•••	inhabito	• •	:: 3	 .i	••		30 1		60 130 99 51	1 3
52 49 56 33 156	:: :: i6	24 21 4 15	::	::		••	••	••			••		••		::	22 3 		63 51 40 36 199	1

WORKERS

	Name of Village	Area of Village or	Resid Ho No. of	upied lential uses	enumer	No. of pen ated (inch of institut saless pers	uding ions	Sched Caste		Sche Tri	duled bes	Litera educ pen	ated		Workers -IX)
J. Ł. No.	or Town/Ward	Town in acres	Houses	House- holds	Persons	Males Fe	maios	Males I	Fomales	Males I			Females		Females
1	2	3	•	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	5 P. S. Tapan—contd.											_			
141 142 143 144 145	Khord Malsa	131·93 320·42 361·70 113·03 266·10	36 88 101 51 101	26 51 38 25 49	107 286 200 124 282	54 132 97 60 207	53 154 103 64 75	30 18 24 5 10	29 21 20 5 1	iż 19 60	i6 23 45	7 22 13 4 10	 	36 69 54 35 178	19 8 4
146 147 148 149 150	Bhaginagar	327·32 137·40 177·58 148·75 600·24	103 54 116 77 156	37 13 44 24 74	210 154 241 145 403	98 80 132 70 210	112 74 109 75 193	37 .: 82	40 82	61 17 24	72 14 26	8 7 49 12 14	1 1 	66 48 57 43 129	30 8 1 34
151 152 153 154 155	Hardail	190-49 302-66 221-18 243-01 270-37	33 104 38 93 147	16 31 12 45 43	48 223 57 154 255	24 109 24 85 135	24 114 33 69 120	6 2 24 3	8 1 33 2	17 107 24 20	16 113 8 12	16 7 31 19	.; .; .; .1	15 72 19 46 74	9 60 5 9
156 157 158 159 160	Kishtapur, P Sarifabad	483·34 654·69 213·86 440·01 492·69	205 83 126 242 80	67 28 42 116 34	476 166 209 364 203	226 88 108 195 111	250 78 101 169 92	3 23 	:: iġ 	50 79 66 88	55 80 57 71	59 24 31 66 29	4 4 2 3	131 60 62 116 67	38
161 162 163 164 165	Madnahar	399·45 294·21 516·19 181·33 403·21	168 86 175 5 175	70 43 89 2 67	363 223 380 25 335	190 109 200 10 177	173 114 180 15 158	96 14 	90 14 	49 32 113 10 84	43 36 89 15 68	39 23 25 67	8 2 6 14	118 60 115 4 94	19 3 21 8 15
166 167 168 169 170	Moha Telighata Bhabanipur, P Dakshin Jamalpur Schas Mamudpur	256-84 535-29 320-90 226-71 1,054-02	53 117 166 74 521	18 85 64 38 197	108 456 476 198 836	55 229 199 105 518	53 227 277 93 318	25 28 66 33 59	23 26 156 31 71	6i 133 72 126	61 121 62 119	12 62 23 14 152	40 8	35 139 131 64 290	49 40 28 6
171 172	Ramrampur, P Jamlabad, P	235·23 847·00	153 387	54 143	259 363	145 88	114 275	i.	57	90 87	85 27	34 16	8 6	94 38	22 7
173 174	Patharghata Ramchandrapur P, Po	167-18 2,187-16 161-96	471 58	204 29	1,223 135	765 70	458 65	Uninhabite 119 59	106 54	184	94	246 31	26 2	442 44	113
175 176 177 178 179 180	Madhbpur, P Jiyatkunda	590·39 467·32 195·43 126·19 139·85	213 86 27 79 55	109 73 19 38	609 375 113 195 101	262 196 67 114 45	347 179 46 81 56	25 2 41 15	25 33 12	132 15 53 8	126 16 48 11	63 43 3 10 14	12 5 9	176 115 32 58 24	102 7 35 14
181 182 183 184 185	Chak Bhagirath, P Benipur Badalpur Bhikahar, P Ganguria	233·43 1,359.39 361·72 886·03 243·49	243 64 101 198 221	48 56	405 261 265 787 473	220 127 145 419 225	185 134 120 368 248	36 84 25 118 105	32 91 114 110	80 20 42 92 118	69 19 36 79 121	90 14 38 159 78	30 2 7 84 8	121 81 86 254 145	28 1 10 29 59
186 187 188 189 190	Hasrabari	181·52 510·26 1,126.39 294·64 255.45	98 83 519 101 135	154 38	205 166 850 182 222	101 79 436 89 109	104 87 414 93 113	63 14 203 44 33	59 17 180 50 80	38 65 37 40	45 70 32 43 33	29 6 82 7 12	1 24 1	61 53 260 54 76	14 6 8 1 6
191 192 193 194 195	Dhasanbil Nababnagar Laksbminarayanpur, P Nahirkuri Berali	219-23 446-24 704-97 210-82 247-70	238 181 45 133	99 25	374 538 114 225	197 261 58 113	177 277 56 112	Uninhabit 106 171 32 86	101 188 30 84	42 76 21 9	39 74 20 7	25 41 22	3 4 	104 154 32 67	4 13 5
196 197 198 199 200	Bakharpur	337·46 226·02 565·81 523·75 267·10	314 131 317 297 93	109 96	321 330 635 542 238	161 106 322 251 122	160 224 313 291 116	76 225 104 23	66 218 7 21	6 135 44	224 8 243 54	80 28 82 49 27	20 15 2 9	72 179 134 69	1 11 73 20
201 202 203 204 205	Siarail	311·47 354·07 186·00 939·16 458·78	109 176 109 127 172	53 127	161 370 302 670 350	82 189 156 350 174	79 181 146 320 176	77 53 35 143	76 79 31 143	62 4 186	44 1 124	17 35 8 85 27	5 3 20 1	47 107 98 185 109	13 1 54
206 207 208 209 210	Syampur	328·36 238·24 420·11 309·53 137·62	111 52 250 91 69	25	279 123 435 281 206	156 61 218 74 112	123 62 217 207 96	38 56 113 • 4	40 50 109	86 82 33	65 81 55	6 7 69 8 33	2 1 4 ·2	25 135 46 57	1 22 40 16

PERCTORY

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1		3	1	In M Qua Live Fon Fisi	II lining, rrying, stock, estry, hing,	ľ	V		V	v	I	V	11	V 1			x	3	K •
As Cultiv	i Alor	Agrica	le ultural ourer	Plant Orcha	ating, ations, ards and activities	Hou	At sehold ustry	ing of	nufactur- her than nebold Justi y	Constr	n uction		Prade ad merce	Store Com	meport, ge and muni- ions	In Sec	Other	N wa	on- rhore
Males I	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Make	Females	Males	Frenales	Males	Females	Males	Franklas	Males	Females	Malos	Fomale
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	33	36
16 55 39 30 26	 i4 7 3	17 14 15 5 34	 5 1 1	 19		::		 80				 		••	••	3 :: i7	••	18 63 43 25 29	53 54 56 71
38 40 53 38 64	: :: : !	25 6 2 4 59	29 8 33	::	•••					•••		1 2	•••		••	2 2 1 4	• •	32 32 73 27 81	62 66 109 74 159
11 62 18 34 58	53 '4 5	4 9 9 15	9 7 1 4		•••	; ;	•••	:: :: :i		:: :i	•••			•••		i Ž	• •	9 37 5 39 61	13 34 33 64
98 56 54 104 54	 29	30 1 8 11 12	 9			•••	•••	3 	••	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$ 1	• •	•••	•	•••	••	95 26 46 79 44	250 78 101 169 54
64 40 74 3 69	14 9 17 7 3	28 18 35 1 22	4 1 12	•••	••		•••	4 2 	 		• •	7 2 2		•••		15 '2 '2	• •	72 49 85 6 83	154 111 159 7 143
21 72 78 36 198	34 36 	12 29 37 26 72	7 4 27					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				20 1 12		· •	• •	2 6 15 2 7	i	20 90 68 41 228	53 176 237 65 312
53 22		36 11	18 3			4	3									1 5		51 50	92 266
354	83	71	5 0			• •			Uni	nhabited		7	• •			10		323	345
39 118 82 23 36 17	78 3 26 7	50 26 9 18 5	23 4		••	••	1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••			2 3	• •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5 4		26 86 81 35 56 21	245 172 46 46 42
68 54 34 115 118	20 3 10 47	47 26 35 86 20	8 1 6 13 12	:: :i	•••	12 7	 6	10		:: :i	• •	15 15	• •	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6 2 24	i ::	99 46 39 163 90	157 153 110 539 189
50 39 180 43 52	14 3 3	11 13 61 11 24			•••	• •	1		•••		•••	•	`i 	• •	•••	i 5	•••	40 26 176 35 33	90 81 406 92 107
72 138 23 51	8 	29 16 9 16	4 3 		 		2	•••	Umi	nhabited	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• •	• •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3		93 107 26 46	173 264 56 112
76 50 114 78 45	 :: :6	18 20 47 44 20	2 1 9 10 14	••	•••	••	3	 	;; ;;	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 7 12 1	i	:: ::	•••	14 1 5	:: 63	\$2 34 143 117 \$3	155 223 307 218 96
37 62 75 143 88	1 8 	9 39 20 36 20		 	••	••	••			••	•••	; ; ;;		••	••	1 3 6 1	••	35 82 56 165 65	77 168 143 320 176
72 10 108 28 47	42 21 40	15 14 25 12 10	11 'i	::	::	1	••	::	::	••	••	 	`i	••	••	\$ 1 2 1	••	36 83 83 35	61 195 167

WORKERS

	Name of Village	Area of Village or	Occu Resid Ho	ential	inmate	No. of perated (income of institute of insti	utions	Sched Cas		Sched Trit		Literat educa penso	ted	Total W	orken IX;
J. L. No.	or Town/Ward	Town in acres	Houses	House-	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males F	emales	Males Fe	males	Males I	emaics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	5 P. S. Tapan—concid.														
211 212 213 214 215	Dubahar, P Paschim Nimpur Chhatrahati Katrail, P Ahera	616·20 201·83 540·61 283·57 219·58	141 40 102 170 73	97 12 40 87 19	547 72 254 348 106	221 35 136 183 49	326 37 118 165 57	131 45 24	28 35 20	84 21 17 59	131 26 11 2	51 5 25 34 19	9 'i 2	131 22 97 113 29	15 11 13
216 217 218 219 220	Kartikpur	140·48 437·58 770·39 326·87 251·07	16 141 229 97 12	5 62 90 39 5	34 298 453 264 43	17 159 235 138 20	17 139 218 126 23	121 	105	10 111 131 20	 8 89 78 23	2 44 61 35 2	15 34 1	9 89 145 69 12	5 11 36 11
221 222 223 224 225	Atila	1,199·79 411·89 184·48 287·03 384·39	372 77 67 53 128	129 32 20 19 60	486 191 117 112 294	381 101 65 59 158	105 90 52 53 136	97 12 87	36 12 77	236 89 36 19	51 78 27 16	85 11 8 8 44	9 1 3 12	209 58 39 30 101	2 i 2
226 227 228 229 230	Banail	477-87 638-02 411-16 453-92 184-07	132 169 71 95 135	54 79 30 36 49	278 430 159 218 270	148 200 78 115 149	130 230 81 103 121	84 15 2 84	73 10 4 65	28 128 24 57 62	24 174 23 51 56	32 30 17 32 44	4 6 5 1 7	92 134 42 66 85	17 43 13 21 28
231 232 233 234 235	Chak Jalal	300·53 399·33 404·88 662·76 324·03	133 139 170 171 149	51 48 65 71 57	283 243 316 373 228	147 124 161 192 112	136 119 155 181 116	48 84 61 123 67	53 76 59 111 71	17 40 57 65 45	18 43 59 69 45	48 10 51 39 42	4 13 2 10	83 79 90 118 71	5 21 27 40 16
236 237 238 239 240	Dudhiakuri Dakshin Harsura Dilalpur Naighati Jadubati .	250-32 309-18 179-54 148-90 354-38	95 135 35 103 128	31 54 15 48 35	148 231 101 290 247	67 118 47 104 121	81 113 54 186 126	28 58 6 84	34 55 6 81	16 59 35 64 37	16 56 40 56 45	22 31 7 26 30	4 3 3 3	37 65 34 65 86	12 26 26 31 26
241 242 243 244 245	Patkola, P Dhundipara Madanpur Sibpur, P Kasibati	1,253·21 274·83 129·89 198·58 541·23	577 76 95 245 95	165 19 25 50 46	1,479 174 159 262 271	460 121 85 118 136	1,019 53 74 144 135	335 	309 	28 88 131	35 123 127	120 20 36 22 10	11 1 5 1 1	273 92 45 79 83	257 14 37 70
246 247 248 249 250	Izanagar	240-28 186-68 240-51 107-17 174-42	97 46 69 96 158	16 9 32 10 37	82 123 135 212 204	43 60 72 185 106	39 63 63 27 98	2 i	: :: ::	27 60 72 4 28	29 63 63 8 22	7 10 2 13 19	 4	26 30 45 13 53	3
251 252 253 254 255	Balapur Purbba Nimpur Hazipur Kharikadangi Daing Malancha	337·18 367·63 335·22 190·92 897·63		96 59 34 8 112	280 325 206 12 298	150 161 113 5 243	130 164 93 7 55	93 200	77 8	57 18 101 5 40	53 16- 85 7 41	5 29 13 56	 4 1 	97 100 70 4 150	16 50 25 3 5
256 257 258 259 260	Chak Sib, P	107·38 218·62 231·28 429·86 315·47	32 58 59 116 199	13 27 28 42 60	66 138 141 189 325	32 63 65 86 173	34 75 76 103 152	25 13 38 134	27 15 44 124	7 37 65 13 28	7 43 76 19 21	14 13 9 3 82	3 1 12	1.5 33 40 56 107	23 26 35 4
261 262 263 264 265	Chachair	213-03 521-48 245-24 199-13 260-58	126 89 65	48 34 18	85 305 158 135 114	40 155 79 67 56	45 150 79 68 58	93 55 21	8i 57 21	39 62 19 46 34	45 69 21 47 37	12 23 12 15 12	2 1 3	27 94 55 36 33	1 .: .: 24
266 267 268 269 270	Gobindapur . Gofanagar, P. Po, L. D Kharikadanga	683-74 241-21 550-43 296-80 314-83	1 67 3 214) 35	27 103 17	363 135 441 160 38	183 66 240 84 21	180 69 201 76 17	12 15 35 34	10 21 31 29	150 20 38 30 21	170 41 40 32 17	27 15 114 26 3	2 46 2 	42 124 45 12 80	1 14 6
271 272 273 274 275	l Janbai B Kasmulai B Sribai	297-50 149.39 256-85 293-01 108-10	16 145 107 71	6 57 40 31	216 34 242 242 113	118 16 136 130 68	98 18 106 112 45	22 85 17 64	19 59 15 44	86 16 29 105	70 18 47 90	20 4 36 23 19	1 4 3 	11 81 86 47	10 18 54 66
276 277 278 279	7 Tarajpur, P 3 Dahshin Zaziar 9 Haribansipur	652-20 182-0 298-1 581-6	79 5 84 1 173	29 30 98		230 96 64 280 45,934	115 97 57 265 43,917	99 74 49 95	74 75 41 87	116 22 14 184 11,897	40 22 14 178 11,864	36 22 17 36 19,883	1 2 2,896	60 39 ;54 26,257	17 6 6 4.155
	Total (Entirely Rural)	170:3 Sq. snii		16,902	#2/#DT		#0 ₁ 51/								

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ı		п		In Mi Quari Lives Fore Fish	ning, ying, tock, stry,	11	•	In Man		VI	i	VII	,	VII In Tres			•	_	
As Cultiv	ator	As Agriculti Labour	ural rer	Plants Orchas	ttions,	Hou	le sehold ustry	else gai Hour	er than chold ustry		n ruction	in T as Comi	ed .	Storag Come cati	e and numb	In C	Millione rices	No	pers
Males F		Males Fe	males	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males I	rmalm	Males F	emales	Malos F	emaios	Males I	Fermalos
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	3 0	31	32	3.3	34	33	16
81 15 54 77 25	io io	41 6 27 30 4	15 1 12		•••	•••		3 1 	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		! 2		•••	•••	5 iš 4	•••	90 13 39 70 20	326 22 107 132 57
9 54 80 62 11	:: i	33 60 7 1	3 11 35 11	••		• •		•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 	•••	••	• •	5 ::	• •	70 90 8 9 8	17 134 207 90 12
160 51 33 22 61	2 1	46 7 6 8 22	••	•••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1 	• •	••	•••	: :: : 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	• •	1 :: 17	;; ;;	172 43 24 29 57	108 90 52 52 134
69 101 26 51 51	11 38 8 18 16	20 25 16 13 27	4 2 5 3 12	"i 				1 1 1 1		•••			• •	• • •	•••	1 2 8	3	56 66 36 49 64	113 187 66 82 93
68 52 54 77 53	3 16 11 34 6	13 27 27 31 16	2 5 16 4 8			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 2		• •		• •	5		1	• •	1 3 5 2		64 45 71 74 41	98 128 141 100
25 45 25 52 65	7 19 18 28 24	12 19 7 7 19	5 7 8 3 1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 2		i ::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •		:: :: 2				6		53 13 59 35	87 28 135 100 762
208 92 36 66 44	6 1 28 43	55 6 12 36	251 2 9 27	•	•••	•••	• •	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			6 1 1		• •	• •	2	• •	29 40 39 53	53 71 107 6 5
17 23 34 10 43	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5 7 11 3 10	 2 1	•••				••		• • •		2 			• •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	172 53	39 63 61 24 96
57 64 49 1 100	29 16 1 2	17 28 17 3 49	1 21 9 2 1						15 	• •		2 3	•		• •	1	•	43	114 84 50
4 23 30 51 79	i3 16 33 4	10	i ò 10 2			i					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•				· ·	25 25 66	144
20 59 39 30 26	23 	5 35 12 6 7	2 1 			•••	•		• •					 	•	: :	•	24 31 23	
82 34 58 32 5		10 7	2 14	: ::			:			• • •	• •				•	. 13 : ::	•	. 90 . 24 . 116 . 39	i
51 8 56 66 34		25 1 23 16	10 i i				:	. 1		3			•					. 38 5 53 44 . 21	
113 52 91 106			12	: :	• •			. 2			• •	. 2		2 :: : :: 5 10				36 36 73 126	5 25

Raiganj Subdivision

6 P. S. Raiganj

	Jurisdic-	Рори	ilation	Name of villages	Jurisdic- tion List	Popu	lation
l'ame of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961	and Towns	No.	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Abdulghata	. 153	155	70	Dakshin Bishnupur .	. 139	274	330
Abhor	. 121	521	555	Dakshin Goalpara .	. 146	703	1,216
Adiar	. 58	1,232	1, 4 08	Dangapara	. 175	249	350
Amar	. 23	161	231	Darra	. 44	518 68	523
Amritakhanda	. 135	230	299	Daudpur Degaon	. 161 . 85	271	99
Anantapur	. 130	532	565	Degaon Deokhanda	. 212	206	459 250
Arthagaon	. 91	236	290 , •	Dhalgaon	. 11	249	200 309
Aulabari	. 75	-	, •	Dharmadanga	. 224	327	199
Badkol	. 6	49	•	Dharmapur	. 195	37	51
Bahin	. 78	563	834	Dhoabisua	. 73	421	666
Bahor	. 3 6	743	1.062	Dhurail	. 160	1 3 6	149
Baic Bindol	35	952	1,039	Dhusmal	. 25	393	46 6
Bajitpur	. 218	443	859	Dubduar	. 127	106	566
Balaigaon	. 54	77 9	707	Dulahur	. 82	98	252
Balia	. 4 2	976	1,094	Dumria	. 64	402	572
Balihara	. 84	307	292	Durgapur	. 95	106	172
Bamangram	. 196	685	902	Dwipnagar	. 87	604	947
Bamuha	. 96	805	907	Ekamba	. 103	183	328
Baniapukur	. 206	163	236	Ekar	. 110	205	324
Ban Nagra	. 52 . 43	392 555	326			200	
Barabar	182	1.241	611 1,965	Fazilpur	. 63	179	140
Baradhara	. 31	128	1,965				
Barai	. 86	98	272	Gaitar	. 189	221	191
Barua	152	183	44	Galaisura	. 188	313	386
Basamanpara	222	425	431	Ganespur	. 181	135	208
Basatpur	. 7	490	591	Garna	. 140	3 69	497
Basian	. 53	655	903	Gauri	. 123	776	1,160
Bastor	. 94	167	266	Gayas	. 93	28 5	378 522
Basudebpur	. 115	96	270	Ghagra	. 65 . 205	456 75	170
Bhagatgaon	. 34	222	241	Ghughudanga Goaldaha	. 132	372	428
Bhagdumair	. 191	151	172	Gobindapur	170	499	637
Bhagilata	. 33	386	448	Gomarda	. 100	335	584
Bharia	. 118	111	18	Gopalpur	. 102	1,239	1,423
Bhatganja	117	409 184	425 484	Gurincha	. 29	29	105
Bhatghara Bhatol	. 117	894	1,620		-		
Bhattadighi	104	442	590	Halalpur	. 24	690	581
Bhiti	120	185	226	Harigram	. 198	137	185
Bhitiar	129	880	878	Hathia	. 141	417	611
Bhomra	. 186	1,336	1,789	Hatmani	. 112	262	301
Bhupalpur	. 209	238	332	7 1	47	34	•
Bijgaon	. 97	282	418	Imadpur	. 47	123	240
Bindol	. 40	689	687	Ital	. 134	123	# IV
Birahimkhanda	. 136	403	553	Jagadispur	. 20	1,404	1,964
Birghai	. 216	438	621	Taunia	27	433	475
Bisahar	. 133 . 79	287	472	Jaynagar	214	122	225
Bishnupur	. 49	468 168	609 314	Jhitkia	, 76	368	504
Bogram	156	387	6 4 8	Jugiamer	. 131	186	183
Brahmapur	. 165	221	287	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3			
Budhor	217	184	288	Kachimuha	. 199	796	1,114 356
Bura Kamat	. 101	471	677	Kachnabari	. 19	267	8 3 7
			J.,	Kailadangi	. 38	605	25 3
Chandar	. 154	361	508	Kalibari	. 208	77 34 2	720
Chapduar	. 108	3 55	1,227	Kamalabari	. 180	159	206
Chapra	. 67	231	279	Kanaipur	. 219	728	809
Cheramati	. 210	360	530	Kantar	. 55	563	1,043
Chhatian	. 200	174	497	Karnajora	145	1,266	2,445
Chhatrapur	. 185	742	953	Kasba Kasba Mahaso	176	456	680
Chhota Narayanpur .	. 187	93	142	Kasba Manaso Katihar	110	24 5	325
Chhota Parua	. 184	705	833	Kathar	. 28	268	398
Choruidangi	. 105	•	20	VCRE		·-	

^{*} Uninhabited

Raiganj Subdivision

6 P. S. Keigenj-contd.

	Jurisdic-	Popul	ation	N 611114	Jurisdic- tion List	Popul	ation
Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	No.	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Khadimpur	179	251	394	Paschim Goalgaon .	. 223	168	563
Khalsi	159	464	796	Paschim Gobindapur .	. 21	378	442
Khari Badkol		•	40	Paschim Gopalpur	. 211	157	271
Khirabari	128	72	125	Paschim Mahadebpur	, 204	354	325 273
Khoksa	166	26 5	307	Paschim Manoharpur	. 221	318	131
Kokra	162	323	447	Paschim Sankarpur .	. 207	1 38 172	238
Kotgram	107	774	747	Patidha	. 26	55	101
Krishnamuri	69	372	386	Patol	. 169	570	843
Krishnapur	. 4 8	464	557	Piplan	213 178	103	120
Kuliara Anantapur		445	508	Pirkasur	98	413	660
Kumardangi	225	327	388	Pirojpur	226	240	419
Kumargari .	. 92	139	221	Poaltair	14	430	306
Kumarjol	126	631	803 27 3	Pratappur	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	
Kumrol	. 80	199 82	273 96	Rampur	. 89	646	1,044
Kurial	193	62	30	Raria	190	396	623
	56	1,471	2.000	Ratanpur	41	1,115	1,172
Lakshmania	90	141	240	Rautgram	46	80	68
Lohagara	99	5 3 0	1.011	Raygan	150	••	••
Lohanda	124	941	1,127	Rishipur	. 220	324	492
Lohujgram	. 141	J.,	.,	Rolgaon	, 163	293	327
Madhupur	. 109	280	402	Rudra khanda	. 138	490	691
Maharajpur	114	435	746	Runia	. 59	883	1,541 1,022
Mahespur	173	164	191	Rupahar	. 202	746	1,022
Mahigram .	70	449	511			•	•
Mahipur	. 32	475	5 37	Sadipur	. 50	229	509
Mahish Bathan	215	149	294	Sahapur	102 197	175	263
Mahua	. 30	201	270	Samalgram	19	384	470
	. 61	503	554	Sangaon	. 81	52	78
Makra	. 77	171	434	Sangram	113	100	150
Maladkhanda	. 10	785	780	Sankarpur	203	149	323
Malanchi	201	560	377	Sarai	. 60	1.054	1,556
Malibari	. 18	1,151	1,329	Sariabad	· "š	164	108
Mallikpur	. 8	492	519	Serpur	170	1,081	1,826
Mannagar	. 37	153	161 287	Siagram	192	101	132
Maraikura	. 144	203 145	197	Siglior	74	430	563
Maria	. 194	606	724	Sibpur	. 168	120	149
Maslandapur	. 17	30	64	Sijgram	. 148	440	558
Mathurapur	. 164	364	646	Sitalpur	. 62	162	146
Mchendigaon	. 158 . 72	3.04	•	Sitgram	. 71	1,008	1,392
Meran	174	216	244	Sobhanpur	. 167	255	405 916
Mirual Mohanbati	151	**	••	Soharai	. 106	6 3 8 60	106
Moigaon	51	550	797	Sonabari	. 171	242	416
Mukundapur	45	631	719	Susihar	. 183	242	4,0
			-	·	. 147	731	935
Naopara	. 149	299	419	Taherpur	. 177	398	585
Naram	122	113	208	Tazpur	125	614	732
Narayanpur	. 111	188	352	Teghara	143	446	1,079
Narayantola	. 15	173	120	Tenahari	66	270	305
Nasratpur Katabari	. 116	842	1,310	Tenra · · ·	, 00		
Nazirpur	. 57	145	209	Udaypur · · ·	. 155	268	760
Noabari	. 177	110	120	Uttar Goalpara	88	317	485
Nuripur	. 142	96	82	Rayganj (Municipality)		15,473	32,290
Paikpara	. 68	64	162	Kajganj (Manuapani)	•		
Pakamba	. 83	373	351	Rural	•	86,397	117,782
Panchbhaiya	. 22	469	506	Autai		,	
Pararpukhar	. 137	323	370	Urban	•	15,473	32,290
Pardha	. 227	358	494 410				
Parial	12	357 200	361	Total		101,570	150,072
Pariharpur	. 39	298	<i>5</i> 01				

Uuinhabited

^{**} Included in Urban Area

WORKERS

J . 1	Name of Village	Area of Village or	Resid Ho	upied iential uses	enume	No. of portion of institute of	cluding tutions	Schedu Caste			duled ibes	Literat educ pers	ated	Total \(I	Vorkers -IX)
No		Town in acres	Houses	House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males I	emales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
R.	AIGANJ SUBDIVISION 6 P. S. Reigenj														
1 2 3 4 5	Kuliara Anantapur Gopalpur, P Sarua Tazpur Khari Badkol	527-62 1,424-59 307-41 828-44 283-23	211 713 56 250 23	88 219 16 101 7	508 1,423 108 585 40	268 745 57 320 21	240 678 51 265 19	 25 	i6 ::	122 132 31 88	97 100 35 82	18 31 5 15	1 	140 419 33 166 9	95 16 11 43
6 7 8 9 10	Badkol . Bastpur Mallikpur, P Bhatol, 2P, L, Rhc Maladkhanda	137·32 585·22 479·49 892·03 942·88	345 318 876 467	108 94 307 151	591 519 1,620 780	289 277 884 402	302 242 736 378	ninhabited 8 1 300 119	12 95 10	 119 50	 91 48	37 41 282 21	193 5	157 113 488 239	4 1 27 90
11 12 13 14 15	Dhalgaon Parial Sangaon, P Pratappur, P Narayantola, 2P	434·45 629·43 563·07 365·53 151·05	215 255 418 74 73	51 77 92 63 27	309 410 470 308 120	169 220 258 173 75	140 190 212 135 45	26 90 4 67	22 77 2 57	22 48 14 62 44	21 40 14 42 42	6 29 71 30 9	i	91 122 147 92 43	19 1 3 6
16 17 18 19 20	Bhatganja Maslandapur, P Malibari P Kachnabari Jagadispur, P	584·07 840·15 2,058·52 223·04 1,718·22	345 519 898 200 1,012	82 140 259 64 356	425 724 1,329 356 1,964	223 386 692 199 1,044	202 338 637 157 920	131 288 329 118 668	102 149 135 19 215	14 35 66 44 45	7 45 158 38 40	40 16 168 32 236	20 20 	117 204 376 93 567	3 15 3
21 22 23 24 25	Paschim Gobindapur Panchbhaiya, P Amar Halalpur, P Dhusmal, P	476-27 402-48 373-76 885-53 557-09	199 147 63 424 274	70 50 40 119 80	442 506 231 581 466	217 275 123 299 247	225 231 108 282 219	21 259 4 118 178	17 133 3 123 145	33 3 104 135 13	41 89 113 11	11 139 15 45 50	29 3 6	111 129 61 189 120	66
26 27 28 29 30	Patidha Jaunia, P Kesra, P Gurincha Mahua	196:01 464:66 370:24 155:75 361:70	111 324 184 37 177	43 87 82 16 51	238 475 398 105 270	125 227 202 65 139	113 248 196 40 131	68 122 143 92	55 139 153 	32 18 8 23	33 23 4 20	13 32 63 15 26		66 134 101 32 67	3 1
91 32 39 34 35	Baradhara Mahipur, P Bhagilata Bhagatgaon, P Bage Bindol, 2P	176·52 718·23 420·71 508·83 1,052·04	38 348 117 22 466	21 104 86 57 203	195 537 448 241 1,099	65 287 233 132 550	70 250 215 109 489	61 190 28 10 302	62 157 122 95 176	16 97 150	8 15 90 129	14 89 36 38 128	31 1 4 14	37 136 137 77 309	1 5 43
36 37 38 39 40	Bahor, P Mannagar Kailadangi, P Pariharpur Biudol, P, Po, L, Rhc	1,211·41 177·63 755·20 711·73 137·93	644 90 612 243 422	195 33 166 71 140	1,062 161 837 361 687	569 84 416 201 388	493 77 421 160 299	438 34 29	291 27 21	16 11 8 8	8 4	121 28 146 17 180	12 10 26 90	325 45 224 103 211	10 5 1 4
41 42 43 44 45	Barabar, P	1,080-62 1,594-56 778-34 318-60 1,255-83	645 737 366 334 370	206 215 92 83 114	1,172 1,094 611 523 719	621 573 319 288 388	551 521 292 235 331	53 486 250 190 185	47 255 243 72 77	18 48 20 134	44 16	245 45 67 58 60	66 11 8 11	347 322 199 123 203	3 39 9
46 47 48 49 50	Rautgram Imadpur Krishnapur Bisrail Sadipur	220·51 171·31 383·34 325·17 176·58	70 296 155	14 96 58	68 557 314	39 296 167	261	ninhabited 282	62	 44	37	20 89 22	2 1 2	24 157 84	1 1
51 52 53 54 55		1,062·45 455·12 1,007·49 862·28 876·03	477 84 568 401 289	133 21 175 130 105	797 326 903 707 809	433 165 479 391 418	364 161 424 316 391	259 163 285 175 324	143 161 254 154 207	30 26 191 31	153	90 23 36 29 66	10 10 	256 94 259 234 224	3 44 4
56 57 58 59 60	Adiar, P, Rhc Runia	2,472·28 227·48 1,600·19 1,388·96 1,812·03	1,089 67 849 877 815	330 46 255 272 229	2,000 209 1,408 1,541 1,556	1,075 104 743 850 811	925 105 665 691 745	341 59 136 269 47	280 59 275 441 136	74 32 138 16	29 122 10	115 14 164 214 183	25 1 83 19 6	661 60 439 460 414	48 25 20 4 25
61 62 63 64 65	Fazilpur	511·74 262·93 167·04 438·58 599·95	432	101 29 115 64 90	554 146 140 572 522	286 70 74 290 260	66 282	72 70 19 90 84	255 76 18 282 183	 55 	48	38 7 12 12 63	2 6	157 46 44 170 145	i 2
66 67 68 69 70	Paikpara Krishnamuri, P	373-60 214-55 231-52 528-58 426-52	208	63	305 279 162 386 511	160 148 78 212 26 1	174	55 57 56 20 22	142 27 68 12 25	••	::	31 29 8 26 26	2 2 2 1	87 79 39 100 157	6 12 1 3

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123 71 247	3 3 3	30 19 50 103	1 87	1	i9 i3		9 2	12					• •	77 3	i	• •	•	10	2	7	164 196 163	709 286
116 68	5	103	14											2					2		78 98	121
41 85 65 29	:: :i	81 52 15 12	`i			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• •		•	. .	* ** * ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		i		• •			2	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	111 81 32 106	21 13: 3:
70 122 258 73	3 1 8	43 76 102 17		3				• •)	2		•	2 1 15 19	2	, .			1 0	• •	182 316 108 477	33 62 15 91
389 69 46		148 33 29					3 1		4					42	ú	, , ,			4 12	ì	106 146 62	22 22 10
41 164 98	 57	17 22 21	٠.	7	3	• •	2 	2			• •	• •		i 1				•		• •	110 127 59	21
37 93 72 28	 	38 26		2 1			2 1					* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *							1 2 1	5 A	93 101 33 72	1
51 32 91 87		2	} :							9			1	ii			•		. j 15		28 151 96 55 241	331
237 214	ʻi			32 5	• •	•	6 3				7	• •	••			3 2			1 3	1	244 39	4
23 202 78 65	1 2	2 1	0 8 3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3	• •	9 1 7 11	-			• •		• •			3	1		2 2 49	1 2	192 98 177	
264 183 157	• .	. 5 4 7 . 3	3 4 9	3 10	36	16	• •	:		3	7	•		2 i 3			• •		14 24 2	í	274 251 120 165 165	
94 138	:			9	13	• •			• •	2				, 3 , 3					1		15	
16				• •	• •		• •	•		•	Unit	habited	•						11		139 83	
135 59	•		1 9	ì	••						Uni	shabited		. 2							177	
168 77 160 114		, l	5 2 31	 i	 1 16	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •		 1	2 3	i	22				3		• •	2 93 20 17	36	220 137 194	
346 31 305 337 248		2 14	LI	i 2 1 2 4	 i	• •	5		 Ž	11 12	ii	2		21	3	Ž	••		159 3 32	36 	904	
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WORKERS

		Area of Village or	Resk Ho	cupied dential	enumer inmate	No. of ported (in	cluding tutions	Schedu		Schodu		Literate educa	ted	Total V	
J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Town in acres	No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons			Males Fe		Trib		Males I		Males I	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	6 P. S. Raiganj-contd.														
71 72	Sitgram, P	1,493·74 154·87	879	260	1,392	756	636 Un	88 inhabited	266	43	40	118	27	424	4
73 74 75	Dhoabisua, P Sialtor Aulabari	728-95 451-47 139-93	415 425	111 92	666 583	344 325	322 258	44 ninhabited	39 	26 10	32 15	82 94	11	181 194	13 9
76	Jhitkia, P	714-59	282	96 79	504 434	269 235	235 199	29 125	25 1 56			37 53	i ė	129 133	1
77 78 79	Makra Bahin, P. Po, L. D Bishnupur	203-81 576-06 695-48	222 534 345	152 88	834 609	411 321	423 288	60	51	., 	. .	119 8 0	5 9	228 180	38 1
80 81	Kumrol , ,	213·57 172·24	134 49	51 12	273 78	143 46	130 32	••	••	· ·	, · ·	. <u>. 1</u>	••	81 23	4
82 83 84	Dulahur Pakamba, P	143-26 254-57 234-19	167 186 196	47 60 56	252 351 292	144 188 154	108 163 138	i† 166 12	12 147 13	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	22 17 54	10 1 27	77 102 84	1 10 3
85 86	Degaon	420-76	296	95 52	459 272	235 141	224 131	154 56	130 55	52	60	65 20	13	135 70	35 17
87 88	Barai, P Dwipnagar, P Uttar Goalpara, P	393·99 1,317·55 452·45	162 570 290	191 8 9	947 485	484 267	463 218	7 136	13 114	177 128	183 99	77 105	7 27 26	291 151 320	43 13
9 9	Rampur, P, H Lohagara, P	1,600·18 268·45	478 163	199 51	1,044 240	557 131	487 109	313 37	250 33	169 6	164	93 35	10	69	1
91 92 93	Arthagaon	344·99 248·06 612·48	207 175 282	54 46 69	290 221 378	158 116 205	132 105 173	82 56 73	72 50 50	16 23 29	14 23 23	54 19 51	19 12	82 77 112	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
94 95	Bastor	316·10 187·08	179 132	57 26	266 172	13 4 91	132 81	60	59		::	46 35	19 5	77 56	
96 97	Bamuha, P	908·50 207·77	491 246	143 73	907 418	475 200	432 218	190 97	174 111 127	22 15 23	17 18 30	125 10 64	10 6	258 134 190	37 2 29
98 99 100	Pirojpur	944-23 1,163-85 737-75	331 498 258	119 188 104	660 1,011 584	334 495 289	326 516 295	172 240 37	253 36	55 52	68 60	146 67	66 20	261 164	48 28
101 102	Bura Kamat, P	205·88 365·42	212 376	123 98	677 509	357 262	320 247	15 69	17 72	15 20	13 16	71 114	23 60	193 145	9 8
103 104 105	Ekamba Bhattadighi, P Choruidangi	287·75 961·63 212·51	180 352 11	56 112 5	328 590 20	165 317 8	163 273 12	11 25 1	106 194 2	13 92 3	15 79 3	66 88 3	18 11	93 176 6	3 1 5
106	Soharai, P	820-32	444 329	116 154	916 747	501 393	415 354	16 81	186 66	106	79	131 142	42 47	305 181	4 9 12
107 108 109	Kotgram, P	205·51 899·55 485·94	681 233	238 70	1,227 402	647 220	580 182	115 43	190 120	3 i 39	15 34 44	214 39 32	89 6 3	324 121 109	26 46 1
110	Ekar	367·98 569·02	233 124	70 72	324 352	165 184	159 1 68	27 82	115 70	38 36	31	32	3	119	53 11
112 113 114	Hatmani, P Sankarpur Maharajpur	252·65 174·00 1.066·29	220 100 393	58 28 132	301 150 7 46	165 78 369	136 72 377	20 4 32	16 7 36	••	••	23 14 71	9 6 20	83 41 200	13
115	Basudebpur ,	268-58	135	54	270	131	139 639	3Î 117	27 121	10	10	21 218	6 106	74 336	1 18
116 117 118	Nasratpur Katabari	503·90 432·70 123·20	561 236 9	224 94 3	1,310 484 18	671 263 13	221 5	166 13	139	••	::	20	3 'i	154 7 96	
119 120	Katihar, P	247·72 164·53	166 114	61 34	325 226	174 115	151 111	84 50	65 44		::	20 34	3	62	1
121 122	Abhor	443·67 279·77	314 112	96 42	555 208	285 107	270 101	45 80	44 70			53 4 59		152 56 340	
123 124 125	Gauri, P	1,011·40 511·48 553·73	734 612 305	196 195 124	1,160 1,127 732	598 593 370	562 534 362	156 123	236 133	••	•••	161 19	i6 	318 188	1
126	Kumariol, P	437-37	492	136 108	803	400 290	403 276	ż	5 31			30 37	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	241 170	1
127 128 129	Dubduar Khirabari Bhitiar, P	353·84 181·89 378·14	310 68 527	18 156	566 125 878	65 464	60 414	65 119	60 103	••	••	14 56	4 3	37 270 1 5 9	i 2
130 131	Anantapur, 2P	411·14 300·93	911	100 50	565 183	302 103	263 80	78 74	73 61	••	••	112 3		58	1 31
132 133	Goaldaha Bisahar, P	293·18 540·02	276 262	80 72	428 472	222 238 133	206 234	219 3	200	••	••	72 20 8	8	130 109 76	· 6
134 135	Ital, Po	627·91 376·07	145 113	41 59	240 299	159	107 140	62 92	61 119	••	::	70	ži	93	13
136 137	Birahimkhanda	500-91 736-05	382 183 404	97 54	553 370 691	299 191	254 179 329	177 157	160 135	••	••	64 29 24	17 1	17 4 115 181	i.i
138 139 140	Rudrakhanda, P	507-22 359-57 222-72	204 264	121 57 112	330 497	362 159 261	171 236	87 48	135 12 88 36	 ģ	iö	29 24 10 58	::	92 140	

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As Cultiv	ator	As Agricult Labou	turai	Fishi Hunt Plants Orchas allied a	ing, itions, ide and	How	lt iehold intry	ing oth	nufactur- ser than schold setry	In	ction	In T	nece nece	In Trac Storag Cxum cat	e and	la Or Servi	her ces	No worl	ters
dales F	cmales	Males F	emales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males F		Males I	rmales	Males F	emales	Malos Fe	males		emales
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	26	29	90	31	32	33	34	35	36
264		133				••	• ·	1	<i>::</i> .			13	4	1		11		332	632
129 141		44 49	13 9	• •		2	• •		• •	habited batidade	• •		• •	• • •	• •	7. e	•••	163	300 240
80		30 35	••			13		·i		naadi (PC)	• •	.5 41	• •	• •	• •	3 5	1	140	234
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51 54 106	 3 24	5 26 25	ii		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		10	• •	• •	• •	1 -	3		• •		"i	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	70 100	13:
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82 54 39	i	23 18 17	;i	• •	••		••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			••		• •	• • •	• •	10	• • •	33	39
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183 112	6	33	8 22	••	••		37	::	• •	• •					• •	. 1	• •	, 125 , 164	31
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192 138 24 155 101		36 19 13 51 40			•		•	• • • •	• •	• •		. 47 . 15	3	`i :		żi			
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44 72 71 52 47	•	46 34 13	•	::	• •			i ::		• •		; 'i	;						
140 87 117 64 107	•	2 29 26 60 20 20	•		•					••	•	: ::			· ·	. 3 2 3	•	125 74 18 1 67	
64 107	:	. 30 30	•						. •	• • •	:		•			:: ió		12	

WORKERS

	Name of Village	,	Area of Village or	Occus Reside Hot	ential	enumerat	o. of perso ed (inclu of institut seless per	ding tions		duled stes		eduled ribes	1	iterate a educato persons		Total V	
J. L. No.	or Town/Ward	i	Town in acres	Houses	House-	Persons N	Asles Fer	nales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Mak	s Fema		Maics	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	16
	6 P. S. Raiganj—coatd.														_		
141 142 143 144 145	Hathia, P	: : :	689·12 242·89 878·56 193·77 963·69	390 113 632 190 1,133	111 38 187 44 430	611 82 1,079 287 2,445	322 45 557 156 1,277	289 37 522 131 1,168	263 14 230 141 273	225 8 231 114 272	٠	7 6	 7 7 48	94 11 111 92 596	13 20 278	181 32 286 81 578	iż 3
146 147 148 149 150	Dakshin Goalpara, P Taherpur, P Sijgram, P Naopara Rayganj, Po.	: : : 1,	653·57 700·39 553·98 273·40 542·5950	670 579 429 275	218 151 99 70	1,216 935 558 419	645 468 300 224	571 467 258 195 Incl	224 287 260 217 uded in	168 295 217 183 Urban A	•		6	165 172 33 64	56 40 4 11	364 256 180 128	31 8 10 18
151 152 153 154 155	Mohanbati, Po. Barua Abdulghata Chandar Udaypur, P		745-46 344-77 157-40 151-93 208-01	48 96 416	18 92 152	70 508 760	40 269 384	Incl Incl 30 239 376	uded in uded in 37 92 85	Urban A Urban A 23 87 95	irea 5		ši	4 96 189	2 47 129	22 140 193	i 7 3
156 157 158 159 160	Bogram, Po, P Karnajora, P Mehodigaon, P Khalsi, P Dhurail	:	403-21 974-97 482-04 630-40 404-74	380 665 419 440 95	131 218 125 139 32	648 1,043 646 796 149	351 552 330 428 78	297 491 316 368 71	94 233 213 183	210 213 150	1 5	3	25 8 63 9	86 103 35 54 20	29 21 3 5 2	182 329 202 228 49	7 27 32
161 162 163 164 165	Daudpur		346·40 418·72 426·08 127·53 380·08	75 282 227 59 244	22 93 64 15 66	99 447 327 64 287	51 218 180 36 156	48 229 147 28 131	3 102 70 1 58	57 56	É	14 1	3 50 70 61	14 44 37 4 37	1 4 6 	26 127 90 17 91	1 7 50
166 167 168 169 170	Khoksa, P		376·96 146·62 169·10 146·74 1,875·03	198 413 109 78 1,215	58 78 26 22 317	307 405 149 101 1,826	161 214 85 54 971	146 191 64 47 855	49	3 163 5 64 9 40	} 	i.	17 3 97	16 50 11 6 240	4 34	90 125 47 28 528	10 4 3 39
171 172 173 174 175	Sonabari		318-82 893-94 256-53 356-15 161-75	56 312 81 126 158	20 111 27 41 62	106 637 191 244 350	58 340 98 138 187	48 297 93 106 163	30) 25 3 18	5 10 9	8 9 90 91	8 62 93 69 77	14 73 6 51 38	1 7 11 5	34 186 55 76 106	13
176 177 178 179 180	Kasba Mahaso, P Noabari Pirkasur Khadimpur . Kamalabari, 2P .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	679-91 210-06 165-98 437-30 698-28	350 68 122 284 426	122 28 24 71 129	680 120 120 394 720	355 60 59 201 370	325 60 61 193 350	24 50 3 20	4 23 0 54 0 19	3 4 0	36	96 37 100	13 10 15 34 106	 2 33	20	6 3 9 31
181 182 183 184 185	Ganeapur, P Bara-Barua, P Susihar Chhota Parua, P Chhatrapur	 : : : :	158-98 1,398-78 598-85 812-84 673-49		83 161	208 1,965 416 833 953	113 985 211 434 504	95 980 205 399 445) 15 5 18 9 20	0 14 1 16 4 17 6 24	8 1 5 1 8	5	34 44 109 3	43 183 21 104 153	3 28 1 26 32	122 255 295	82 3 3 13 21
186 187 188 189 190	Chhota Narayanpur Galaisura Gaitar	 	1,151·72 173·32 248·02 343·81 420·46	659 428 221 106 383	336 138 73 41 110	386 191	944 81 195 103 304	84: 6 19 8: 31:	! 1 18 8 8	4 18	6 2	53 •• • • • • • • •	48 2 10 6	369 22 39 11 78	140 1 3 4 22	12- 12- 13-61	2 1 2 9 7 3
191 192 193 194 195	Siagram	: :	269-81 152-78 140-57 279-26 232-82	90 82 6 62	24 19 28	132 9 96 3 197	86 70 50 105 29	9	2 . 6 2 9	6	6 7 29 22	25 	15	14 22 9 20 9	1 1 1	3 3 1 2 1 5 . 2	7 7 4 2
196 197 198 199 200	Samalgram, P Harigram Kachimuha, P .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	479-86 223-18 201-02 908-9 291-02	3 45 7 167 1 967	5 36 7 39 7 230	3 263) 185) 1,114	457 141 98 587 271	44 12 8 52 22	2 10 17 9 17 10	09 10 94 8 01 9	08 00 85 95 21	8 32 	10 22 42	126 6 13 151 16	2: 1:	2 7 5 3 32 . 15	5 3 6 ··· 2 1 7 1
201 202 203 204 205	Rupahar, P, H Sarai Paschim Mahadebpur	: :	301-93 459-18 184-60 548-42 142-34	598 188 149	198 55 89	1,022 5 323 6 325	189 534 174 163 90	18 48 14 16	8 28 9 12 2 15	38 26 26 11 56 11	55 13	::	::	49 87 13 18 11		1 26 2 9 1 10 . 5	3 8 4 3 2 3 0 28
206 207 208 209 210	Paschim Sankarpur Kalibari Bhupalpur, Po, Rhc		107-65 228-05 214-24 137-24 212-06	112 156 226	21 48 59	131 253 332	127 62 131 190 266	10 6 12 14 26	9 2 2	52	2 28 50 	 	••	40 26 50 87 40	2 4	6 6 8 19	3 i 9 i 5 i 3 l

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Males F	emales 18	Males 1	Females 20	Males I	remales 22	Males Fo	emales 24	Males 25	Females 26	Males 27	Female 28			males 30	Malos Fi 31	32	Males Fr	males 34	Malos 1 35	36
128 14 195 55 160	 :: 'i	32 18 41 6 70	 6 			2 2 !		 29			:		 3	: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	;; ;;		19 44 16 121	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	141 19 271 75 699	288 37 510 131 1,163
204 207 143	8 2	69 43 34	23 'i		••	· 1		16 	6				23		1		51 4 3	R Ż	281 212 120	540 459 248
55		72	18	••		• •	::		cluded in				1						96	248 177
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23 102 22 14 63	15 15	22 66 2 19	1 3 35		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						3	• •		• •	1 1 6		25 91 90 19 65	47 222 97 28 128
59 80 34 18 379	1 2 18	29 39 10 9 122	 12		•••		. i		• • • • • •				1 1 14	2 1			2 3 3 10	; ; ;	71 89 38 26 443	136 187 64 44 825
22 147 49 53 75	2 34 1 23 1	9 33 6 18 31	3 40 2 5 12				•		•	 					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	3 6 5		24 154 43 62 81	43 223 90 78 150
37 29 29 90 153	91 1 7 31	126 5 10 24 42	 5 3 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•		•				•	• •						1 	26 20 83	233- 54 58 184 319
14 321 75 141 174	10 2 1 2	171 44	12 69 1 10			3		4 2 1 2			•		11 1 1 6		. н		18 61	, i	#4 179	73 696 202 386 428
274 9 84 25 99	3 2 6	25 34 3 31		i ::	:			3:			8	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	30		2	•	6 6		. 41 71	812 59 191 79 316
37 29 20 46 12		. 8 7		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· ·				:		• •	• •		•					. 33 . 31 . 51	62
167 47 44 217 105		. 12	•	: :: i ::		. 1		3 .			••		•					•	. 197 . 66 . 42 . 265	81
71 141 58 75 39		. 30 1 2 1 1	:	 		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	 j :					17 2		·			:	1 271 271 80	
64 10 51 54		. 12 . 7	:					: :	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	••		1 2 4 6		i ::		. 4 8 44		. 36 1 8	

WORKERS .

	•	Area of Village	Resid Hou	apied lential ses	enumer	No. of pa ated (inc a of instit	luding utions	Sched		Sched		Literat			Workers -IX)
	Name of Village	or Town	No. of Houses	No. of	and bo	useless pe		مسسسر	Hes	تسسم			Fernales		Females
J. L. No.	Town/Ward	in acres		holds	Persons	Males	Females		Females		Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	6 P. S. Raiganj-concld.										34	26	7	77	
211 212 213 214 215	Paechim Gopalpur	. 326·58 . 150·58 . 772·32 . 196·71 . 319·28	160 160 596 153 173	57 42 157 36 55	271 250 843 225 294	143 135 443 114 150	128 115 400 111 144	63 72 37 L 65 104	46 69 339 63 93	29 21 35	26 42	12 53 47 24	5 8 26 2	76 248 55 80	
216 217 218 219 220	Birghai, P	1,116-07 196-69 801-08 286-64 657-08	362 170 564 140 350	119 56 169 39 85	621 288 859 206 492	320 152 443 104 245	301 136 416 102 247	164 75 21 46 121	146 63 21 48 136	107 55 96 31 43	106 52 91 38 37	18 29 44 26 32	3 2 13 7 6	199 89 250 66 142	8
221 222 223 224 225	Paschim Manoharpur, P Basamanpara Paschim Goalgaon, P Dharmadanga, P Kumardangi	310-43 402-02 556-12 572-19 314-79	190 324 272 323 226	47 73 61 74 67	273 431 563 199 388	139 231 290 113 214	134 200 273 86 174	90 226 115 113 129	87 197 125 86 110	45 66 63	43 62 52	11 16 72 14 3	2 1 2 5	79 120 170 65 121	17 30 6 25
226 227	Positair	. 521·58 . 475·00	211 314	76 86	419 494	204 257	215 237	95 212	104 192	104 45	106 45	5 5	::	134 159	
	Raygani (Municipality) ISP, 7H, 2 Po, Hos, Mew, E														
	Ward No. I Ward No. II Ward No. III Ward No. IV Ward No. V Ward No. VI		1,804 1,783 1,688 2,618 2,252 2,341	776 750 691 1,268 986 1,180	4,037 4,173 4,134 7,757 5,710 6,479	2,208 2,262 2,211 4,253 3,079 3,561	1,829 1,911 1,923 3,504 2,631 2,918	212 440 121 239 199 781	194 336 148 158 167 626	1 5 7 41 124 27	1 5 23 123 18	1,059 1,226 1,216 2,706 1,967 1,865	565 592 694 1,905 1,349 1,092	1,070 1,077 881 1,655 1,439 1,822	75 22 102 1 91
	Total	. 4·11 Sq. miles	12,486	5,651	32,290	17,574	14,716	1,992	1,629	205	170	10,039		7,944	
	Rural	. 182.3 Sq. miles	68,350	21,489	117,782	61,801	55,981	23, 4 67	21,363	6,176	5,929	12,979		•	
	Urban	. 4·1 Sq. miles	12,486	5,651	32,290	17,574	14,716	1,992	1,629	205		·		7,944	
	Grand Total	186-4 Sq. miles	80,836	27,140	150,072	79,375	70,697	25,459	22 ,99 2	6,381	6,099	23,018	9,217	42,013) J,UIII

								WOR	KERS										
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A Culti		Agric	As culturai courer	Orch	tations, ards and activities		At mehold lustry	Hou	her than mehold lustry	Const	n ruction		rede aid marke	Cloma	ione primi- lis mad		Other vices		tors
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Feenales	Mains	Frenales		connies
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
46 49 194 53 67	 	21 19 6 1	25 			 						2 4	ż 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	7 6 44 1	1 '• ':	66 59 193 59 70	104 113 392 110 136
105 55 206 45	5 20 3	88 40	59 18					 1	2					i		5 34 2 21 22	1 15 8 6	121 193 38 104	236 119 378 94 236
102 51 81 132 53	 2i 6	18 20 5 22 7	3 			 i	 1	i								8 13 15 5 48	`ø` `5	60 111 120 48 93	131 183 243 60 149
64 94 109	18 17 14	1 13 39	13		::	ż	::	2		• •	- •	• •			• •	25 5	11	70 96	174 201
32 7 17 14 33		1 3 14 7 38		42 4	 	28 55 92 7 23	8	125 100 141 228 109 384	1 6 2	10 51 57	3 1 5 29		# 11 1 2 3 9		2 1 24	658	60 19 12 91 79 47	1,138 1,185 1,330 2,598 1,640 1,739	1,727 1,836 1,901 3,402 2,540 2,761
103		76	, 3	69	. 2	23	18 62	1,087	75	373	36	2,629	34	727	27	2,644	308	9,630	14,167
21,611	849	7,510	5 965	208	16	279	204	279	117	77	Í	1,240	76	92		2,767	313	27,732	33,446
103		7	.	65) 2	234	62	1,08	7 75	5 ,973	30	2,625) J4	727	2	7 2,646	30	9,630	14,167
21,714	349	7,59	D 961	277	, 10	517	7 264	1,36	5 192	2 454	31	3,861	100	819	7	7 5,411	62	37,362	67,613

Raiganj Subdivision

7 P. S. Kaliaganj

	Jurisdic-	Popul	ation		Jurisdic-	Popul	ation
Name of Villages	tion List No.	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	. 98	3,446	+	Dhanipukur	. 48	244	238
Akhanagar	. 96 21	587	626	Dhankail	. 84	823	1,219
Anantapur	128	590	830	Dharmapara	. 163	83	153
Anaun	. 76	•	•	Dhekipara	. 166	24	66
Atghara	94	582	770	Dhondarpail	. 39	140	202
Atia	146	442	703		. 70	675	010
7.500	-			Faridpur	. 135	751	813 969
Bagcha	. 66	5 44	. 447	Fatepur	. 133	731	909
Bagduar	. 49	275	231	Ganesbati	. 87	166	230
Baghan	. 100	679	945	Gangua	169	63	102
Baidan	. 129	300	403 533	Ghatisal	214	37	54
Baikunthapur	. 72	380 87	171	Gogra	134	196	541
Baje Dhabail	. 181 . 216	281	453	Gopalpur	. 25	212	279
Balabanda	. 52	183	222	Gotgaon	. 56	12 4	154
Balahar	130	158	194	3			
Balarampur	34	481	612	Haldibari	. 96	44	47
Balas	176	166	111	Hamidpur	. 154	205	285
Banigaon	161	56	174	Harekrishnapur	. 65	329	394
Baral	124	857	361	Hariharpur	. 86	503	523
Baruna	149	4 87	670	Hatpara	. 162	246 233	582 270
_	. 14	112	153	Hazratpur	. 28	233	270
Beurjhari	. 153	286	528	* 1.1.	. 68	142	200
Bhabak	. 63	25 4	304	Jagdala	15	343	456
Bhabanipur	. 75	982	726	Jarang	77	561	294
Bhandar	. 106	999	1,247	Jaydebpur	. 219	272	598
Bharkul	. 19	118	213	Jhapail	172	337	470
Bhelai	. 20	431	501 798	linua	. 167	57	112
Bheur	. 121	462	798 607	Jugipukur .	. 36	117	199
Bhuinhara	. 160	399 152	173	Jugipusui	•		
Bhurkutpara	. 6	152 85	66	Kachna	. 142	369	391
Bijail	141	80	109	Kahil	. 221	100	130
Bimalpara	119	232	286	Kaludanga	. 171	259	399
Biswanathpur	131	370	502	Kaluhar	. 58	119	144
Bochadanga	131	149	219	Karaipur	. 18	63	105
Buridangi	. 13			Kasidanga	. 115	236	$\frac{340}{236}$
Chaipara	. 157	204	29 4	Kathandari		188 264	395
Chak Bhabanipur	74	53	74	Keotan	. 101	264 176	149
Chak Dilal	. 67	329	4 01	Khailtor	. 69	261	331
Chak Lakshmi	. 32	85	91	Khanpur	. 155	502	667
Chak Majlispur	. 103	1,035	t	Khatsa	120	50	60
Chak Sibananda .	. 46	460	444	Khejurpukur	. 79	58	75
Chandail	. 136	366	624	Khurkhuria	. 109	202	327
Chandbari Mirzapur .	. 107	172	297	Kuanrpur Kujia	. 91	133	195
Chandgaon	. 50	121	173 527	Kunor	164	838	1,137
Chandipur · ·	. 140	398	527 487	Kuria	. 156	203	251
Changaon	. 116	408 213	223	Kusgram	. 217	295	393
Chapair	. 147	194	75	15000			200
Chauli · · ·	102	2,227	/j	Lahanda	. 178	126	209 633
Chirail	. 102	2,227	ī	Lakshmipur	. 27	50 6	892
Dalakia Dhahaainaa	. 132	1 3 5	291	Lohatara	. 30	755	034
Dakshin Bhabanipur	64	191	256			101	101
Dakshin Gauripur Dakshin Gobindapur	151	202	274	Madanpur	. 110	181 43 9	717
Dakshin Krishnapur . Dakshin Krishnapur .	133	384	228	Madhabpur	. 114	118	136
Dalimgaon · ·	31	893	954	Madhupur	. 144	327	386
Daningaon	. 22	48 6	575	Madhya Durgapur .	. 83 . 40	304	297
Daulatbati	. 26	228	216	Madhya Gauripur	. 40	254	362
Delwarpur	. 139	1,271	1,881	Mahadebpur	99	142	160
Deogaon	. 82	1,035	625	Mahagaon	. 80	52	1.7
Dhabail	. 182	202	332	Mahatair	174	62	90
Dhamja	. 137	479	743	2 Managaniki Ducerbere	78	79	802
Dhanaitor	. 222	172	160	Mahespur	. ,,		

[†] Included in Urban Area

* Uninhabited

Raiganj Subdivision

7 P. S. Kaliaganj-contd.

	Jurisdic-	Popul	ation	Name of Villages	Jurisdic- tion List	Popu	lation
Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961	and Towns	No.	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	. 23	769	945	Radhikapur	. 57	674	757
Mahinagar .	220	399	501	Raghabpur	. 145	161	192
Majhiar	104	193	†	Raghabpur Bara	. 29	73	104
Majlispur	183	1.131	1.939	Raghunathpur	. 184	73 6	1,068
Malgaon	9.5	227	275	Ramgani	. 62	128	163
Manoharpur	60	112	187	Ramkrishnapur .	. 42	32 5	318
Maljum .	143	275	285	Randhanipara	. 213	45	155
Mangaldaha	117	87	133	Rasidpur	. 85	408	571
Maruadangi	218	267	428	Ratan	. 123	403	582
Medinipur	150	87	127	Rautgaon	. 158	315	554
Mehendipara	53	173	206	Raynagar	. 186	303	390
Mirzagar		174	416	Raypur	. 159	188	292
Mirzapur	. 7	251	309	74.			
Mitrabati	· ģ	223	210	Sadipur	. 3	286	240
Mohanpur	45	343	650	Sahapur	. 179	202	335
Mrizapur	. 13	325	371	Saharullapur	. 37	195	239
Mudafat	. 89	198	232	Sakarpur .	. 16	183	289
Mujia · · ·	. 165	128	152	Sergram	105	1,016	1,264
Mukundapur	126	1.083	1.196	Sibpur	118	146	211
Mustafanagar	. 120	1,003	1,130	Sintair	97	527	472
				Soasi	212	167	204
Narayanpur	. 61	290	3 51	Sukhandighi	59	172	177
Nasirhat	95	660	667	Sursa	. 24	456	635
Natuadangi	127	3 67	466	oursa	• •		
Natuadangi Nchalipara	43	265	313	Tamchhari Mathbari .	152	276	391
	. 2	118	141	Tarangapur	125	218	1,543
Nischintapur	• -			Tilgaon	iii	575	863
		007	F00	Tungail Bilpara	108	793	1,076
Pachakandar	. 11	337	523	rungan onpara			•
Pahargaon	. 173	30 6	437	T	51	407	440
Pakhuria	. 92	322	390	Udgaon	. 4	156	201
Palaibari .	. 168	571	761	Uttar Durgapur Uttar Gauripur		154	99
Paligaon	. 73	391	572		. 88	135	142
Palihar	. 215	783	1,060	Uttar Gobindapur . Uttar Kachna	33	178	205
Pandab Bil	. 38	34	50		55	95	93
Pandara	. 41	146	245	Uttar Krishnapur	. 17	306	512
Paschim Durgapur .	. 113	200	305	Uttar Lakshmipur	. 44	336	338
Paschim Gagara	. 180	24 5	371	Uttar Sankarpur	112	169	222
Paschim Rampur .	. 122	132	189	Uttar Sibpur			
Phulatti	. 177	38 4	493	27 . Lin / Man Meminikalital	•		14,478
Phulamani	. 175	74	113	Kaliaganj (Non-Municipality)	•		,
Purbba Durgapur	. 71	247	291	• 1		67,366	79,433
Purbba Goalgaon .	. 148	513	717	Rural	•	5,1000	,
Purbba Rampur	. 47	292	331	** *			14,478
Purbba Sankarpur .	. 93	103	105	Urban	•		,
Purgram	. 10	353	53 8	rm . 1		67,366	93,911
Puria	. 81	658	875	Total		31,000	,
	-						

[†] Included in Urban Area

[‡] Treated as town for the first time in 1961

	(Name of Village	Area of Village or	Resid	upied lential uses	enumer inmates	No. of per ated (incl of institu	uding itions	Sched Cas		Schedi Trib		Literate educa perso	ted		Vorkers ·IX)
J. L. No.		Town in acres		House- holds	Persons		Females	Males		Males F	emales	Males Fe			Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	7 P. S. Kaliaganj														
1 2 3 4 5	Mirzapur, P Nischintapur Sadipur Uttar Durgapur Kathandari	214-95 185-33 380-34 221-87 226-12	257 93 175 137 145	71 21 42 47 43	416 141 240 201 236	232 80 125 108 127	184 61 115 93 109	73 41 88 65 116	63 28 88 59 95	64 37 16 11	68 27 13 14	66 33 66 37 43	11 17 2 4 2	194 39 76 56 69	30 1 8 12 12
6 7 8 9 10	Bhurkutpara, L	243-84 388-98 292-78 129-79 514-73	116 207 200 114 323	35 57 51 45 101	173 309 99 210 538	81 157 57 111 278	92 152 42 99 260	27 101 54 100 242	31 102 42 97 221	20 29 ii 14	32 34 · · · 2 17	28 49 26 46 80	9 9 3 6 1	48 91 30 70 168	24 22 6 24
11 12 13 14 15	Pachakandar	467·46 397·61 154·95 186·08 463·47	154 220 155 76 332	50 50 41 34 80	523 371 219 153 456	296 198 106 87 236	227 173 113 66 220	292 62 86 24 184	225 52 97 15 93	77 50 	 4i 	59 12 30 6 22	4 4 'i	189 104 53 56 145	23 ··· 4 9
16 17 18 19 20	Sakarpur	174-61 316-70 215-05 121-36 573-93	77 304 69 126 227	11 81 19 32 101	289 512 105 213 501	150 275 53 113 258	139 237 52 100 243	141 251 16 82 117	39 54 13 59 14	 .9 47	iö 44	41 51 4 41 45		79 185 28 67 159	 3 46
21 22 23 24 25	Anantapur	804·27 555·90 1,004·00 421·70 268·56	227 448 578 477 221	72 109 176 115 48	626 575 945 635 279	319 288 505 321 139	307 287 440 314 140	186 116 233 126	86 30 204 36	5 51 116 	5 62 310	50 110 136 55 43	6 10 7 2 1	184 165 307 180 78	4 1 2
26 27 28 29 30	Daulatbati	192·96 361·82 175·61 104·37 494·45	137 288 100 135 300	41 61 50 48 100	216 633 270 104 892	111 340 147 59 468	105 293 123 45 424	85 272 45 59 357	73 153 45 45 271			231 12 6 124 51	10 5 i0 9	69 186 89 31 283	6 24
31 32 33 34 35	Dalimgaon, P. Po Chak Lakshmi Uttar Kachna Balas, P Manoharpur, P	896·52 175·87 195·59 523·94 292·47		172 68 37 90 111	954 91 205 612 275	584 52 107 332 148	370 39 98 280 127	272 32 101 331 148	135 22 97 80 27	10 6 	28 i 	70 36 16 31 26	7 3 ··· 3 2	358 28 66 183 99	6 3 3 8
36 37 38 39 40	Jugipukur	186-66 196-74 122-63 234-39 344-38	204 32 151	35 46 6 51 98	199 239 50 202 297	102 121 28 98 160	97 118 22 104 137	96 121 1 83 139	97 18 93 22	 	:: :: ii	45 60 1 15 32	1 1 7 7	70 69 17 60 105	i
41 42 43 44 45	Pandara	206·11 233·14 219·09 421·77 624·36	198 154 181	6 0	245 318 313 338 650	118 164 152 178 354	127 154 161 160 296	78 99 127 67 3 44	49 77 29 57 86	 5 9	 9 5	25 14 54 85 117	1 9 9 5	69 94 89 103 204	9 12 4
46 47 48 49 50	Chak Sibananda	387·26 547·22 244·66 188·54 265·18	167 150 278		444 331 238 231 173	204 168 132 118 84	240 163 106 113 89	128 136 9 103 57	49 32 6 89 62	5 11 	19 39 	135 122 69 28 67	8 3 18 15	95 100 78 76 45	22 2 1
51 52 53 54 55	Udgaon Balahar, P	450-55 238-73 204-10 484-20 147-44	126 105 200	31 37 65	440 222 206 223 93	225 125 115 110 50	215 97 91 113 43	75 12 12 15 24	54 10 7 7 16	··· ··· ···	 2	54 74 12 17	 5 2 1	128 71 64 74 34	2 2 1 32 2
56 57 58 59 60	Gotgaon	372-99 339-28 176-00 225-23 137-86	3 231 3 42 3 100	100 20 55	144 177	83 435 73 86 100	71 322 71 91 87	280 71 40 37	100 71 41 20	12 'i 1 14	17 :: iò	22 218 28 18 12	12 14 	59 249 42 60 65	 3
61 62 63 64 65	Bhabak, P Dakshin Gauripur	508-83 318-01 137-55 414-61 492-75	210 9 172 1 133	58 58 35	256	172 87 162 139 211	179 76 142 117 183	48 83 22 12 85	39 72 12 12 58	 iò	 i 3	41 14 20 26 29	3 2 2 4	121 69 106 88 144	2 2 4 6
66 67 68 69 70	Chak Dilal, P	575-45 348-75 301-96 258-75 845-96	B 209 D 124 2 160	50 36 42	200 149	238 215 105 76 442	209 186 95 73 371	234 181 85 76 287	205 152 78 73 102	 20 38	 i7 76	5	 2	74	ا خد

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(ales F	males 18	Males I	emales 20	Males 21	Females 22	Males 1	Females 24	Ma cs 1	Females 26	Males F	emales 28	Males I 29	Femalm 30	Males I	remales 32	Males F	'emales 34	Malos F	96 36
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72 116 27 46 103	 i6	7 60 i3 50	 2 24				:: :: (. 1 i i							••	5 1 7 26	••	71 90 25 46 99	12 2 19
171 134 277 153 60	4	12 20 22 26 2			•••				 i	• •		6 	•••		••	1 3 1 1 16	:: ::	135 123 198 141 61	94 9
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88 78 72 52 38	3 1 2 1		14 		:		:	6	•	· ··	•			• ••	• •	12 6	'i	54 42 39	
92 43 57 51 28	:: :4		i	;				i ::			:	i 2 . !	:		:	. 19		. 16	
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146 100 66 42 232	ž	17 26		: :	•			·· ·				•	•	. 1	: :	i	i :	74 . 87 . 31 . 24	

	Name of Village	Area of Village or	Occu Reside Hot	ential	enume inmate	No. of perated (in soft instituted)	cluding utions	Sched Car			duled ibes	edu	ate and icated rsons		Worken –IX)
J. L. No.	or Town/Ward	Town in acres	Houses		Persons		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	7 P. S. Kaliaganj-contd.														
71 72 73 74 75	Purbba Durgapur	256-46 384-33 434-92 177-44 444-50	568 200 157 31 421	147 50 45 13 124	291 533 572 74 726	155 281 306 50 408	136 252 266 24 318	155 261 7 330	136 151 155	:: i7	:: 24 	11 71 64 81	1	96 187 182 39 278	9
76 77 78 79 8 0	Arazi Jaydebpur	184·29 166·36 520·63 206·87 319·77	166 510 45 29	47 139 13	294 802 75 107	144 424 40 57	150 378 35 50	Uninhabit 118 314 18	21 273 14	1 5 	iė iš	38 140 6	4	89 243 26 38	1
81 82 83 84 85	Puria, P Deogaon, P Madhya Durgapur Dhankail, P, H, Po Rasidpur, P	712-72 920-36 396-11 661-26 269-44	556 777 265 685 249	190 198 66 249 98	875 625 386 1,219 571	481 599 214 644 303	394 26 172 575 268	378 497 98 493 130	316 14 95 440 124	 	iż 	96 121 29 89 59			64
86 87 88 89 90	Hariharpur	273-07 171-34 168-02 193-61 146-57	452 211 204 24 188	100 50 49 3 67	523 230 142 232 190	481 111 75 123 100	42 119 67 109 90	219 111 75 126 12	36 119 67 109 7	 	6 	177 34 2 46 2-	3 3 1 3 1	74 39 80 53	
91 92 93 94 95	Kujia	153-78 264-35 218-63 665-29 436-77	100 312 90 420 573	40 86 27 100 124	195 390 105 770 667	95 216 59 389 351	100 174 46 381 316	18 33 18 41 310	14 29 17 45 275	i6 2 16		19 29 1 30 8) 1 1 3 2	12 4 19 20	1 2 1 4 7 6 4 4
96 97 98	Haldibari Sintair, P, L Akhanagar, 4P, Po, 4L, Rhc,	129·35 513·23	30 396	7 111	47 472	26 252	21 220		** 1 4	16 19		6		11	
99 100	D. Mew	1,302·93 282·48 625·67	196 678	68 180	362 945	179 4 92	183 453	151 260	Urban A 164 243	ii ii	ii	16:	2 7	27	1 32
101 102 103	Keotan Chirail, P, E, Chak Majlispur, 3P, H, Po,	237·61 531·02	276	62	395	213			171 Urban A Urban A		••	3	9 1	16	3 3
104 105	L, E	209·49 178·02 1,260·69	350	222	1,264	691			Urban A		5	18	_	3 41	
106 107 108 109 110	Bhandar, P	1,231·30 369·52 947·82 174·94 129·32	887 196 479 234 31	197 68 102 60 15	1,247 297 1,076 327 101	657 158 556 163 52	590 139 520 164 49	527 68 440 140 43	480 62 410 143 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		15 6 13 2	1 2	8 1 30 1 9	6 7 3 9 17
111 112 113 114 115	Tilgaon, P, L Uttar Sibpur Paschim Durgapur, P Madhabpur Kasidanga	580-63 287-47 260-46 528-45 203-14	637 150 208 462 226	143 38 39 117 52	863 222 305 717 340	453 109 168 416 191	410 113 137 301 149	237 74 9 288 33	229 76 4 106 35	7 13 1 9	14	9 2 4 8 4	1 4 8	22 3 6 5 6 3 25 4 9	3 3 5 1 1 30 6
116 117 118 119 120	Changaon	610-35 291-82 377-31 261-27 122-70	329 76 154 186 44	89 31 41 41 9	487 133 211 286 60	261 75 109 149 31	226 58 102 137 29	179 33 3	162 23 2	20 8		9	4 6 4 .	1 7	0 2 3 6 1 6 8
121 122 123 124 125	Bheur, P	565-59 223-45 446-46 310-29 955-28	339 131 416 462 874	132 29 110 117 265	798 189 582 361 1,543	402 99 306 208 852	396 90 276 153 691	296 99 260 102 115	292 90 242 129 94	37 - 2 24 9	. 2	11 7 31	1 1 8 7	6 11 9 43	4 5 6 8
126 127 128 129 130	Mustafanagar, P	1,050-53 376-51 465-09 815-67 215-94	767 367 468 358 114	225 81 141 135 29	1,196 466 830 403 194	648 237 441 210 107	548 229 389 193 87	455 159 53 121	422 153 61 112	115 70	12 8 84	22	0 5 9 7 .		6 3 9
191 192 193 194 195	Bochadanga, P Dakahin Bhabanipur Dakahin Krishnapur Gogra, P Fatepur, P, L	329·16 287·11 328·97 333·24 760·14	270 175 67 224 398	87 59 39 70 153	502 291 228 541 969	262 152 123 275 537	240 139 105 266 432	255 131 110 146 494	239 128 92 153 390	i	:::	1	6 7 . 7 7	5 15 2 9 7 2 15 7 32	10 7 · · · 6 · · · 3 20
136 137 138 139 140	Chandail	384.54 323-40 441-60 1,808-97 477-49	296 252 169 1,000 259	78 88 100 218 92	624 743 331 1,881 527	332 458 173 952 278	292 285 158 929 249	245 11 35 784 244	217 8 40 763 264	12 20 8	5 94 4 80	1	₩ 4 . 80	2 19 6 29 10 3 56 1 17	6 9 11 :: 10 19

DERECTORY

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As Cultiv	ator	As Agricult Labou	tural	Hur Plant Orchi	nting, tations, ards and activities	How	lt sehold sstry	ing oth Hou	nufactur- er than schold ustry	I Constr	n uction		Frade nd merce	Store	ensport, ge and muni- ions		Other rices	No work	NI-
Males F	emales	Males F	emales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Malos	Females	Males 1	remales
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
88 125 150 24	'i ::	8 18 30 15	'i		••		1 6 	4ò ::	i ::		••				••			59 94 124 11	135 243 266 24 316
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63		22						2	Un	inhabite	d			2		٠.	!	. 55	149 377
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319 89	• • •	35 28	2	·i		::		 51		i 5	 6	56		i		34	.6	92 263	511
144 12	1	77 	49 	::		::	·i	6	::			44	3		::	29		212	264
93	2	40		1		13						48	1	4		25	••	257 37	39 119
74 37	• •	ż	• •	• •	• •		• •		••	• • •	::	::		• •	•			36 43	67 109
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59 1 9 3	3 24	9 52	12 6	• •		• • •	2			2	• •	10				13		221	158 421
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216 71	26	29 23			1 .			3 .		·		٠ :						95	149
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	Name of Village	Area of Village or	Resid Ho	No. of	enume inmat	l No. of perated (in as of insti- ousciess p	cluding tutions	Scher Ca	duled ates	Scher Tril		Literate educ pen	ated	Total V	Vorkers -IX)
J. L. No.	Town/Ward	Town in acres	Houses	House- , holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males I	Fomalos	Males I	emales	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	7 P. S. Kaliaganj—concld.												,	96	
141 142 143 144 145	Bimalpara	155·57 494·95 198·28 165·14 215·71	318 255	16 73 51 26 39	391 285 136	49 197 147 70 88	60 194 138 66 104	49 193 139 70 88			••	12 42 25 17	1 1 2 1	26 124 98 51 56	1 2 3
146 147 148 149 150	Atia, P Chauli Purbba Goalgaon, P Baruna, P Mehendipara	579-67 250-30 662-00 763-59 147-69	728	120 5 130 130 25	670	374 32 368 350 71	329 43 349 320 56	149 25 365 234 57	124 35 345 194 47	24 3	29 · · 4 84 4	90 26 31 12	8 5 	210 20 219 217 42	4 21 12 11
151 152 153 154 155	Dakshin Gobindapur, P Tamchhari Mathbari, L Beurjhari Hamidpur, P Khatsa, P	187·48 316·05 588·80 437·56 563·44	200 126 361 232 408	74 53 100 45 123	274 391 528 285 667	140 202 281 156 370	134 189 247 129 297	41 8 209 151 216	34 5 189 129 138	75 28 14 2 38	127 12 100	24 29 79 45 131	4 6 5 3 1	96 114 175 87 223	72 84 13
156 157 158 159 160	Kuria Chaipara Rautgson Raypur Bhuinhara, P	962:56 246:15 472:16 310:65 677:08	216 227 362 180 487	39 55 93 46 115	251 294 554 292 607	133 156 299 165 359	118 138 255 127 248	133 135 243 140 169	118 123 212 105 91	i i 29 16 83	9 24 12 64	13 14 70 32 98	1 1 1 	85 97 168 100 207	2 28 27 14 4
161 162 163 164 165	Bansihara	186·29 199·06 112·25 683·93 269·71	84 217 95 763 99	19 61 22 207 24	174 582 153 1,137 152	55 221 90 593 81	119 361 63 544 71	54 152 58 297 74	118 218 42 260 65	1 6 1 7	1 9 6	11 53 6 208 27	1 2 8 2	33 122 50 332 42	73 179 1 1 16
166 167 168 169 170	Dhekipara	333-60 142-53 539-24 270-79 120-75	51 77 597 81 57	10 19 127 12 10	66 112 761 102 66	37 55 394 54 30	29 57 367 48 36	33 121 35	28 1 i 7 27	25 ::	 26 	13 19 147 7 12	 7 	21 32 224 31 13	4 8 2
171 172 173 174 175	Kaludanga Jingaon, P Pahargaon Mahesdangi Dhekipara Phulamani	252-63 192-19 423-33 104-95 166-48	341 332 286 68 84	73 79 75 16 23	399 470 437 90 113	212 245 2 23 45 57	187 225 214 45 56	27 137 45 32	26 135 45 36	 27 	 39 6	114 73 36 12 4	5 3 3 	123 125 136 26 34	29 4 4
176 177 178 179 180	Banigaon, P	250·39 792·41 211·84 383·30 319·69	121 354 115 238 267	27 106 29 60 55	111 493 209 335 371	61 248 103 175 198	50 245 106 160 173	43 160 18 35	137 19 28	32 13 27	1 38 12 25	11 40 39 33 58	.; 1 7	43 149 66 82 96	6
181 182 183 184 186	Baje Dhabail Dhabail, P	272-31 258-82 1,028-83 1,008-26 362-94	88 260 1,203 765 314	21 56 344 165 77	171 332 1,939 1,068 390	61 173 960 558 204	110 159 979 510 186	 84 433 202	89 79 86	 i9 	i ii 	12 68 246 129 40	4 9 9	35 100 556 305 130	56 - 7 19 48
212 213 214 215 216	Sossi	254-34 219-32 132-11 1,233-81 604-40	135 65 21 751 259	37 30 13 183 86	204 155 54 1,060 453	105 74 27 559 229	99 81 27 501 224	302 47	62 52	97 25 27 65 76	93 30 27 51 61	23 14 1 195 42	5 2 9 7	49 40 14 303 134	20 13 6 11 49
217 218 219 220 221	Kusgram, P	584·47 837·83 343·23 761·54 114·47	180 294 395 255 98	71 58 108 65 17	393 428 598 501 130	220 233 304 281 67	173 195 294 220 63	14 244 183 4	4 42 39	91 10 23 27 63	88 14 26 30 63	17 18 71 74 8	2 1 9	138 134 179 163 41	88 117 55 59 18
222	Dhanaitor	206.03	181	49	160	81	79	75	69	6	10	7	. ••	47	25
	Kaliaganj (Non-Municipality) 9P, 2Po, 5L, Rhe, D, Mcw, B,	3.47 Sq. miles	4,561	2,512	14,478	7,973	6,505	1,258	1,069	89	79	4,080	2,244	4,070	208
	Rural	116.8 Sq. miles	50,106	13,951	79,433	42,357	37,076	24,480	18,014	2,497	3,172	10,412	639	24,605	2,125
	Urban	3.5 Sq. miles	4,561	2,512	14,478	7,973	6,505	1,258	1,069	89	79	4,080	2,244	4,070	208
	Grand Total	120-3 Sq. miles	54.667	16,463	93,911	50,330	43,581	25,738	19,003	2,506	3,251	14,492	2,863	28,675	2,333

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Males Fe			Female	Male	s F	emales	Males Ferr	anics	Males I	females	Male	Fem	ales I	Males F	emales	Males	Fema	les M	alca I	cinales	Males Fe	
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153 29	 	64 13		2 3		• •	••	• •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				• •				• •	٠.	• • •	29 44	45 62
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102 136	77 7	12 35 4		6	• •	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• •					· i					29		69 147	129 297
83 161	::	31		• •	• •	• •	1		• •	• •				•					4		48 59	116 110
75 87	· ;	5	;	2		i	4	ió	3	17				٠,		۱,			1 4 22		191 65	228 113
125 62	10 5	92 15 36	i	7 4 1	::	• •	i	5		• •		• •	• •	• •					10	::	152	244
158 32	••	30		73				٠,					żż	2		:		• •	ià		22 99 40	46 182 63
83 36	99 	15	}		::	• •	5 1			••				5 2					9	i	261 39	545 55
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175	• • •	39		7	• •		••			2								••			23 17	46 36
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430 211	25	11	2	3		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•	i Z	9 3				:					•	. 74	491 138
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37	16		•	••	• •	•	•••		2 . 										•		. 34	54
42	20	U	5	5	••	•					12	141	1	1,147	2	20 5	106	4	1,23	0 10	2 3,903	6,297
365	16		58	22	2					_	20	150	94			29	84		1,32	3 1	13 17,752	34,951
18,589	99:	2 5,7	98	625	7	7	1 54			-	12	141	,	1,147	2	20 .	106	•	1,23	0 10	2 3,903	6,297
365	. 1	<i>.</i> 1	68	22	2	? .	. 219		29 49	_				1,509		19 :	10 0	4	2,58	3 2	15 21,658	41,241
18,964	1,01	3, 5	186	647	•		273	1	50 73		32	291	2 3	,								

Raiganj Subdivision

8 P. S. Hemtabad

•	Jurisdic-	Popu	lation	No of Williams	Jurisdic- tion List	Popu	lation
Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	No.	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	. 91	131	213	Ghugormal	. 95	•	•
Agapur	. 64	396	879	Giasil	. 93	377	459
Anantakota Arazi Bahala	. 22	350	6/9 •	Goalpara	. 71	155	245
Arazi Danaia	. 22	104	73	Gutin	. 114	718	1,007
Arazi Kasimpur	. 83	390	517 ·		•		•
•	. 63	167	227	Harinarayanpur	. 87	326	449
Asmanhat	-	234	347	Hatjugat	. 35	132	128
Atkara	. 116 . 56	196	318	Hemtabad	. 81	522	945
Atrai	. 30	190	316		eq.		
D-1-1-	44	420	476	Islampur	. 99	706	1,058
Bahala	. 44	504	622	Itahar	. 110	9	23
Baharail	. 41		432				
Bahin Paharpur	. 16	638	432 238	Jagubati	. 105	74	117
Bajitpur	. 65	128		Jalalpur	. 11	177	204
Balaigaon	. 92	461	711 466	Jatapur	, 9	227	317
Balufara	. 112	3 56		Jayrambati	. 53	38	51
Bamair	. 28	540	652	• •			
Bamra	. 14	319	339	Kachan	. 51	115	170
Bangalbari	. 104	81	151	Kakarsing	. 86	444	817
Baraibari	. 94	246	3 51	Kalua	. 42	368	593
Basiani	. 26	•	•	Kamalpur	. 107	223	268
Basudebpur	. 47	292	421	Kantor	. 82	621	90 5
Beltair	. 66	152	250	Karaidangi	. 4 5	163	201
Bhanail	. 33	644	747	Kasia	. 70	223	268
Bharatpur	. 13	682	804	Kasimpur	. 79	682	744
Bhatsia	. 101	497	571	Kastarai	. 46	210	29 4
Bhatura	. 69	197	264	Kesabpur	. 15	119	172
Bhogram	. 43	46 0	665	Kismat Maldua	. 18	50	80
Bidisail	. 60	295	381	Kismat Simla	. 73	163	28 0
Binagram	. 108	124	207	Krishnabati	. 59	337	48 6
Birgram	. 10	3 07	33 5	Krishnapur	. 61	269	40 5
Bishnupur	. 27	833	1,242				
Bolkunti	. 48	165	231	Madhabpur	. 52	202	285
				Mahajambari	. 78	363	464
Chainagar	. 25	645	1,001	Mahakaldanga	. 12	29	47
Chandratia	. 20	67	80	Mahipur	. 88	259	3 59
				Mahishgaon	. 1	223	310
Dadhikotbari	. 102	664	808	Majdiha	. 98	169	1 4 5
Dakshin Kotagaon .	. 106	169	244	Makorhat	. 3	168	232
Dakshin Krishnapur .	. 103	164	227	Malan	. 32	923	1,209
Darimanpur	. 36	215	256	Maldua	. 17	91	92
Dehuchi	. 77	296	351	Manikpara	. 24	110	192
Dhantair	. 31	262	321	Matiadob	. 7	79	118
Dharmapur	. 6	103	111	Minapara	. 67	121	176
Dhoarai	. 96	555	875	Molani	. 2	101	40
Dudhanda	. 89	396	629	• • •			
Durllabhpur	. 111	85	120	Nahusara	. 97	231	371
warmanahar		33	***	Naoda	. 40	1,095	1,294
Comina	. 23	179	257	Nisirol	. 34	133	195
Garura	. 58	382	484	Nurpur	. 100	821	1,220
Ghagra	. 30	304	707		. 100		•

Raiganj Subdivision

8 P. S. Hentebed contd.

					Turisdic-	Popul	ation		Jurisdic-	Popu	ation
Nam	e of	Villa Town	ges t		tion List	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961
•	(1		_		(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Patair Pirojpur Poaltair		,	•		62 63 38	289 55 132	386 79 200 470	Sekhpura	. 21 . 85 . 4 . 49 . 80	111 159 250 314 126 199	149 198 374 412 174 298
Rahugaon Rajra Ramnathpa		•	•		39 74	170 136	158 189	Surangapur	. 55	290	371
Rampur Ranhatta Ratibhati	•	•		· · ·	57 84 68 3 0	499 265 295 197	598 350 414 242	Teghara Tilan Tilia Titihi	. 109 . 19 . 115 . 50	13 334 72 750	351 103 1,001
Samaspur Santara Sasan Sekhpur					75 5 113 72	662 417 1,135 165	846 495 1,573 160	Turiban	. 54	457 167 34,680	621 228 46,769

[•] Uninhabited

	, Name of Village	Area of Village or	Occor Resid Hou No. of	ential	enume	l No. of p rated (in es of insti- ouseless p	cluding tutions	Sched Car		Scho Tr	duled ibes	edu	ate and cated		Workers —IX)
J. I No		Town in acres	Houses	House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	8 P. S. Hemtabad														
1 2 3 4 5	Mahishgaon, P	158·33 328·47	224 22 148 297 481	57 22 49 75 100	\$10 40 232 374 495	152 17 128 195 255	158 23 104 179 240	36 2 39 149 182	90 135 167	6 6i	 56	41 1 17 78 77	4 9 10		2 3
6 7 8 9 10	Dharmapur Matiadob Asmanhat, P. Jatapur Birgram, P.	161-20 191-09 223-91 543-56 489-10	93 88 136 228 219	21 25 42 63 66	111 118 227 317 335	63 66 115 156 174	48 52 112 161 161	45 52 90 118	33 53 90 114	13 9 47 44 42	12 8 45 48 34	14 21 24 49 58		43 44 69 97 109	3 26 34
11 12 13 14 15	Jalalpur Mahakaldanga Bharatpur, P, L, D Bamra, P Kesabpur	388-77 245-63 238-02 491-12 350-92	140 32 600 310 122	40 6 75 78 36	204 47 804 339 172	95 33 435 179 91	109 14 369 160 81	83 85 54	76 1 4 70 50	10 23 	15 18 	20 14 145 92 26	i 7 20	11 241 98	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
16 17 18 19 20	Bahin Paharpur P. Maldua Kismat Maldua Tilan, L Chandratia	582-71 154-04 200-33 647-45 257-33	395 99 61 300 60	77 24 17 66 18	432 92 80 351 80	428 51 46 195 45	41 34 156 35	211 42 27 133 27	39 26 113 17	 8	 	141 20 21 55	2	29 29 116	1 3 1 3 37
21 22 23 24 25	Sekhpura Arazi Bahala Garura Maikpara Chainagar, P, L	276-06 137-10 320-45 264-15 1,130-86	129 234 61 658	50 50 23 202	257 192 1,001	84 134 92 532	65 123 100 469	75 Uninhabi 79	65 63	 108	 117	14 21 34 183		79) 3
26 27 28 29 30	Basiani Bishnupur Bamair, L Sunair Rosanpur, P	115-95 1,138-62 958-44 374-13 145-89	859 514 244 166	130 66 56 47	1,242 652 298 242	645 364 159 122	597 288 139 120	Uninhabit 450 165 104 36	ed 402 136 86 77	60 42 12	58 32 12	162 122 26 26	30	204 87	17
31 32 33 34 35	Dhantair Malan, P Bhanail Po Nisirol Hatjugat	168·57 982·25 815·35 216·34 119·19	185 877 532 32 30	49 109 95 32 25	321 1,209 747 195 128	163 632 393 82 70	158 577 35 4 113 58	55 256 261 67 41	50 247 244 78 57	57 61 29	53 64 	27 219 108 23 14	27	366 244 45	3 4 42 5 24 B 11
36 37 38 39 40	Darimanpur P, L, D Uttar Kotagaon Poaltair Rajra Naoda, P	333-90 296-37 236-58 228-05 1,372-70	64 56 148 120 608	44 45 42 26 146	256 228 200 158 1,294	143 130 102 85 664	113 98 98 73 63 0	30 68 95 79 307	24 55 88 66 294	31 27 6 58	24 22 4 51	51 29 28 34 209		3 80 3 61 9 5:	0 1 8 12 5 6
41 42 43 44 45	Baharail, P, Po, L Kalua Bhogram, P Bahala, P Karaidangi	504·43 756·92 811·23 323·78 275·51	403 425 510 374 146	115 57 55 97 45	622 593 665 476 201	355 310 359 282 101	267 283 306 194 100	121 184 30 74 26	80 179 28 52 27	40 96 	46 40 	113 128 143 48 12	2: 4:	3 17: 9 22: 1 130 . 6:	3 8 4 4 6 2
46 47 48 49 50	Kastarai Basudebpur Bolkunti Sitalpur Titihi P, L	349-33 435-51 375-47 356-04 1,184-77	235 302 170 283 685	57 75 42 68 68	294 421 231 412 1,001	170 216 136 217 526	124 205 95 195 475	57 .: 28i	39 241	17 iż	11 i i	47 52 46 114 219		5 11: 6: 7 9:	3 3 8
51 52 53 54 55	Kachan, P Madhabpur	208-23 167-97 104-53 533-02 813-59	158 158 48 461 277	34 44 6 107 74	170 285 51 621 371	92 154 24 336 191	78 131 27 285 180	:: :: 5ò	 :: 48	:: :: i7	: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	44 50 22 92 51	14	80 14 191) 6 4 8
56 57 58 59 60	Atrai	329·37 608·48 593·75 272·97 267·67	237 312 316 289 186	58 107 93 77 46	318 598 484 486 381	166 303 261 252 196	152 295 223 234 185	66 192 179 196	59 171 173 185		ii 11 	66 59 47 83 83	10	120	7 29 5 3 5 1
61 62 63 64 65	Krishnapur Patair, P Patair, P Pirojpur Anantakota, P Bajitpur	269·39 471·08 241·46 389·98 169·70	358 229 55 278 119	90 63 12 100 38	405 386 79 879 238	208 208 36 258 126	197 178 43 621 112	5 163 36 74	143 43 66	:: :: 28 ::	 26	71 50 13 30 57		114	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
67 68 69	Beltair	286·16 148·37 218·46 309·74 289·86	119 117 242 132 167	47 31 69 46 48	250 176 414 264 268	118 94 205 130 153	132 82 209 134 115	32 13 200 64 6	22 16 200 67 4	 5 14 38	 9 20 27	32 37 61 50		10	5 l

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Males Fe		Males F			Female		es Ferna 24		Males 25	Females 26	Male 27	Ferns		Males 29	Females 30	Male:	Femal 32	m Mal 3:		34	35	36
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96 35 41 57 73 75	9 2 23 29 9	4 3 12 12 27	1 1 3 5 8			•								 i		• •			4 5 7		20 22 46 59 65	36 49 86 127 144
50 9 182 77 32	5 i	11 1 54 17 16	 					 1 2			•		•••	• •		• •		• •	3 1 5 4 6	• •	31 22 194 81 37	99 14 369 153 79
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34 68 68 51 39	11 2 1	6 9 15 15	i	5	•		1 2 9	 7 4 8						i 				•••	5 2 1 2	••	30	111 97 86 67 600
290 125 147 219 108	 •	15	•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								• •				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		13 3 4	• •	197 135 146	261 271 301 191 10
60 71 99 63 98 218	•••	18 14	:	5 : :	· · · · · ·	•••	 						• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	:			•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3 5	•	103 78	111 201 9 19 47
38 64 14 153 114		. 7		6 :	··			•	 				• •		2				 	•	. 74 . 10	7: 12 1 27
94 117 105 109 112		 3 40 . 19	ż	4 3		••		· · ·	, .		•		•		· ·	•	••	•••	2 36			22
112 114 87 16 81 55		. <u>26</u>		iż	••	••				3	•••			 	: i				1 6 5	:	. 94 . 94 . 20 . 115	11 17 17 17 18 18 18
55 46 46 90 57		2 18		i 2 5			••	•	i	 	 7 	::	•		•	•			 2 1		54 40 10 10	

		Area of Village	Occu Reside Hous	ential	enumerat	io. of pers ed (include f institution	ding ons	Sched	iuled	Schedul Tribe		Literate educa pen	ıted	Total W	
	Name of Village	Town	No. of Houses	No. of House-		(ales Fer		تسسر	Females	Malos Fe	males	Males I	Females	Males	Females
J. L. No.	Town/Ward	in acres				7 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	2	3	4	5	6	,	•	•	•••						
	8 P. S. Hemiabad-contd.											10		65	13
71 72 73 74 75	Goalpara	147·21 273·77 123·82 189·73 526·82	161 128 166 117 644	43 29 45 38 54	245 160 280 189 846	117 86 173 95 449	128 74 107 94 397	i6 8 i2 115		. 6 9 76	5 12 67	19 9 29 31 156	 6 7 28	51 111 53 243	4 45 29
76 77 78 79 80	Rahugaon Dehuchi, P SANAJambari Kasimpur, P Sonabanda	307·27 692·00 798·12 981·93 197·99	368 467	90 90 83 47 29	464 744	231 195 231 402 86	239 156 233 342 88	75 203 132	51 193 113	79 ii	74	59 80 106 22 188	18 7 20 ··	115 138 226 37	54 8 1
81 82 83 84 85	Hemtabad, P, Po, L, Rhc Kantor, P, L Arazi Kasimpur Ranhatta Simla	421·74 258·99 218·25 821·27 256·11	474 622 622	74 144 47 147 41	905 517 350	520 530 274 186 100	425 375 243 164 98	57 44	7 3 7 50 4 43	••	 	261 56 63 19	82 21 13 12	303 161 88 58	3 5
86 87 88 89 90	Kakarsing, P Harinarayanpur, P Mahipur Dudhanda Arazi Dudhanda	888-45 451-23 374-14 459-22 161-01	382 157 383	45 97 50 119 13	449 359 629	417 233 193 348 38	400 216 166 281 35	206 160 83 151 36	0 151 3 65 7 110	14 43	i 0 25	89 3	15 	129 89 189 7	4
91 92 93 94 95	Agapur Balaigaon, P Giasil Baraibari Ghugormal	124-19 509-30 331-08 358-11 184-16	491 285 217	38 112 73 70	711 459	113 394 232 179	100 317 227 172	i Uninhal	bited			36 120 64 57	14 9 9	219 123 107	3 4
96 97 98 99	Dhoarai, P	650-03 217-82 321-38 888-63 402-86	170 173 7 943	42 102	371 145 1,058	458 130 141 547 685	417 241 4 511 535	18 2 8 26		i6	20 18	46 27 127 235	20 7 3 80	57 59 7 305 9 364	32
101 102 103 104 105	Bhatsia, P Dadhikotbari, P Dakshin Krishnapur Bangalbari, Po, L Jagubati	616-0 536-4 441-8 135-2 133-7	9 397 8 90 6 83	134 24 25	808 227 151	306 449 117 77 51	265 359 110 74 66	6 5	7 100 19 5! 17 74 11 60	14 14 14 15 16	17 34 13	179	9 44 9 1 7 1	287	61 3 4 1 4 2
106 107 108	Dakshin Kotagaon Kamalpur, P Binagram	251·2 205·0 404·8 148·7	1 139 8 125 9	3	B 268 7 207	106 126 118		7 Uninha	6 85 11 65 99 75 bited	9 11 2 7	2	2 5. 6 2	4 1	8 6 2 5	5 11
109 110	Teghara	145-7			2 23		65			•		. 1		3	
111 112 113 114		. 137·7 245·2 1,216·4 686·3	9 82 7 1,249 7 658	17 17	5 466 9 1,573 0 1,007	55 248 801 522 61	218 772 485 42	2 4 1		8 56 7 52	20 5	. 9 3 31 5 23	5 6 2 5 2	6 40 0 29 1 3	0 13 7 32 3 1
115	Tilia	. 542.9		6	2 347	165	182	: :	52 4	6 30	3.	4 4	1 3	0 8	4 10
116	Total (Entirely Rural)	. 74. Sq. m		l 7,09	3 46,769	24,796	22,063	3 9,0	61 7,80	5 1,534	1,54	8 7,65	i 9 1,32	8 13,61	3 975

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Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males F	emales	Males	Females	Males I	Females	Males	Females	Malos	Females	Malos	Females	Males I	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
49 41 35 43		16 10 10 8	13			 . .		 io 1	·· ··	 2	••	 34		:: :: ::	•••	:: iš	ï	52 35 62 42 206	115 74 105 94 352
79 56 97 165 27	13 4 16 6	44 40 55 38 14	17 13 37 			20 	15 6 1		•••	:: :: i3	•••	6 		2	•••	9 3 4 3 32	6	109 80 93 176 49	910 102 225 341
27 121 157 137 78 35	 	9 75 110 13 10 20				•••	3	6	•••	2 	•••	22 12 5	•••	.	•••	58 21 		241 227 113 98 42	425 37: 246 135
161 102 67 99	 4	48 27 19 87 4						• •	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 	•••	• •	•••	 	•••	207 104 104 159 31	40(21(16) 26 3:
49 178 76 69	: i	12 23 36 26	 						Unis	2 nhabited	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	15 2 7	.; ;;	52 175 109 72	10 31 22 17
187 42 40 251	49 	73 12 17 51	22 `4 23			 1	:: :: :i	::				6 3 2		:: 3i		 	'i 	187 73 82 242 321	344 246 51 50
85 106 211 60 38	17 	49 60 70 10 1	1 44 ::				•						••		••	7 6 	1 3 1 2	155 162 47 38 27	26 29 10 7 6
9 40 53 35	 	4 8 24	2 1			3 	:			nhabited	••		i			1 2 	•••	58 61 59	134 13 8
11 85 314	 	1 20 37 82	 2 6		••	 2 			•••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 2		••		5 4 13		18 17 124 401 223	6 21 75 45
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10,173	447	2,525	365	. 2		66	6	1 34	, ,	30		129	17	36		614	26	11,003	21,13

Raiganj Subdivision

9 P. S. Itahar

	_ ,	n	lan		Jurisdic-	Populat	ion
Name of Villages	Jurisdic- tion List	Popula	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961
and Towns	No.	1951	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1)	(2)	(3)		_	168	748	877
4111man	. 9	174	376	Chandanpur	137	424	599
Abhinagar	191	98	141	Chandipur	197	404	407
Abjalpur	237	205	233	Chandol	20	113	237
Aldhanda	. 64	154	279 152	Chauduar .	. 87	92	161
Algram	. 128	97	310	Chhatraghati	. 90	197	2 56
Aminhat	. 234	217	310	Chhilampur	. 2 4 5	92	153
Arazi Baragram	. 186		•	Chhilimpur	. 174	1,132	1,073
Arazi Kasiabari	. 82	261	298	Chhota Bahadol	. 238	98	140 346
Asal Banagram	. 97	427	477	Chitor · · ·	32	265 220	2 4 9
Asrafpur	. 42	741	•••	Chopa · · ·	. 178	656	55 5
•	. 83	116	214	Churaman	. 164	050	
Bagbari · ·	211	658	675		. 36	5 4 2	86 8
Bagduma	19	157	208	Dakshinal	242	50	55
Bagun	239	363	482	Dakshin Mahespur	227	73	162
Bahadol · · ·	. 12	344	428	Dakshin Syampur	175	•	•
Bahati	247	412	489	Daldalia Chak	161	269	2 82
Baidara	146	4 6	60	Damdalia	. 4	573	834
Bairgachhi	98	91	162	Damdana Dangapara Belua	. 103	110	169
Baje Banagram	200	•	•	Dhamdhol	. 68	337	467
Baje Chahatpur	31	97	142	Dharampur · ·	. 235	41	51
Baje Dakshinal	3	288	370	Dharanda	. 27	158	257
Bajitpur	123	230	221	Dhulahar · ·	. 132	11,12	1,623
Balarampur	196	691	693	Dighaldanga · ·	. 70	175	216 464
Baldu · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	99	447	588	Digna · ·	. 129	308	1,133
Balijol	. 6	741	1,029 157	Durgapur · · ·	. 24	866	1,133
Bamandanga	. 180	105	87	G-F	248	171	194
Bamnigaon	136	71	339	Etbarpur	. 210	•••	
Banagram	. 133	245 141	378	m. dahad	199	828	94 6
Banbol	120	916	1,051	Fasiabad	192	199	232
Bangar	. 216	127	1,031	Fatepur Fatepur Syampur	. 7 5	163	192
Bankur	115	124	134	ratepur Syampur	100	33	43
Bansthupi · ·	. 116	191	247	Garia · · ·	. 122		138
Bara Bella	. 148	674	759	Gatlu · · ·	163	399	423
Baragram	190	271	223	Gauripur · · ·	. 103	416	861
Barhatti · · ·	. 205	513	849	Ghera · · ·	010	639	618
Bariol	206	1,083	1,131	Ghritatala · · ·	61	53	106
Barot	. 200	507	733	Ghugudanga · ·	. 60	281	313
Bartakigram · ·	. 215	569	598	Goalpara · · ·	104	292	3 53
Basaratpur	. 165	400	397	Gokarna	232	178	244
Basudebpur · ·	· 246	97	115	Golhat · · ·	250	32 5	4 15
Batnabaj · · ·	150	198	277	Gopalnagar	170	190	257
Bausa · · ·	134	307	4 81	Gopalpur · · ·	994	388	33 2
Belua	. 10	188	316	Gopibati · · ·	162	420	559
Belul · · ·	. 38	193	341	Gopinathpur	1	716	1,262
Betor	147	92	75	Gorahar	157	176	232
Bhabanipur	102	601	765	Gosaipur	155	1,399	1,797
Bhabanipur Bejpukur	85	407	556	Gulandar · · ·	58	69	119
Bhadrasila .	. 22	176	334	Gunarajpur · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	59	68	116
Bhadratha	41	543	972	Guniaknanda		104	115
Bhagnail	62	335	553	Halimpur	. 223	213	260
Bhatingaon	. 5 4	422	560	Haripur .	. 15	434	764
Bhelagachhi Bheelagachhi	249	49	86 963	Hasua	. 11 74	259	400
Bhushargachhi Ridhibari	. 112	228	362	Hematpur	. /4		1 007
Bidhibari	101	579	626 203	•	. 16	916	1,007 1,051
Binair	183	143		Indran	109	615	1,051
	209	629	731	Itahar · · ·	•	153	168
Birnagar Bisahar	96	258	35 7	Jagadal	. 241	859	920
Bishnupur	. 66	33	5 4 180	Jamalpur	. 171	000	310
Boaltair	. 63	.88	160 165	jamuna .	. 185		662
Bochkapara	208	149	100	lathigram .	. 181	4 4 4 4 0	1,323
Tornsalm a		4 77	653	layhat	. 233		13
Chabhat · · ·	. 106	477 C00	52 4	liropur	105		219
Chahatpur .	198	622	422	Jot Narottam	229	413	
Chalania · · ·	. 81	314	744	J			
~110000011m			4.1	Ininhabited			

^{*} Uninhabited

Raiganj Subdivision

9 P. S. Itahar-contd.

Name of Villages	Jurisdic- tion List	Popu	lation		Jurisdic-	Pop	ulation
and Towns	No.	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kaliganj	. 222	180	256	Pal Bhabanipur	. 95	101	230
Kamalai	. 25	322	671	Panchadebati	231	73	25
Kamalpur	. 124	146	280	Para	. 140	796	1,100
Kamardanga	. 169	787	829	Parameswarbati	251	547	565
Kanaipur	. 93 . 172	277	267	Parbatipur	45	303	468
Kapasia	. 230	2,758 346	3,216 338	Parergram	. 149	665	994
Kasba Kasibati	. 80	33	67	Paschim Durllabhpur Paschim Sakodanga	. 1 3 9 . 33	249 41	358 59
•• •	228	71	92	Paschim Sakodanga Patinahar	. 33	71	39
Keotal	. 7	993	1.384	Patirajpur	. 56	193	510
Khamrua	. 127	268	308	Patnalia	160	108	157
Khanjapur	. 187	336	315	Phulat	182	154	117
Kharsata	. 141	228	479	Pinglu	. 195	333	355
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	. 179	278	308	Piralipara	. 73	98	140
Khasra	. 142	412 370	349 452	Porsha	. 110	102	337 340
Khayerbari	. 252	1.451	1,800	Pukhuria Purbba Durllabhpur	. 15 4 . 65	199 5 3 2	349 806
Khesra Khuniabari	. 201	1,431	1,000	Purbba Nagua	. 48	268	414
	. 126	•	•	Purbba Sakodanga	34	30	28
Koarpur	. 204	350	389	Purushottampur .	. 166	343	450
Kokna .	. 57	227	319	Rahai	. 21	103	150
Kotar	. 5	411	562	Rajgram	. 18	345	404
Kukrakunda	. 29	194	255	Rajkot	. 212	773	897
Kulator	. 78	172	225	Ramdanga .	. 121	209	263
Kumadpur	. 153	44 5	374	Ranapur	. 135	87	45
Kunarhat	. 107	238	313	Ranipur	. 79	199	287
Kurmanpur	. 193	228	188	Sadapur	. 28	240	309
Lahuchar	150	571	188 583	Sahabhita	. 77	456	611
Lalganj	. 136 . 47	172	266	Sahapur	118	117	133
Laskarpur	-	*	200	Saiyadpur .	. 176 . 72	1,422 425	1,485 615
Madhuban .	. 220 243	151	190	Sandia Sarishatuli	. 240	147	156
Maghiapara	000	93	59	Sasan	236	184	192
Mahadipur Mahanandapara	. 226	199	269	Sibrampur	50	223	291
Mahanandapur	43	496	775	Sigram	. 188	161	244
Mahasunda	. 23	93	186	Simuldanga	. 53	•	6
Mahinagar	. 55	211	336	Sisai	. 213	100	72
Malanchi	. 219	45	79	Sohair	. 130 30	69 3 505	956 710
Malinagar	. 125	453	111	Sonapur	. 49	397	621
Manainagar	. 167	451 555	513 538	Sridharpur . Srimantapur	159	417	500
Marnai Mirzadighi	. 217 . 214	355 458	494	Sripur	117	224	431
Mirzadigni Mirzatpur	. 214	125	298	Subarnapur	. 145	324	473
Mobarakpur	. 94	57	152	Sujal	. 76	117	199
Mohagachhi	. 60	146	256	Suliapara	. 108	36	87
Mohan Bhuban	. 152	349	396	Surahar	91	154	175
Mukundapur	. 143	441	637	Surun	17 88	92 4 52	1,148 128
Musan	. 184	455	684	Syamganj	144	126	169
Muskipur	. 202	801	820	Syampur		152	265
Nadhna	. 39	108	149	Taltungi	. 51 1 73	134	205
Nagpara	. 92	210	266	Tegaj Tharais	225	334	511
Nagua	. 37	56	101 317	Thilbil	203	368	314
Nahanipur Nalbhiti Madhabpur	. 244	274 522	553	Tiarbati	. 113	•	38
Naldanga	. 156 . 35	42	114	Tilna	. 67	483	584
Namtor	. 177	228	232	Titidanga	104	•	•
Nandangaon	. 44	218	46 5	Titiha	. 207	380	474
Narihat .	. 7i	272	343	Uddhabpur	. 189	154	107
Osmanpur .	. 86	293	424	Ujalpur	. 52	119	153
	-			Ujani	. 13	183	260
Paharajpur Paikpera	. 26	758 453	1,275 47 6	Ujantor	. 119 . 46	129 102	161 145
Pajol	. 111	652	880	Uttar Jamalpur Uttar Mahespur	. 40	66	220
Pakrabari	190	●	•	•			
Palaibari	. 136	1,071	1,426	Total		80,95 3	104,709

[•] Uninhabited

	Name of Village	Area of Village or		spied ential uses	inmat	No. of perated (intes of instoueless p	cluding itutions		duled stes		duled ibes	Literate educa perso	ted	Total W	
J. L No.	or Town/Ward	Town in acres		House- holds	Persons		Females	Males	Females		Females	Males P		Males Fe	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	9 P. S. Itahar														
1 2 3 4 5	Gorahar, P, L	545·47 998·48 141·75 597·74 1,609·25	165 221 116 217 139	196 152 72 144 96	1,262 849 370 834 562	679 436 193 423 301	583 413 177 411 261	56 19 2 10 156	48 16 9 134		·· ·· ··	199 95 50 117 50	9 8 2 5 6	375 259 111 228 161	.i 3
6 7 8 9 10	Balijol, P Keotal, P Palaibari Abhinagar, L Belul, P	612-33 1,348-82 613-82 286-79 548-61	193 304 283 176 111	187 249 276 66 55	f,029 1,384 1,426 376 316	521 746 737 204 160	508 638 689 172 156	93 128 4 194 65	101 105 3 162 67			107 220 222 64 70	10 23 32 14 9	295 412 402 105 93	21 1 10 1
11 12 13 14 15	Hasua, P	1,005·38 587·99 220·36 505·62 172·37	206 190 74 199 151	142 78 33 180 57	764 428 260 880 260	455 230 135 467 138	309 198 125 413 122	276 67 135	140 42 125 			127 16 13 112 49	17 2 1 8 6	256 127 81 252 76	8 20
16 17 18 19 20	Indran Surun, P, L Rajgram, P Bagun Chandol, P	123·72 603·57 1,265·90 205·06 296·95	237 672 316 126 206	201 207 73 43 48	1,007 1,148 404 208 237	487 588 206 113 116	520 560 198 95 121	15 106 28 86 107	16 110 37 69 110	482	450 	76 124 85 21 25	2 14 21 2	307 336 124 63 81	18 52 3 2 12
21 22 23 24 25	Rahai	133·53 320·43 189·16 227·94 458·90	106 234 116 622 366	27 63 39 208 137	150 334 186 1,133 671	73 161 103 610 352	77 173 83 523 319	32 40 192 128	30 26 177 114	 4 1 40	2 2 2 46	17 9 32 272 111	4 1 6 111 21	47 83 60 353 201	. 4 51 12
26 27 28 29 30	Paharajpur, P Dharanda Sadapur Kukrakunda, P Sonapur	1,101-88 328-86 286-83 301-10 756-42	787 188 210 180 300	223 51 50 52 90	1,275 257 309 255 710	679 133 173 134 368	596 124 136 121 342	321 108 165 104 316	302 104 127 90 282	65 19 4 52	58 13 4 60	178 27 18 24 29	37 1 16 2	381 82 97 85 223	6 3 11 9 20
31 32 33 34 35	Baje Dakshinal Chitor Paschim Sakodanga Purbba Sakodanga Naldanga, P	114-09 305-49 157-66 112-17 139-86	60 169 31 4 73	16 57 11 15 21	142 346 59 23 114	76 176 33 11 56	66 170 26 17 58	42 82 12 	33 68 10	5 48 13 11 17	9 63 11 17 16	10 29 8 17	1 7 2	40 104 15 6 39	12 1
36 37 38 39 40	Dakshinal, P Nagua, P Beter Nadhna Uttar Maheshpur	991-09 140-53 519-46 212-48 290-20	450 21 168 64 115	164 22 64 26 46	868 101 341 149 220	439 56 174 82 122	429 45 167 67 98	311 2 174 72 3	302 2 167 58 2	109 51	117 38	58 1 9 3 18	9 i 1	267 34 97 48 75	41 19 2 5
41 42 43 44 45	Bhagnail, P Asrafpur Mahanandapur, P Nandangaon Parbatipur, P	1,159·48 443·52 1,072·18 374·13 471·33	645 243 221 166 149	170 84 124 93 81	972 477 775 465 468	491 245 425 237 237	481 232 350 228 231	120 76 25 92 67	136 82 90 68	156 297 35 149	146 311 32 152	100 53 29 13 2	17 6 6 1	285 145 298 124 158	19 98 181 40 86
46 47 48 49 50	Uttar Jamalpur Laskarpur, P Purbba Nagua Sridharpur Sibrampur	209·45 254·96 376·08 631·77 483·67	97 160 177 310 202	19 42 70 113 4 3	145 266 414 621 291	77 143 222 309 148	68 123 192 312 143	56 99 201 102 113	46 83 164 103 106	21 20 21 160 35	22 19 28 42 37	18 20 21 42 37	1 1 3 3	49 74 130 190 80	29 25 51 70 6
51 52 53 54 55	Taltungi Ujalpur Simuldanga Bhelagachhi Mahinagar	203·78 310·65 99·13 584·74 309·29	174 85 2 401 53	52 36 1 104 22	265 153 6 560 336	125 86 4 278 175	140 67 2 282 161	87 63 256 100	84 48 249 85	20 23 4 17 52	33 19 2 19 48	21 10 20 13	1 1 	82 61 2 163 91	9 2 3 20
56 57 58 59 60	Patirajpur, P Kokna Gunarajpur Guniakhanda Mohagachhi	319·25 322·74 137·83 164·45 233·43	87	45 57 20 22 53	510 319 119 116 256	291 165 63 67 124	49	125 131 56 67 81	94 122 56 49 97	25 33 34		114 5 6 6 32	34 1 	171 104 33 42 72	8 29 4 15
61 62 63 64 65	Ghugudanga Bhatingaon	138-28 807-54 182-85 371-86 559-84	93 137	21 111 33 56 149		52 300 94 142 42 4	253 86 137	29 161 84	37 132 69	10 56 22 13	47 23	16 78 5 27 93	2 1 1 19	187 54 85	8 2 5 34
66 67 68 69 70	Bishnupur	96·61 751·73 389·67 363·17 169·32	365 198	86	584 467 313	25 304 230 166 121	280 237 147	120 212 144 112	223 127	25 178 18 14 8	14	6 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	••	16 178 146 91 79	18 100 11 15 8

								WOR	KERS										
		1	I	In M Quan Live For Finl	II fining, rrying, stock, estry, hing, nting,	r	v			Vi		VI	li	VI		1:	K	X	•
A: Cultiv		Agric	ts uitural ourer	Plant Orcha	ations, ards and activities	Hou	At sehold ustry	ing oth Hous	u-factur er than ichold lustry	In Constru		In T	nd	In Tra Storag Comi cati	e and muni-		Other vices		kera m-
Males I	emales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males I	cmales	Males	Females	Males I	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
243 170 86 150 113	`i `i	94 79 22 78 29	3	2 2 	•••			2 i				1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • •	30 7 	••	304 177 82 195 140	583 412 177 408 260
208 328 228 78 72	10 6 1 1	70 72 134 23 21	9 1 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	3 6 	2 	`i	••	•••	•••	5 3 2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	• •	9 5 32 3	•••	226 334 333 99 67	487 637 679 171 155
182 96 63 178 33	8 :: i9	68 28 8 70 31	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••	•••	1 4	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	1 1	• •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4 2 10	:: :i	199 103 54 215 62	301 198 123 413 102
131 205 93 52 61	1 1 3 2 1	155 88 20 8 20	17 1 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	i8 2 	50 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 	••	19 5 6	• •	• •	\$	20 3 ::	•••	180 252 82 50 33	502 508 195 93 109
31 47 37 76 122	 3 18 6	14 36 13 62 44	19 19 3	• •	• •	8 1	 3	38	5	2	•••	32 11		6	•	2 8 129 19	;; 9	26 78 43 257 151	73 173 79 472 307
319 70 77 71 171	4 2 1 3 3	51 12 15 6 4 6	2 1 2 17	• •	• •	• •		•••	8 5		•••	 i			•	2 5 7 6	:: :i	298 51 76 49 145	390 121 125 112 322
40 57 14 4 26	 	37 1 2 13	8 2 3	• • •		3	::	••	•••	•••	• •		• •	• •	• •	 	•••	36 72 18 5 17	54 169 26 15 55
175 20 74 36 51	7 5	84 14 23 12 24	33 19 2	• •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•••	6				2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	172 22 77 34 47	388 26 163 67 93
215 96 148 85 110	3 59 89 7 69	66 31 146 38 39	12 12 92 33 17	•••		i	27 	1 4 1		 8	••	•••		* * * * * * * * *	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3 1 i		206 100 127 113 79	462 134 169 188 145
9 35 60 79 142 76	24 20 19 11 6	14 12 46 42 4	1 5 26 47	•••		3 6	6 12	 	•••	i ::	•••	• •		• •	••	i ::	•••	28 69 92 119 68	43 96 141 242 187
69 47 154 67	i Š	12 14 2 8 24	i 20			i	9 	1 		•••			* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	• •	•••	• •	·· ·· ··	43 25 2 115 84	131 65 2 279 141
90 83 29 34 44	8 2 3	3 20 3 8 27	i i 12		••	22 	i6 4 	••		••	•	29 		. 1	•••	27 1 	••	120 61 30 25 52	211 125 52 49 117
25 118 38 63 85	1 5	11 66 16 21 97	2 2 26		••	••	••	 6	5 6	•••	•••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• •	• •		; ; ;	••	16 113 40 57 227	46 251 81 137 348
12 160 144 74 65	14 82 10 4	4 18 2 14 14	4 18		•••	••	: : 8	:: :i	••	 	••	:: 2		•		••	••	9 126 84 73 42	11 180 226 132 87

YAVELLEGE

			_												
•	Name of Village	Area of Village or	Resid He No. of		enumei	No. of prated (in most or institute of insti	chiding tutions	Scher Ca	iuled stas		duled ibes	edun	te and cated	Total V	Vorkers -IX)
J. L. No.	or	Town in acres	Houses	House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	.5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	9 P. S. Itahar—contd.														
71 72 78 74 75	Narihat, P	171·37 743·58 122·32 262·61 255·38	294 456 235 211 172	55 119 60 77 41	343 615 140 400 192	179 314 71 204 98	164 301 69 196 94	174 193 71 75 53	158 198 69 77 48	108 14 45	96 9 46	31 74 6 51 27	7 3 	107 213 40 124 62	56
76 77 78 79 80	Sujal	237·72 455·41 258·28 406·77 124·61	109 379 256 170 19	27 100 39 41 12	199 611 225 287 67	102 302 119 138 35	149	102 130 18 138	97 127 11 148	3i 22 35	30 16 32	16 106 4 17	 	61 193 71 82 22	16 7 1 18
81 82 83 84 85	Chalania Arazi Kasiabari Bagbari Mirzatpur Bhadrasila, P	523-08 167-81 144-04 419-32 684-53	359 123 163 317	107 30 45 81	422 214 298 556	260 121 172 314	93 126	256 Uninhab 2 77 99	153 ited 93 52 69	 iż	° 9 i3	72 9 19 116	2 .; 17	163 73 98 167	7
86 87 88 89 90	Osmanpur, P	246·92 293·10 164·28 899·16 230·91	201 83 147 237 160	67 28 24 116 40	128 733	220 84 57 373 122	77 71 360	5 84 24 80 63	77 31 88 80	72 27 185 21	59 31 173 20	72 21 16 68 24	17 3 1 4 3	129 53 40 215 76	40 1 2 11
91 92 93 94 95	Surahar Nagpara, P Kanaipur Mobarakpur Pal Bhabanipur	347·57 375·96 203·03 175·27 421·38	194 142 153 88 112	32 54 39 20 44	267 152	83 132 138 78 116	134 129 74	50 96 129 78 39	42 94 118 74 29	33 35 35	50 39 30	11 16 18 10 18	4	49 76 79 43 6 7	5 14 31 15 11
96 97 98 99 100	Bisahar Asal Banagram Baje Banagram Balihara, P. Po, Rhe Khayerbari, P	. 502-44 . 233-69 . 143-21 . 508-73 . 197-33	171 108 82 291 254	64 47 28 117 91	298 162 588	195 146 78 310 223	152 84 278	105 45	85 36 	90 	77 	13 52 17 105 68	10	104 79 43 190 118	1
101 102 103 104 105	Bimalpara, P Bhabanipur Bejpukur, P Dangapara Belua Titidanga Jiropur	. 715-05 . 1,145-36 . 194-84 . 98-63 . 192-95	234 353 93 6	128 145 30	765 1 6 9	325 388 77	3 377 7 92	Uninhab	i8 25 ited 6	i 3	iò 	99 94 11 1		194 227 46 4	3 !3 3
106 107 108 109 110	Chabhat, L. Kurmanpur, P. Suliapara Itahar, P, H, Po, Rhc, L, D.	728-40 636-67 412-10 680-38 135-44	474	188	313 87 1,051	338 157 52 58 2 190	156 35 469	36 122 120 110	95 128 76 85	52 100		147 16 234 48	1 66		14 19 84 2
111 112 113 114 115	Paikpara Bidhibari	. 140-69 . 154-81 . 150-24 . 349-49 . 274-39	193 17 51	16	362 38 138	22 80	4 168 2 16 5 58	21 10	228 13 10 58	:: :: ii	• •	6 24 3 1 7		10 41 38	7
116 117 118 119 120	Bansthupi	. 172-96 . 284-09 . 199-74 . 192-18 . 385-30	88 89	23 33	431 133 161	71 215 73 89 207	216 60 72	73 47	63 198 60 37 93	36 72	32	8 76 11 11 46	10 2 1	12 54 127	4 39 15 19
121 122 123 124 125	Balarampur Kamalpur	. 354-91 . 130-58 . 142-40 . 378-08 . 256-15	98 153	33 50	43 221 280	. 118 . 142	5 18 3 103	25 11 32	99 18 6 21	42 7	5	17	· i	12 68 76	$\frac{2}{25}$
126 127 128 129 130	Digna	294-72 588-13 335-47 195-64	189 82 215	24 64	152 464	81 24	8 64 1 223	4	 	•	•••	62 102		40 142 264	26
131 132 133 134 135		343·76 1,553·63 279·20 240·83	865 241 254	266 58 80	1,623 339 481	18 24	1 772 1 156 8 23 9	100	16 89	2:		19: 64 43	5 28 5	438 108 132 14	55 3 1 3
196 137 136 139 140	Pakrabari	. 238-54 . 636-46 . 234-46 . 318-54	349 398	97	599 3 358	31:	7 282 1 167	27 Uninhab 20	26 ked 12	• •	· · ·	7(5 ! 5 !!	105	

BECTORY

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Cultiv	stor	Agricu Labo	s Stural Surer	Hus Plant	iting, ations, rds and	Hou	At sehold lustry	ing oil Hou	nufactur- ter than schold fustry	Constr			Frade and amerca	Store	ansport, ge and muni- tions		Other rices	wor	on- ters
Malos F	emalo	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males !	Females	Malos	Females	Males I	cmakes	Make	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	\$ 0	31	32	33	34	35	36
103 172	42	. 4 38	iá	::	••			• •	••	••			••	••	••	· š	••	72 101	194
23 101 56	4 25	17 23 5	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	• •	••	::	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	ï	• •	••	• •	• •	••	80 36	82 82 84 84
56 154	iò	5 26	·è	• •		ii		• •	• • •	• •				••		ż	• •	109	97 295
63 73 19	i i	8 9 3	 3	•••	• •	••	i		••	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••	• •	••	••	• •	48 56 13	97 293 99 148 14
147	2	16	5	• •	• •			• •	Ün	inhabited				••	••	• •	••	97	135
68 86 136	1	5 5 13		::	•••	11	.5 58	• •		• •	••	1 2	• •	::	• •	 4 5	•••	48 74 147	92 190 176
82 45	1	43 8	39			1								• • •			• •	91 31	164 77 70
32 159 65	::	7 38 9			::	i 5	1 2	::	ii	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	• •	::	• •	* \$ 2	••	17 158 46	358 123
40 63	• •	9 12	••		• •		i4	• •			••	• •		••		'i	• •	34 56	120
73 42 44	5	6 1 17	•••	•••	••	Š	31 15 6	• • •	•••	• •	• •	2	• •	::	• • •	i	• •	34 56 59 33 49	39 103
81 63	1	23 14	• •		• •	••	· •		16			'i		• •		·i	• •	91 67 33	151
33 131 77	::	9 35 33	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5	i 1	• •	••	•••	• •	5	•	::	••	14	::	120 105	277 228
140 165 30	` š	41 55 15	3	i i	• •	ż	ió	. ź	• •	• •		6		• •	 	7 1	••	131 161 31	298 364 92
1	2	3	1						Uni	nhabited	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							3	3
134 71	· i	40 23	1	· i		1	3 13					9		••		11	••	138 58 28	311 142
24 106 51	19 10	100 24	Ġ į	iò	••	2 2	. š	Š	••	••		33 10	ï	ż	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	éi 13	7	28 247 86	142 16 365 145
49 92	1	79	4			6	43					.	• •	• •		6	• •	105 95	180 167
4 30 27	 'i	8 6 11 11	·· ·· 6	••	••	• •	· •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					• •		 		• •	12 39 35	16 58 63
• 39		1 29	• •			¹i		• •				·ś			••	• •		31 96	63 212
39 84 12 42 74	30 13 9	29 i 2 42	4 9 2 10	••	••	i.i	• •	• •	• •	••	•••	 2	• •	••	::		::	31 96 61 35 60	212 21 37 152
					 	• •		• • •			• •	·i	 	::		i 6	'n	47 13 50 66 28	133 16 78 125 33
74 10 51 53 24	15 3	9 8 14 2	5 4 1	::	• •	.	 3 6	· 7		::	• •	i		• • •	••	1 2	i	96 28	125
		. 2		••	••	• •		••		inhabited									
52 36	· .	ż	••	••	••	1		··	::	i ż	::	5	2 1	• • •	• •	26 !	`ż	63 46 59 216	139 36 230 448
52 36 115 224	5 2 17	12 30	1 2		::	2	::	••	::	••	::	1 6 3	7		::	1 2 5			
162 304 80	.5	44 69	3 1	::	••	48 15 2	49 8	::	• •		•••	3 2	•	•••	•••	14		207 413 79 116 12	1137
162 304 89 95 13		44 69 2 34	"i	••	::	2	••		::	::	::		::	••	•••		::		
21 1 33	2	26		••		•••		·i	 	 	::			::	••		::	18	212
65 170	::	101		• •	••			10 2		nhabited	•••	6	•	'n,	••	· 19 · 14-		10 870	#7

VILLAGE WORKERS

•		Area of Village	Occu Reside Hot	ential	enumer	No. of pated (inc	luding	Schedul		Scheo			ated		Norkers
J. L. No.		or Town in acres	No. of Houses	No. of House- holds		useless p		Males Fe		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males 1	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	9 P. S. Itahar—contd.														
141 142 143 144 145	Khasra	. 261-78 . 154-26 . 305-99 . 164-81 . 226-85	395 184 307 101 282	74 58 117 32 77	479 349 637 169 473	248 182 352 89 238	231 167 265 80 235	18 12 63	27 5 58			88 40 58 30 83	20 2 2 2 2 5	137 99 182 47 114	38 2 1
146 147 148 149 150	Bhabanipur Bara Bella	165-29 243-56 177-66 349-83 574-13	42 46 153 569 152	11 19 43 159 38	60 75 247 994 277	33 35 135 532 139	27 40 112 462 138	6 13 9 23	17 19			5 74 199 21		21 19 79 287 69	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
151 152 153 154 155	Mahanandapara	. 138-96 . 223-38 . 152-41 . 649-82 . 1,171-51	139 194 348 51 1,048	44 67 78 24 267	269 396 374 349 1,797	142 203 199 168 931	127 193 175 181 866	 126	 107	:: ii	:: i6 	18 45 37 55 280	3 10 13 102	78 111 129 82 434	 3 3
156 157 158 159 160		359·82 198·07 355·47 225·22	344 124 316 233 93	101 46 101 71 28	553 232 583 500 157	280 120 304 261 87	273 112 279 239 70	3 9 	8		••	107 46 86 115 14	17 8 14 32 3	141 63 166 138 43	1
161 162 163 164 165	Gopinathpur	. 267·26 . 283·61 . 252·92 . 428·49 . 230·95	150 367 229 262 197	49 98 77 286 77	282 559 423 555 397	145 288 226 308 207	137 271 197 247 190	92 54 169 56	91 49 131 42	 2 		27 66 69 130 61	2 28 19 74 19	82 152 97 120 110	5 4 3 8
166 167 168 169 170	Purushottampur	. 176·99 . 299·57 . 1,031·30 . 296·89 . 277·75	242 256 451 480 128	89 90 155 143 40	450 513 877 829 257	234 255 472 434 141	216 258 405 395 116	119 14 11 30	108 18 7 29			48 44 94 88 36	19 5 12 21 2	119 130 239 224 83	7 2 1
171 172 173 174 175	Jamalpur, P Kapasia, 2P, Po Tegaj Chillimpur, 2P Daldalia Chak	. 542·27 . 1,772·35 . 121·82 . 1,394·55 . 286·70	547 1,537 605	150 491 195	920 3,216 1,073	454 1,634 541	532	11 23 Uninhabite 93 Uninhabite	90			75 347 127	14 40 14	250 859 314	15 42
176 177 178 179 180	Chopa, P	. 1,982·49 . 392·73 . 620·20 . 221·02 . 179·39	587 142 136 193 79	291 55 44 62 31	1,485 232 249 308 157	768 129 131 156 83	717 103 118 152 74	72 19 87 71 4 6	74 16 78 65 41	51 36 84 37	3 9	260 44 12 29 12	34 4 .;	329 75 81 97 55	18 1 14 3 20
181 182 183 184 185	Binair	. 1,302-77 . 231-21 . 270-90 . 615-36 . 436-68	383 87 118 377 165	146 27 33 126 58	662 117 203 684 310	334 59 110 366 158	328 58 93 318 152	34 36 49 193 76	47 38 43 170 76	23 28 93	20 19 100	73 10 11 41 33	13 7 2	211 44 63 219 86	1 11 23 112
186 187 188 189 190	Arazi Baragram	260.62 247.63 247.50 125.53 751.08	200 137 84 413	62 44 25 137	315 244 107 759	157 123 56 376	158 121 51 383	Uninhabite 7 91	d 110	17 41 74	10 47 66	94 32 32 74	23 4 4 24	89 71 30 224	19 36 76
191 192 193 194 195	Lahuchar, P	207-76 252-64 585-35 372-69 284-19	72 190 146 124 210	23 45 40 72 72	141 232 188 353 355	73 116 92 172 173	68 116 96 181 182	73 23 	68 25 		••	21 39 41 65 45	23 13	42 69 49 103 90	3 8 9
196 197 198 199 200	Chandipur, P	448·30 107·51 209·60 408·96 413·75	440 230 316 559	145 81 102 177	693 407 524 946	368 210 263 466	325 197 261 480	i4 Uninhabite	 iš d	:: ::	•••	74 30 63 126	18	202 128 156 246	2
201 202 203 204 205	Muskipur, P Thilbil	. 165-79 799-07 596-29 1,148-24 524-48	551 207 131 219	182 61 47 58	820 314 389 223	412 159 204 111	408 155 185 112	Uninhabite 72 45 5 61	d 66 38 3 53	38 8 45	10	146 57 77 54		222 90 117 75	1 ii 2
206 207 208 209 210	Titiha . Bochkapara	674-28 642-05 293-03 357-79 183-61	633 213 92 383	195 66 26 106	1,131 474 165 731	574 249 95 371	557 225 70 360	26 Uninhabite	22 :: :: d	••	••	169 62 19 103	. 3	288 132 54 176	9 2

									KERS									-	
1		11		In I Qua Live For Fir	III dining, rrying, mock, restry, hing,	Г	v	v		VI		VII	l	VI		IX		3	•
As Cultiv	itor	Agricu Labo	ls altural ourer	Pian Orch	mting, tations, ards and activities	Hou	At sehold ustry	In Maning othe House Indus	r than hold	In Construct	ion	In Tre	d	Comi	re and	In Ot Servi	her ces	No work	Kers Ci-
Calos Fo	males	Males 1	Females	Malcs	Females	Males	Females	Males F	emales	Males Fen	rales	Males Fe	emales	Males	Females	Males Fe	malos	Males I	remales
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	\$ 0	31	32	33	34	35	36
104 77 106 32 77	36 1 	26 20 67 15 36	•••		••		`i	`i	:: 'i		•••	2			•••	7 1 7	 	111 83 170 42 124	191 161 20-
17 12 59 221 58	:: i	5 3 39 11			•••					•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	13	:	:: ·i		15 6	•••	12 16 56 243 70	21 46 13 136
59 95 94 67 256		19 10 35 15 131		 . i	•••	; 	 3		• •	•••	•••	16	• •	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. i 23	 3	64 92 70 86 497	12: 19: 17: 17: 86:
94 56 105 103 34	:: :: i	30 5 55 54 3	•••			14 1 	••	 2 		•••	• •		• •	•••		3 1 2 1 6	•••	139 57 138 123 44	27: 11: 27: 23: 6:
59 93 50 11 53	5 1 1	18 27 32 3 42	:: :: i	• •	• •		• •	• • •	2	i		25 5 17 4	1 2 2		•••	5 7 7 70 4	::	63 136 129 186 97	13 26 19 24 18:
53 106 183 160 46	: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	42 18 47 45 21	7 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			i :			 :		17 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7 3 2 2	•••	115 125 235 210 58	200 250 400 390 110
236 656	4 2	12 139				• •		2 2		2		'n		'i	• •	52	. 8	204 775	46 1,56
247	9	59	1	2			2	:	12	ninhabited ninhabited		5	16	٠		3	• •	227	49
224 57 52 78 28	 2 8	78 17 20 19 18	 iż		s ::	4	18 14		i 	• •			• •	::			••	50 59	10 10 14
139 41 48 164 46	10 18 83	71 3 15 43 36	1 5 19						• •			• • •				į	Š	15 47 147	32 4 7 20 13
61 47 28 190	6 23 24	24	5 7 25	٠.		· • • •	(5 6 7 i	•	inhabited		. 2	:		• •	2 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		13 6 3 80
20 36 42 47 62	•••	7 26				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:		•	3	•	. 2	•		· · ·	. ! 2 . !9 . 2		. 81 . 47 . 43 8 69 . 83	1 1 0 1 7 1 7
151 75 116 180	•••	41 42 35		,	2 4	. !		. 1	:	ninhabited	•		:		•	. 1	:	. 82	32 10 24 44
147 77 104 60	1 	13						· ··· i ···	:		:	. 1				: ' <u>*</u>		. 190 . 69 3 87 . 36	Ĭ
252 110 46 139	3 2	27 12		· .			3 	6 2	•		:					10 10 10	•	. 206 . 117 . 41	2

THOTELESE

WORKERS .

	Name of Village	Area of Village or	Resid	beign lential seas	enume	No. of portion of institution of ins	cluding utions	Sched Car			eduled Tribes	ec	rate and lucated		Workers
J. L No	" Of	Town	Houses	House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males F			Females	Males	Females	Males	Femelos
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	remaics 16
	9 P. S. Itahar-concid.														
211 212 213 214 215	Bagduma Rajkot Sisai, P Mirzadighi Basaratpur, P	1,298-46 323-69 679-34 491-12 511-17	389 460 27 277 392	80 162 13 96 123	675 897 72 494 598	338 471 34 251 299	337 426 38 243 299	15i 23 39	134 23 46	3. 3.		1	00 13 92 91 2 1 68 6	235 22 136	42 3 15
216 217 218 219 220	Bangar, P. L. Marnai, P. H., Po, Rhc, L. Ghritatala, P. Malanchi Madhuban	1,217-87 460-33 751-87 227-08 121-59	542 244 372 58	230 86 107 18	1,051 538 618 79	551 279 290 33	500 259 328 46	21 77 11 15 Uninhabi	14 86 10 18 ted			. i	22 21 51 105 80 24 3	110 169	Ī
221 222 223 224 225	Patinahar	207-08 197-33 200-40 209-12 668-07	139 82 144 238	50 18 62 82	256 115 332 511	139 65 177 268	117 50 155 243	Uninhabi 26 33 24 46	ted 22 63 27 71	120 4	0 20	 }	21 6 16 11 35 1	39	70
226 227 228 229 230	Mahadipur	117-60 125-25 177-52 379-29 172-35	38 103 63 160 206	9 31 17 42 66	59 162 92 219 338	25 87 48 105 172	34 75 44 114 166	32 32 50 115	50 32 110 167		•	i	9 3 13 6 36 1 28 3	57 31 75	i
231 232 233 234 235	Panchadebati Golhat Jaybat, P, Po, L, Rhc Aminhat Dharampur	171-15 188-45 1,039-33 243-42 234-84	26 143 453 184 27	6 51 130 65 10	25 2 44 1,323 310 51	14 124 638 157 18	11 120 685 153 33	11 30 110 66	22 89 208 78		9 20	5	9 2 19 96 23 26 4	74 361 88	6 43
236 237 238 239 240	Sasan	311-91 374-64 132-30 414-27 233-81	77 118 31 287 66	37 41 16 99 30	192 233 140 482 156	94 127 67 240 72	98 106 73 242 84	4 20 	3 40 	66 11!	9 202	!	3 1 4 4 74	49 134	31
241 242 243 244 245	Jagadal Dakshin Mahespur Machiapara Nahanipur, P Chhilampur .	303·33 157·86 201·62 361·90 300·70	132 24 72 122 101	91 10 34 97 29	168 55 190 317 153	96 28 94 162 86	72 27 96 155 67	7 1 56 53	40 90 57	39 9- 60 24	7 2: 4 96 6 6:	5	13 1 3 8 1 23 3		15 1
246 247 248 249 250	Batnabaj Baidara Ftbarpur Bhusargachhi, P Gopalnagar, P	208-29 690-12 416-97 141-89 637-94	73 279 62 46 242	22 91 30 16 86	115 489 194 86 415	59 258 101 53 195	56 231 93 33 220			:			2 35 4 4 44	58 33	1 7
251 252	Parameswarbati Khesra, 2P	375·19 2,284·03	284 977	83 294	565 1,800	278 911	287 889	••		:		_ ^	30 1 47 22		8 64
	Total (Entirely Rural) .	165·1 Sq. miles	54,082	18,619	104,709	54,235	50,474	13,679	12,969	5,24	7 5,09	8 12,6	04 2,22	9 30,373	3,243

								MOI	KERS										
	.		1	In M Qua Live For Fia	II lining, rrying, stock, estry, hing,	I	V		V	•	/i	V	711		111	13	κ	3	K
A Culti	s vator	Agricu	le ultural ourer	Plant Orcha	nting, tations, ards and activities	Hou	At schold ustry	Hou	ufactur- ier than schold ustry	Constr	n uction		rade nd nerce	In Tres Smrss Clome cat		In O			on- rkers
(ales	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males F	emales	Males	Female
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	3 0	31	32	33	34	35	36
122 136 20 108	i 7 3	20	ŻŻ	•••		.; ;		2	• •	• •	• •	iò	**	• •	• •	27 62	i i	196 296 12	32 34 37 37 38
108	ż	15 49	8 3	• •	• •	• •	1	ż	• •	• •	• • •	ż	ì	• •	• •	13 6		115	20
212 41 117	9 	93 8 45	 	• •	••	i			• •		• •	i 7		• •	• •	13 41 2	1	149 149	18 25 20
7	••	7	••	• •	• •	••	••	••	Ün	inhabite	d	• •	• •	• •	* *	• •	•••	19	
47 32 51 83	 33 11	26 3 40 24	1 37 17	:: i		 3			•••	inhabite	• •	2	• •	•••	• •	1 2 32	:: is	65 26 78 128	11 5 8 20
9 41 26 74 77		4 16 3 1 28	` 4	 2				•••	• •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •		•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	i i	11 30 17 30 67	3 7 4 11
10 48 253 33 10	 3	2 26 83 35	 22 16			 i8	 14			•••	• •	13	3 7	• •	• •	9	•••	50 277 69	12 67 11
42 79 42 90 36	5 35 5	22 9 4 35	19 10 5 21			•••				• •	••	 	•••	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		3	30 39	7- 9- 3- 21- 7-
56 16 38 85 48	18 14 75 29	2 21 8 8	5 1 1 13 2					•••					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •		2 1 1		40 10 33 68 29	41 11 91 67
32 94 36 24 72	6 23 1 6	7 49 22 9 39	2 11 1								• •	, 3	• •	• •	• •	i4 	` i	20 98 43 20 81	19 9: 20 20
98 412	żi	63 76	8					10						• •		6		117 401	27 82
714	21	/6	43	2	• •	•	• •	10	• • •	• •		489		18		1.231	83	23,862	47.22

Raiganj Subdivision

10 P. S. Kushmundi

,	Jurisdic-	Popu	lation	M Carllonno	Jurisdic- tion List	Popu	lation
Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	No.	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A11.	. 202	•	•	Daharol	. 20	3 65	369
Abhirampur Abuhar	. 202 . 134	375	450	Debipur	. 189	183	247
Acharul	184	216	301	Dehabanda	. 29	479	721
Adyakhanda	37	167	401	Dehata	. 1	293	343
Akcha	. 85	172	260	Deokhanda	. 21	261	241 633
Alampur	. 193	250	343	Deul	. 12	44 8 87	479
Aminpur	. 130	33 5	466	Deulabari · ·	. 44	596	362
Amlahar	. 142	174	257.	Deulbari	. 55	91	149
Anantapur	. 91	501	678	Dhadarang · ·	115	427	653
Angaripara	. 119	71	116 63	Dhakdhol	150	81	128
Arazi Kasba	. 7 4 . 97	20 308	42 4	Dhandan Dharmadanga	. 80	110	126
Arazi Minapara	. 108	12 4	139	Dikul	215	122	164
Arazi Panisala Arazi Srirampur	. 96	134	100	Domnahar	. 40	348	35 5
	. 187	343	487	Dopitha	. 161	61	179
Ayera	. 107	0.0		Durgapur	. 227	275	501
	000	105	177	Durllabhpur	. 231	158	2 4 8
Bad Bighor	. 226	125 273	350	•		CE	74
Bagdol	. 77	273	385	Ekdala	. 197	65 37 5	74 576
Bagduma	. 206 . 52	125	80	Ekdala Bahirhata.	. 39	3/3	370
Baghna	. 83	254	293	_	147	112	173
Balapukur Balarampur	167	78	75	Faraspur	. 177	114	1,5
Balaspur	104	32 5	261	Ø	. 221	17	94
Bangaon Krishnapur	. 76	133	151	Gangajit	81	224	259
Banihari	153	324	695	Ghatsa Gilapukur	114	26	3 6
Bansbari	. 35	182	126	Goalgaon	75	481	614
Bara Damodarpur .	. 159	252	322	Gobindapur	112	8	1,733
Baragachhi	. 120	205	287	Gobra Bil	. 209	15 4	198
Baraidanga	. 135	261	264	Gopalpur	. 64	121	22 2
Barail	. 59	164	.79	Copulput V			1.40
Bara Kafurchand .	. 198	175	199	Hansrail	45	105	148
Bara Krishnapur	. 117	269	30 8 384	Harigram	. 31	281	303 321
Basail	. 123	318 133	17 4	Hariharpur	. 11	209	321 •
Basudebpur	. 171 . 73	262	438	Harischandrapur .	. 182	223	214
Bateswar	. 10	514	563	Hasnagar	. 214	223	211
Beldanga Berail	. 25	818	980		136	100	105
Besatipara	. 168	255	347	Ibrahimpur	. 130	439	540
Betahar	. 105	627	919	Isnail	. 30	100	
Bhagmaha	. 139	•	60	To do house	. 196	74	8 5
Bhaina	. 152	92	282	Jadabpur Jafarpur	219	57	6 5
Bhaktipur	. 24	135	198	Jagannathpur	144	70	67
Bhelakuri	. 203	135	281	Jaherpur	34	94	104
Bhetahar	. 122	310	389	Jajihat Hadipur	. 128	217	288
Bhikanpur	. 101	342	173	Jaminipara	. 78	363	351
Bighor	. 228	30	64	Jamirail	. 6	176	195 152
Birampur	. 66	172	170 17	Jamunadanga	. 92	114	1,000
Birupur	. 18	77	60	Jarail	. 127	979	80
Buripukur	. 126	91	00	Jaypur	. 164	61 81	124
				Jhagrapara	. 175	326	399
Chakdapara	. 129	37 5	487	Jot Har	. 195 . 194	209	207
Chak Darbaru	. 133	65	40	Jot Jagannath	. 194 . 79	25 4	441
Chak Haripur	. 230	.81	60	Jot Sudam	10	9	149
Chakmaha	. 192	179	249	Jugati	. 19	•	
Champapara	. 49	186	120	Vashana	. 27	389	503
Chandail	. 212	265	312	Kachara	207	290	236
Chandipur	. 179	813	959		26	87	120
Chandpur	. 186	189	252 4 17	Kalancha	143	330	348
Chapanat Bairatha .	. 61	288	272	27 J. b	169	341	486
Chapra	. 4	260 719	934	Kandana	181	48	25
Chausha	. 170 . 43	339	119	Kanthali	204	154	243
Cherapara	. 45 . 109	200	28 4	Karanji	107	1,142	1,457
Choragachhi Chhota Damodarpur .	. 158	191	555	Kasba	71	1,052	1,537
Camota Damodarpur .	. 150	131					

[•] Uninhabited

Raiganj Subdivision

10 P. S. Kushmandi-contd.

Name of Villages	Jurisdic- tion List	Popul	ation	Name of Villages	Jurisdic- tion List	Popu	<u> </u>
and Towns	No.	1951	1961	and Towns	No.	1951	196
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
asimpur	. 46	255	217	Palasbari	. 185	65	5
atalhat	222	165	152	Panchanagar	217	128	13
	131	389	675	Panchhata	213	651	75
atasan					141	107	14
athalbari	. 16	184	201	Paptahar Bhaktipur .	90	182	23
esabpur	. 102	494	585	Parameswarpur		191	25
hagail	. 8	422	418	Paschim Balarampur .	. 17		55
hamrail	. 199	47	84	Paschim Mollapara .	. 14	378	Ğ
hanpur	. 210	172	192	Paschimpara	, 118	41	2
hantapara	87	76	517	Pathanpara	. 121	228	
harikadighi .	. 32	55	223	Pora Bagdol	. 86	113	15
rishnapur	94	363	470	Poradanga	. 30	110	11
umruk	125	51	201	Puinala	. 137	253	36
	47	241	378	Pukurpar Raypur	191	260	34
unarbari	. 89	126	188	Punat	149	216	10
unia ,		512	885	Pupra	. 53	125	18
usamandi	. 70	312	993	Purbba Basail	177	507	6
			100		208	202	2
akshmantara	. 50	144	102	Purbba Mollapara	180	503	6
akshmijal	. 162	•	82	Putahari	. 100	503	-
akshmipur	. 63	769	1,043				1
ohaganja	. 223	412	456	Raghabpur	. 33	147	i
				Raghunathpur	. 110	78	
ladhabpur Baragachhi	. 211	89	93	Rajapur	, 5	160	ŀ
ladhvam Karai	i iii	177	205	Ramchandrapur .	. 218	286	2
	. 229	63	96	Rampur	. 165	132	1
lagura		131	165	Randanga	. 216	88	
Iahabullapur	. 225		304	Ranipur	42	•	
lahagram	. 140	185	284	Rasulpur	157	474	4
fahator	. 38	200			201	275	3
fahespur	. 176	57	66	Raypur	65	116	Ĭ
fahipaldighi	. 190	29 5	442	Rupain	, 0.0		-
fahishakuri	. 183	205	245		co.	328	5
lahis bathan	. 9	334	5 73	Sabdalpur	. 68		š
lakail	. 9 <u>9</u>	527	78 9	Sahapur	. 60	215	3
faligaon	200	511	556	Salekkuri	188	300	J
landahar	100	222	311	Salkhair	. 151	29	
	156	120	465	Samsia	. 72	397	5
langalpur		416	709	Saraihat Baje Dinor .	. 7	401	6
lanikor	. 13	64	85	Saraipur	. 178	118	1
fanipukur	. 145		166	Sarala	54	912	1,1
fastahar	. 9	112	136	Sarenga	103	189	2
[astail	. 205	227		Sekendarpur	220	276	9
laulai	. 172	169	209		163	189	Ž
filanhat	. 155	•	31	Serpur	48	111	2
linapara	. 93	451	623	Siala	. 116	424	3
lirapara	124	•	320	Sibkrishnapur		455	9
				Sibrampur	. 138		-
abhor	. 23	351	497	Sikarpur	. 224	.54	1
ahit	119	1.421	•	Silimpur	. 41	144	
.1	. 113	53	136	Sindurmuchhi	, 28	112	1
		74	114	Srirampur	. 88	211	2
ambhail	. 154	131	53	Subarnapur	, 56	215	2
angalbhanga	. 67		12 4				
aogan	. 84	73		Tejihar	. 51	70	2
arayanpur	. 146	188	2 4 9	Tilchhar	95	337	
ayapara	. 57	197	170	Titihi	15	126	1
ij Raghunathpur	. 2	84	123	I um			
ij Uttarpara	. 82	53 6	3 29	***	. 174	652	
urpur	132	139	216	Udaypur			
lurullakuri Angarpara	. 62	233	303	Ujil	. 106	443	i
en missuri vulkarbara	. 02	255		Ukhalia .	. 69	535	
manpara	. 160	•	11	Upadail · · ·	. 22	277	
THE PERSON	. 100			Uttarpara .	. 166	215	4
المعالم والمعالم	. 36	173	282				70
achadighi		212	273	Total		56,314	73,
adamkuri	. 173	212	213				

[•] Uninhabited

(1)		Vi	ea of	Occu Reside Hou	ntial	inmater	No. of perated (income of instituted useless per	cluding utions	Schee Ca	fuled stes	Sch ed u Trib		educ	ated	Total W	
. I. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	7	or Cown acres	Houses	House-	Persons		Females	Males	Females	Males Fe	males	Males	Females	Males F	
,1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	10 P. S. Kushmundi															
1 2 3 4 5	Dehata Nij Raghunathpur Mastahar Chapra Rajapur	:	382-84 195-38 102-91 219-02 208-54	244 46 93 199 94	170 11 23 150 20	343 123 166 272 147	176 72 77 155 . 76	167 51 89 117 71	169 42 73 148 76	161 21 85 109 71		2 			104 48 44 94 52	2
6 7 8 9	Jamirail Saraihat Baje Dinor, P Khagail Mahishbathan, P Beldanga, P		138·06 559·50 332·21 557·31 430·30	129 396 287 241 479	47 252 174 212 203	195 699 418 573 563	95 370 220 301 276	100 329 198 272 287	85 202 198 300 262	87 168 186 272 268	27 i	90 ?	2 107 67 30 43	9 6 1 2	61 238 134 191 197	. ; 2 58 41 6
11 12 18 14 15	Hariharpur . Deul . Manikor, P . Paschim Mollapara, P . Titihi .		261·06 721·60 775·62 110·70 141·02	161 407 378 335 106	154 331 218 288 34	321 633 709 551 170	163 327 958 268 87	158 306 351 283 83	23 249 259 78	22 252 259 83	3 28 61 	3 26 63 	57 57 104 89 11	1 7 43 1	212 212	22 5 10
16 17 18 19 20	Kathalbari Paschim Balarampur Birupur Jugati Daharol, P	:	180·12 155·33 116·33 162·47 223·54	138 158 8 68 200	34 139 2 23 164	201 232 17 149 369	113 113 9 77 190	88 119 8 72 179	113 102 9 43 62		 34 11	35 15	25 26 8 8	5 5 5i	58 5 44 95	2 1 17 9
21 22 23 24 25	Deokhanda		339·92 476·94 982·79 431·34 750·61	149 227 224 98 594	46 171 188 35 383	241 378 497 198 980	128 197 263 103 525	113 181 234 95 455	109 100 130 73 251	95 122 67	18 1 133 30 24	24 112 28 20	36 16: 29 70	179 1 3	109 168 . 69	13 69 1 10
26 27 28 29 30	Kalancha	:	148:08 443:10 175:71 676:91 190:57	74 318 102 330 107	20 85 32 116 34	120 503 148 721 182	61 256 80 396 91	59 247 68 325 91	51 256 80 86 78	247 68 65 78	85 11	72 13	5 10 29	3 1 3 1 56 9	166 50 215 58	7 10 96 6
31 52 33 34 35	Harigram		253·99 265·56 160·38 150·12 144·66	170 42 97 31 44	54 39 34 17 20	303 223 135 104 126	155 99 78 46 68	148 124 57 58 58	68 46 41	53 22	12 46 26	8 11 6 58 24	i	3 2 1 1 3	44 52 29 43	10 6 15
36 37 38 39	Pachadighi, P	:	103·57 369·39 600·52 561·91 316·87	234 138 172 398 206	84 30 52 111 66	282 401 284 576 355	148 229 149 284 195	194 172 135 292 160	125 109	103		21 24 . 7	5	3 2 7 10 1	139 77 177	7 10 1 1
41 42 43 44 45	Silimpur	:	273-67 145-80 192-30 517-97 360-62	71 57 74 255 74	23 21 30 84 30	135 96 119 479 148	65 47 48 251 68	70 49 71 228 80	42 96 15	62 89	15	9 12 26	1	8 . 1 . 4 . 6 .	. 94 85 4 161 . 45	10
46 47 48 49 50	Kasimpur Kunarbari Siala, P Champapara Lakshmantara	:	971-51 205-43 220-11 108-52 152-54	102 237 214 70 90	38 62 45 24 21	272		133 52	4:	3 180 2 131 3 36	is	60 	7 5	6	55 3 108 4 90 40 2 41	··· Ž
51 52 53 54 55	Tejihar Baghna Pupra Sarala, P Dhadarang	:	560-31 157-33 242-18 782-31 144-83	139 54 124 653 98	45 16 43 206 30	80 188 1,128	40 101 586	90 87 542	3°	7 36 5 60 2 482	3: 31	45 27 46 36	1	9 .	2 364 41	31
56 57 58 59 60	Subarnapur . Nayapara, P . Isnail . Barail, P	:	237-65 221-15 508-38 134-68 397-62	112 77 352 60 157	49 42 93 18 66	170 540 79	83 276 49	264 36	11	4 24 3 233 8 19	49 4 25	17	3 · 2	6.74.7.5	2 88 1 56 179 26	8
61 62 69 64 65	Chapahat Bairatha Nurullakuri Angarpara Lakshmipur, P G palpur, P	: : 1	513-37 260-54 1,113-81 364-32 220-40	189 138 669 157 80	70 46 202 68 25	903 1,043 222	161 529 114	142 514 106	6	6 8 .20 2 5! 6 7	49	43	ň s	90 77 23	5 121 4 95 6 819 5 67	9
66 67 68 69 70	Birampur	:	177-46 216-00 623-20 661-10 591-01	29 381 435	102 140	59 545 821	29 29 41	25 25 5 40	14 5 20	6 17	4 1 48 2 5	22	2 3	6 55 97 92	2 50 17: 22 22: 22 22: 25 28:	26 3 ::

DIFECTORY

86.12	e w							w	ORKE	RS										
1		I		In 1 Qua Liv Fo Fi	III Mining, arrying, estock, restry, shing, mting,		īV	In X	V	etaer•	VI		VII		In Tres	III sport,		1X	`)	•
As Cultiv	MOT	Agricu Labo	s ltural urer	Pla: Orch	stations, ards and activities	He In	At cusehold clustry	ing F	other ti louseho ndustry	hen id	In Construc	tion	In Tre and Comme		Storag Comr cati	numi- Oms		Other	wol	on- rkers
Males Fe		Males F	emales	Malos	Females	Males	Female	Male	Fem	ales	Males Fe	males	Males Fer	nales	Males I	emalos	Malos	Females		Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	20	6	27	28	29	3()	31	32	33	34	35	36
104 48 44 86 51	i	 2	i	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		· ·	· •	 					• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	 !	••	72 24 33 61 24	167 51 89 115 71
61 168 115 160 186	1 1 31 36	57 19 27 11	3 1 23 5	• •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	`:	<u>.</u> .	i Š		• •	• •		 	• •		* ;	. 6 . 2	ı i	110 79	100 324 196 214 246
68 189 184 120 36	 4 1 2	22 15 23 11 6	6 18 	•	· · ·		R	8	1 1 1 4	• •	6 	• •	6 2 	•			1 2 2 1		126	152 500 329 278 73
64 51 3 27 40	:: :: 1 2	4 1 2 16 13	 11 4			· ·	2	i i	•••		i		1 16		3	• •	ن		55 4 33 95	88 117 7 35 170
61 96 135 68 261	1 3 88 1 2	31	2 31			· ·	i	 	:: :i			• •	2	•		•			95 34 181	112 168 163 94 445
31 139 41 156 45	1 4 13	41	 ; 11	•			2 	4 5 8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		• •		i i	:	2	• · ·	1	1	90 30 181 33	39 240 38 289 85
81 42 37 18 18	 3	1 5 11	4 9 15	· .				`i	i ::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•			•	i	:	26 17 25	114 57 52 43
69 105 67 157 107		14 10 20	:				• •	 7 	• •		• •						. 2	Ö.	. 90 72 107 . 52	163 123 291 156
34 28 18 149 40	; ; ;	17 12						•••				• •						1	. 13 . 13 . 90 . 23	46 71 227
41 93 81 36 33	16	6 10 1 15	10 : :) .	 i	•	3 1		 	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•							. 28 12	
53 28 30 318 38	i i	1 16 27 2 33		i	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		**,	 2 8	• •				. 6			•		5	. 33 . 12 . 44 . 222	
76 39 162 20 95	•	. R	1	3 7 2	•••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		 2 	1 1	1 5 1 1	• •		. !		3 2			3 10 	. 58 27 1 97 . 17	3 13
95 114 72 270 55 51	:	. 5 . 20 i 20 . 12		• • 9	 	•••	i5			iš	•	:	• • • •				• •	. .	90 66 210 4	8 19 5 14 0 49 7 9
51 10 138 158	j				••	•••			i i	1					··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	i			2 1 1 1 1 18 7 21	5 8 1 2 8 22 7 46 7 87

	•	Area of Village	Occup Resider Hous	rtial	inmates	No. of pe sted (incl of institu	tions .		eduled	Scher Tri	iuled ibes	edu	ate and cated rions	Total Wo	
. L.	Name of Village	Town	Houses	House-			Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males F	emales
No.	Town/Ward 2	in acres	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	4	•													
	10 P. S. Kushmundi-contd.	4 087 70	879	270	1,537	788	749	330	298	52	50	181 84	34 29	481 169	4
71 72	Kasba, 3P	1,075·70 387·85 301·52	278 297	98 94	527 438	283 212	244 226	iį	16	10 7	18 8	72 9	15	138 20	::
73 74	Bateswar Arazi Kasba	237·93 666·66	32 428	11 124	63 614	31 323	32 291	216		iė	iė	54		192	11
75 76	Goalgaon, P Bangaon Krishnapur	176-75	80	27	151 350	75 204	76 146	33 165		ii	ė.	30 17		43 133 104	• •
77 78	Bagdol Jaminipara	580·86 323·19	228 127 227	65 64 67	351 441	186 232	165 209	178	163	• •	200	33 64 5	8	133	
79 8 0	Jot Sudam	165-42 164-19	78	25	126	67	59		52	••	· ·	20		87	••
81	Ghatsa, P	270-66 430-01	144 197	52 61	259 329	135 169 167	124 160 126	54 169 167	160	::		6 4	• • •	100 97	• •
82 83 84	Nij Uttarpara Balapukur Naogan	360·78 106·72	172 49	48 12 46	293 124 26 0	60 115	64 145	57 84	64	3 16		3 13		36 63	20
85	Akcha, P	357·66 263·37	263 102	41	192	112	80	96		12		16 97		75 175	· .
86 87	Pora Bagdol Khantapara, P	535·44 218·74	342 222	114 44	517 289	278 142	239 147	107 136 80	40		100	25		91 68	• •
88 89 90	Srirampur	176-05 277-08	154 190	46 49	188 230	108 127	8 0 103	121	103	•••	• •	15		80 234	• •
91	Anantapur	446.34	447 34	126 32	678 152	361 73	317 79	124 11	14	15		20		43 189	15 18
92 93	Jamunadanga Minapara, P	158·71 842·92 348·88	400 151	100 42	623 470	342 255	281 215	238 43	3 8	20	200	42	· · ·	136 33	• •
94 95	Krishnapur	141-70	190	48	98 100	49 49	49 51	49				15		33 135	
96 97	Arazi Srirampur	226·50 247·63	108 112 103	18 57 31	424 136	233 76	191 60	233 74	191 54			22	2 3	52 267	2 6
98 99	Nakarna Makail, P	221·52 529·64 290·36	474 201	136 52	789 311	424 155	365 156	373 153		10		20		100	••
100	Mandahar	152-16	88	27	173 585	87 300	86 285	78 196	5 3	• •	. 212		4 2	58 195	9 12 5
02	Kesabpur, P Sarenga	648-01 319-70	232 141	93 57 52	265	149 140	116	36 89	6 21 9 86	12 21	21	25	5 2	89 90 320	í
104	Balaspur, P	309·30 952·27	147 420	148		481	438	139	9 124	103	3 107	70	-	176	
106	Ujil .	670·19 750·69	292 800	97 243		265 761 73	696	49				30	6 15	40	20 2
107 108 109	Karanji, P Arazi Panisala Choragachhi	134-40 140-30	156	26 49 18	284	143 66	141	5:		:		9.		89 41	• •
110	Raghunathpur	183·30 260·24		46	205	94	111	64 15			2 .			57 554	$\frac{2}{10}$
111	Madhyam Karai	109.89	1,162	346		860 24		Uninha		•		•	4	17	34
113 114 115	Nahit, P Gilapukur Dhakdhol, P	230-22 447-29		127					i 13	5	9 6		1 25		
116	Sibkrishnapur	606.06		113 41				5 12	5 127	•		. 9		93	
117 118	Bara Krishnapur, P Paschimpara	. 323·84 . 183·68 . 117·97	34	13 18	92	46	5 46 7 59		3 2 			. 2	5 5 8 8	33	
119 120	Angaripara Baragachhi, P	244-31	100	53					• ••				2	75	
121	Latrian bara	175·85	241	46 64	389		175					. 5 . 6	1 14 1 11	149	i
122 123 124	Basail, P	393-94 264-42	298 137	81 57	7 320	168	152	· .	i			. ?	9 3	106 67	4
125		419-24		49							i 4	<u>.</u>	9	16 323	
126 127	Buripukur Jarail, P	. 105·93 . 822·6	513	19 177 47	1,000	520	0 480 1 147	9 8	6 82 6 17	, 1	Õ I	2 1	97 9 17 7 12 12	86	8 1
128 129	Jajihat Hadipur, P Chakdapara, P	. 440·53 218·24 339·2	217	82	487	272			io 4	5	. :		10 5		
130		469.0		134	675		5 319				-	. 1	56 14 18 6	5 6!	
131 132	Nurpur	147·18 103·7	142	47	7 216 7 40	23	2 18	3.	2 3			. !	10 S		• •:
133 134 135	Abuhar	340-29 347-2	299	90 50								. :			
136		. 233-4		2: 6:	3 105 5 309		5 154	ŧ	3				26 52 17	7 84 1 95	9
137 138	Puinala Sibrampur, P	. 179-0 . 751-6 . 123-3	151	5.	5 314 5 60	16	2 15 7 2	2 (65 6	•			14 .	• 17	••
139 140	Bhagmaha .	409-5			304		B 190	5 (62 50	υ ,	••	••			

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	•	•	•	In M Quar Live Fore Fish	lining, rying, stock, setry, ning, nting,	•	- -	In Man		·	-	·		In Tre				_	
A Cultiv	s rator	Agricul Agricul Labo	tural	Plants Orcha	ations, ards and activities	Aous: Hous: Indu	hold	ing other	r than chold astry	lı Constr			Frade nd imerce	Stores Com	e and muni- ions		Deher vices	No work	to- bers
Males F			emales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males I	emales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Malos	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	\$0	31	32	33	34	35	36
374 123 105 117 139		81 35 28 3 46	··· ··· ··· ··		••			1 1	1	 	•••	4	 	• •	••	16 9 5	•	307 114 74 11 131	743 243 226 32 280
38 103 103 97 32		2 29 20 14	 3			2 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• •		i	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 1 14	:: :i	32 71 62 99 21	76 146 165 205 59
54 100 95 32 63		29 2 3	 20			1 1	•••			• •	• •		• •	• • •	• •	 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	48 69 70 24 52	124 160 126 64 125
45 131 75 42 56	··· ··· ···	25 29 16 26 16	i	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	• •	• •	1	• •		• •	13 8	2	37 105 51 40 47	254 147 80 103
181 37 151 111 29	11 12 	35 4 28 22 4	1 1 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		:: :i	:	2		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	i 6	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				50 153 119 16	263 215 49
32 113 43 220 88	 i	15 4 40 11	 5	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• •			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	••	• •		i ::	96 24 157 55	31 191 58 339 156
40 138 59 62 196	2 1 		1 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•			 				•	• •	7 12 1 10	3	105	77 27: 11 1 120 438
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138 87 15 29 82	 2 	6	•••				•	. 1	4		• •						1 1 3	63 18 24 54	26 15 3 5
63 80 127 91 51	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	35 19 12	 i 	• •				: ::		i	• •							53 53 62 39	
9 267 77 115 59		_		; i	i :	. 7 . 2	?				•	· ·	3		· ·		3 :	. 197 . 55 . 119 5 100	
92 44 7 94 65		74 12 4	•••		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 13		8 13	:			· · ·	i .		: :	. '	2 4	. 42 . 11 . 88 i 62	
34 67 78 14		1 16 10	• •		: :			8	:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	: :		: :		i :	. 14 , 71 i 69 . 20	

WORKERS

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	, and a fall through	Area of Village	Occuz Reside Hou	ential	enumer	No. of pe ated (inc of instit uscless pe	luding utions	Schee Car	iuled stes		iuled bes	educ	ate and cated	Total W	
J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	or Town in acres	Houses	House- holds		Males		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males F	emales
No. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	10 P. S. Kushmundi-contd.														
141 142 143 144 145	Paptahar Bhaktipur, P Amlahar Kalikamora, P Jagannathpur Manipukur	258-99 367-15 163-79 151-19 105-63	78 123 154 32 61	27 49 68 10 20	145 257 348 67 85	78 121 203 36 48	67 136 145 31 37	1 25 30 41	3i 30 35			16 33 58 13	11 12 4	50 73 134 23 31	6
146 147 148 149 150	Narayanpur	587·92 291·29 376·68 229·48 209·61	141 94 153 69 77	44 31 63 20 22	249 173 362 101 128	115 99 190 53 62	134 74 172 48 66	12 63 36 48	53 29 53		119	51 15 28 19	1 2 6	60 62 104 24 37	, i 3
151 152 153 154 155	Salkhair Bhajna	259·11 437·76 196·19 445·27 168·66	31 168 438 95 10	54 130 22 6	43 282 695 114 31	23 151 352 55 14	20 131 343 59 17	21 86 22 	18 72 16	55	59 15	21 72 	5 7	14 84 226 42 9	14 29 4
156 157 158 159 160	Mangalpur, P Rasulpur Chhota Damodarpur Bara Damodarpur, P Osmanpara	472-85 259-75 363-94 228-86 111-18	296 306 264 218 4	88 104 110 71 1	465 476 555 322 11	238 246 271 167 5	227 230 284 155 6	202 33 147	149		::	29 82 54 69	18 10 12 12	141 134 180 116 2	
161 162 163 164 165	Dopitha, P	325-95 107-63 231-36 275-20 344-71	102 28 191 80 87	29 18 62 17 29	179 82 279 80 181	93 42 153 46 8 9	86 40 126 34 92	42 35 3 44 49	31 1 33	32 40	28 46	22 13 31 11	3 8 9 2 3	26 56	27
166 167 168 169 170	Uttarpara Balarampur Besatipara Kandaha Chausha, P, Po	330-66 368-58 371-61 367-86 984-91	147 76 125 226 489	59 25 37 52 169	287 75 347 486 934	145 38 181 240 480	142 37 166 246 454	60 16 40 208	14 44 190	163	23 166		1 1 2 7 2 6 6	23 110 133 302	31 1 1 7 31
171 172 173 174 175	Basudebpur Maulai Padamkuri Udaypur Jhagrapara, P	106·24 330·97 347·65 848·37 142·02	346 130 148 567 42	123 46 53 202 19	174 209 273 889 124	94 105 131 462 75	49	32 67 93 202 13	61 98 186 2	2: 1: 1:	31 34 8	2	9 1 1 1 13 6 9	50	6 4 37
176 177 178 179 180	Mahespur Purbba Basail, P Saraipur Chandipur, P Putahari, P	118·02 731·19 200·34 1,120·77 722·61	60 399 101 432 431	17 125 32 205 125	66 620 147 959 636	33 317 72 482 343	293	69 190 215	258 70 153 176	3 . 3 . 5 .		2 12	9	210 50 5 293	7 1 21 1
181 182 183 184 185	Kanthail Haris Chandrapur Mahishakuri Acharul, P Palasbari	108·78 203·98 390·89 200·17 131·05	37 84 151 21	12 45 45 11	25 245 301 58	16 127 161 25	118 140	Uninhal 32 135	bited 30 115	84	83 7 10 9 14	10	5 4 2 9	69 98 13	17 1 6
186 187 188 189 190	Chandpur Ayera Salekkuri, P Debipur Mahipaldighi, P, Po	526·68 288·67 115·76 238·00 343·25	152	54 94 66 40 92	252 487 322 247 442	131 248 172 123 247	239 150 124		39) 1. 3 6	4 20	13 12 3	2 9	5 157 9 91 9 71 8 160	5 18 15 7 6
191 192 193 194 195	Pukurpur Raypur Chakmaha Alampur	145·79 170·37	90 105 70	27 70 36	343 249 343 207 399	168 129 176 104 212	120 167 103	11		. 2	5 100 . 100 5 100	9 9 9 7 9 16	78 . i4 2	95 105 . 76 0 144	3
196 197 198 199 200	Jadabpur, P Ekdala Bara Kafurchand Khamraii Maligaon	142-87 130-96	45 119 56	18 33 15	85 74 199 84 556	46 36 98 39 296	38 1 101 1 45	22	i i	. ż	5 50 6 12:	2 20	58 24 . 06	8 223	ġi
201 202 203 204 205	Abhirampur Bhelakuri, P	439-54 126-78 104-90 382-21 195-01	66 161	49 52	243	171 159 129 66	128 3 120	Uninha	4 3 10	į į	5 10 5 10 6 1	9 1	73 86 21 .	6 114 7 90 1 82 . 50	2 9
206 207 208 209 210	Della contraction	. 331-86 . 320-85 . 258-31 . 286-19	140 163 95	45 51 31		212 120 127 106 95) 110 7 13- 5 9:	5 12 4 11 2 10	0 !! 2 !! 0 .	6 5	. 10 6 2 . 2	5	27 92 1	. 194 2 71 3 88 0 75 . 51	i

BERECTORY

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		ľ		Quar Live Fore Fini	lining, rying, stock, stry, sing,	N	,	V		VI		VI		VI		1.X	•	^	
As Cultiv	ntor	Agricu Labo	itural	Plant Orcha	nting, ations, rds and activities	A Hous Indu	ebold	In Man ing oth Hou Indi	ethoter- er than schold setry	Ii Constr		In T	ıd	Storag	maport, pa and muni- sions	In O	ther	No work	n- kore
	emales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Malos	Females	Males	Females	Malos	Females	Males I	Females	Males I	remak
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	3 0	31	32	33	34	35	36
51 41 51 12	:: :: i	10 29 25 11	••	iż	••	8 1 22 	••			•••		 23 	 6		••	1 2 13	••	26 48 69 13	19
49 44 73 18 32	::	10 5 29 3 5	 2 	••	••	`i `i	`i ::	2				:: 2 ::	:		•••	1 12 	••	55 37 86 29 25	18
11 62 185 23 6	 1 23	1 16 16 19	:: :6 4	••	•••				•••		••	`i ::		::	••	2 5 25	i 3	9 67 126 13	15
100 101 153 81 2	::	37 25 21 26		••			;i ::	•		 	••	 2 		••	••	• • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	••	97 112 91 51 3	1
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56 21 81 107 237	3 1 17	9 15 24 61	1 ; ; 7 13		••	12 :: ::	27 		:: 'i		•••	io i	••	•••	••	2 3	•••	15 71 107 178 40	2
38 52 65 247 29	 4 1 6	9 16 10 46 21	 2 2 	 i ::	•••	 	26 	•••	••	•	•••	1 2	•••	•••	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	; ;	37 33 154 25	1
169 43 223 164	iò	6 27 7 47 23	1 1 11		::		:: 'i	:: :: 7		••	••	 	::	::	::	14 16 2	•••	107 22 189 147	3
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62 119 68 48 49	 1 10 	17 32 12 12 56				 1 4 2	 8 12 4 5		•••	 23		 5 8 10			•••	5 2 1	::	52 91 81 52 67	1
65 68 92 69 77	·· ·· ··	34 25 11 7 35	 'i 'i		•••		8		•••	 		. i i i	 	••			••	63 34 71 28 68	
29 18 40 24 118	 2 6i	2	 20	••	••	 	••	·· ·· ··	••	::		 'i 'å	••	••	••	• 4	••	15 14 42 13 75	
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Part III-52

		Area of Village	Resider House	ntial	enumere	of instit	hiding utions	Sched	uleđ	Schedu		Litera		Total V	Vorkers
	Name of Village	or Town		No. of Louis-	and ho	useless pe	ersoms)	Cas	tes	Tribe	78 78	per	BODS	(1—1	IX)
J. L. No.	or Town/Ward	in acres			Persons	Malcs	Females	Males	Females	Males Fer	nales	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	10 P. S. Kushmundi—concld.														
211 212 213 214 215	Madhabpur Baragachhi Chandail Panchhata, P Hasnagar Dikul, P	. 109·58 . 426·44 . 818·98 . 310·92 . 163·21	47 59 558 149 99	17 17 162 51 28	93 312 758 213 164	43 162 401 101 86	50 150 357 112 78	43 157 300 80	••	100 100	25 100 300 100	40 102 393 70 43	4	27 99 249 66 56	 2 19 1
216 217 218 219 220	Randanga	. 166-68 . 124-68 . 498-49 . 195-06 . 171-23	64 89 53 34 185	20 26 53 15 68	82 131 278 65 342	43 62 136 38 187	39 69 142 27 155	25 50 100 150	••	12 36 32	25 100 150	36 46 82 20 102	2	32 44 92 25 110	
221 222 223 224 225	Gangajit	. 115-92 . 196-94 . 578-30 . 153-95 . 245-98	49 75 226 32 108	20 31 88 9 38	94 152 456 55 165	51 79 240 28 91	43 73 216 27 74	50 240 15 50		79 22	200 200	31 28 174 4 90	4	31 52 149 13 63	1 1 15
226 227 228 229 230	Bad Bighor	. 206-53 . 495-25 . 247-59 . 143-61 . 262-84	116 324 54 53 33	30 94 11 18 11	177 501 64 96 60	96 253 32 42 33	81 248 32 54 27	50 250 25		40 32 17 33	200 50	67 144 12 13	5 2 8 2	54 157 16 21 16	19
231	Durllabhpur	. 223-85	110	46	248	129	119	100		29	100	129	•	79	
	Total (Entirely Rural)	. 119-9 Sq. mile		15,559	73,448	38,134	35,314	16,691	12,323	3,721	7,773	10,35	2 1, 46 6	23,445	1,477

DERECTORY

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	As Livator	Agric	As sultural sourer	Plan Orch	nting, tations, ards and activities	Hou	At schold lustry	ing oth	nufactur- er than ehold astry	l Constr	n uction		Trade and nmerce	Store	ensport, ge and muni- tions	In Se	Other		orion-
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males I	Fernales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Malos	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	33	36
22 83 211 63 52	 iš ::	5 16 35 3 2	 1 	 	•••		:: 'i ::					: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			••	 'i	••	16 63 152 35 30	30 148 338 111 78
32 42 78 24 54	••	 2 13 12	••	 i ::	••	··· ··· •	••	••				 28		••	••	 i	••	11 18 44 18 77	39 69 142 27 135
24 39 130 13 49	:: :: iš	6 13 19	1 :: ::				:: i ::	 6	••	••		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	••	••	••	::	••	20 27 91 15 28	42 73 215 27 89
47 132 12 14 10	••	6 21 3 7 6	ii ::			'i :: ::	·• •• ••	i :: ::		•••						1 2 1 	·•	42 96 16 21 17	81 229 32 54 27
49		30																50	119
18, 105	529	3,648	446			243	324	176	49	107		205	37	•		849	92	14,680	23,837

Raiganj Subdivision

11 P. S. Bangshihari

Name of Villages No. 1951 1961 Name of Villages No. 1951 1961 No. 1951	Name of Villages	Jurisdic- tion List	Popu	lation	N	Jurisdic-	Рори	dation
Aligara 262 433 217 Bikaldanga 180 99 21 Aligur 133 226 248 Bil Barail 279 466 635 Amai 265 484 591 Binalanndapur 116 295 324 Amarjur 181 108 40 Birahar 82 242 366 Amaira 168 229 296 Birailgara 154 57 94 Amilas 168 229 296 Birailgara 154 57 94 Amilamur 103 76 89 Bora 61 346 452 Amilas 169 297 298 Buria 198 267 65 285 Brahmargon 87 332 447 Angaran 139 165 209 Buniadpur 265 255 837 Arasi Huzuri Kaba 73 169 493 Arasi Huzuri Kaba 73 169 493 Arasipur 94 38 68 Chak Chandmukh 251 96 36 Aharbabati 98 34 5 Chakdan 25 113 • Chakla 114 408 572 Angaran 137 534 719 Chak Sadulya 266 122 206 Bagduar 281 1.058 1.812 Chandipukur 231 41 74 Bagdiapur 17 316 428 Chandipukur 231 41 74 Bagdiapur 111 275 401 Chandmukh 208 231 Bahadurpur 16 42 39 Charla 109 244 128 Baharal 161 149 138 Chandmukh 208 235 Baharal 161 149 138 Chandmukh 208 235 Baharal 161 149 138 Chandmukh 208 235 Baharal 161 149 138 Chandmukh 208 235 Baharala 163 177 183 30 Charla 109 244 128 Baharala 163 179 39 Charla 109 244 128 Baharala 185 71 89 Charla 109 27 116 Baje Haripur 280 225 380 Chiatra kunda 101 207 332 Barja Bahara 185 71 84 Chandmukh 27 17 18 18 110 187 Baje Haripur 280 225 380 Chiatra kunda 101 27 352 Barja Bahara 185 71 84 Chandmukh 27 17 18 18 110 187 Baje Ranur 274 177 193 Charla 109 275 108 107 Baje Bararan 185 71 84 Chhota Fairullapur 183 110 137 Baje Ranur 274 177 193 Charla 100 275 108 107 Baje Bararan 186 276 88 115 Dahakin Bahadurpur 64 225 239 Bararanan 187 71 84 60 Chota Khidirpur 77 220 397 Bararanan 188 276 88 115 Dahakin Bahadurpur 64 225 239 Bararanan 199 601 1,005 Dahakin Bahadurpur 64 225 239 Bararanan 199 601 1,005 Dahakin Bahadurpur 64 225 239 Bararanan 199 601 1,005 Dahakin Bahadurpur 64 225 239 Bararanan 199 601 1,005 Dahakin Bahadurpur 64 225 239 Bararanan 199 601 1,005 Dahakin Bahadurpur 64 225 239 Bararanan 199 601 1,005 Dahakin Bahadurpur 64 225 239 Bararanan 199 601 1,005 Dahakin Bahadurpur 64 225 239 Bararanan 199 601 1,005 Dahakin Bahadurpur 64 225 239 Bararanan 199 601 1,005 Dahakin Bahadurpur 64 225 239 Bararanan 199 601 1,0			1951	1961			1951	1961
Alipur 133 226 248 88ll Barsul 229 466 653 324 Armai 265 484 591 Birnahardapur 116 295 324 Amarpur 181 108 40 Birahyar 82 242 394 Amilapur 103 66 89 Bura 61 346 432 Amilapur 103 76 89 Buradipar 187 325 447 Andram Manik 267 65 285 Brahmangaon 87 325 447 Arari Hururi Karba 73 169 433 5 Chakdaha 20 113 6 Arrarifour 94 34 5 Chakdaha 20 113 6 6 162 208 184 406 6 144 466 Chakdaha 20 111 406 572 266 122 206 6 122 206 86 122	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Amarpur 181 108 40 Birnalanandapur 116 225 324 Amarpur 181 108 40 Biraharar 82 242 3906 Amilae 168 229 226 Biralipara 114 57 394 Amilapur 103 76 89 Bora 61 346 422 Angaran 139 165 205 Brahmangaon 87 332 447 Angaran 139 165 209 Buniadpur 263 225 837 Aragilururi Kauba 73 169 493 Aragiluri Saba 75 169 493	Aligara	. 262	433	217	Bikaldanga	. 180	99	251
Amarpur	Alipur	. 133	226	248	Bil Barail	. 279	466	655
Amillar 168 229 226 Biralipara 154 37 37 49	Amai	. 265	484	591	Bimalanandapur	. 116	295	324
Anispur 103 76 89 Bora 61 346 432 Andbar Manik 267 65 225 Brahmangaon 87 332 447 347	Amarpur	. 181	108	40	Birahar	. 82	242	906
Andhar Manik 267 65 285 Brahmangaon 37 332 447 Angaran 139 165 209 Buniadpur 263 255 837 Arasai Huzuri Kasba 73 169 493 Arafpur 94 38 68 Chak Chandnukh 251 36 56 Atharbabati 98 34 5 Chakdaha 114 408 372 Badalpur 124 414 646 Chakpara 118 52 64 Bagbari 37 534 719 Chak Sadulya 266 122 206 Bagduar 281 1,058 1,812 Chandipukur 231 41 74 Bagcihapur 17 316 428 Chandipur 212 223 235 Bagulahar 111 275 401 Chandmukh 208 280 337 Baharail 161 149 198 Charla 104 244 126 Baharail 161 149 198 Charla 198 112 160 Bahir Dhanjor 109 178 330 Cherra 197 192 282 Bairahata 5 709 951 Cheut Maheepur 4 577 528 Baje Bikair 246 47 759 Chhatrabhog 57 79 116 Baje Ranur 274 177 193 Chhatrabhog 57 79 116 Baje Ranur 274 177 393 Chhatrabhog 57 79 116 Baje Runur 274 177 394 Chhota Fairuilapur 183 110 157 Baje Runur 274 177 287 Banipara 227 217 287 Banipara 227 217 287 Banipara 229 151 235 Dahuakuri 122 80 177 Barara 248 213 339 Dakahir Benal 70 140 294 Barara 248 213 339 Dakahir Benal 70 140 294 Barara 248 213 339 Dakahir Benal 70 140 294 Barara 248 213 339 Dakahir Benal 70 140 294 Barara 248 213 339 Dangram 58 408 409 Barara 249 153 306 Debarajpur 276 109 217 Barara 245 217 Dakahir Bahadurpur 277 289 Barara 247 277 287 Banahara 248 219 339 Dangram 58 409 409 Barara 249 153 306 Debarajpur 276 109 277 Barara 245 217 Dakahir Bahadurpur 277 290 397 Barara 245 217 Dakahir Bahadurpur 277 290 397 Barara 245 217 248 249 259 247 Barara 245 217 248 249 259 247 Barara 245 217 246 247 247 247 247 247 247 247 247 247 2	Amilas	. 168	229	296	Biralipara	. 154	57	94
Angaram	Aminpur	. 103	76	89	Bora	. 61	346	452
Arazi Huzuri Kasba 73 169 493 493 494 495 49	Andhar Manik	. 267	65	285	Brahmangaon	. 87	332	447
Artarbbabati 98 34 5	Angaran	. 139	165	209	Buniadpur	. 263	255	837
Atharbbabati 98 34 5	Arazi Huzuri Kasba .	. 73	169	493				
Badalpur	Asrafpur	. 94	38	68	Chak Chandmukh .	. 251	3 6	56
Badalpur	Atharbbabati	. 98	34	5	Chakdaha	. 20	113	•
Bagbari 37 534 719 Chak Sadulya 266 122 206 208					Chakla	. 114	408	572
Bagidar 281 1,058 1,812 Chandipukur 231 41 74 Bagichapur 17 316 428 Chandipukur 212 223 235 Bagulahar 111 275 401 Chandipukur 212 223 235 Bagulahar 111 275 401 Chandimukh 208 280 337 Bahadurpur 16 42 39 Charla 104 244 126 Baharail 161 149 198 Chaugharia 138 112 160 Bahir Dhanjor 109 178 330 Chenra 197 192 292 Bairahata 5 709 951 Cheuti Mahespur 4 577 528 Baje Bikair 246 47 59 Chhatrathog 57 79 116 Baje Haripur 280 226 380 Chharta kunda 101 207 332 Baje Kunur 274 177 193 Chhayghara 43 242 417 Baje Kupahata 185 71 84 Chhota Fairuilapur 183 110 157 Balipukur 186 252 305 Chhota Karai 235 101 145 Balmanipur 177 448 60 Chnota Khidirpur 275 108 107 Banjara 227 217 287 Bansihari 209 151 235 Dakahin Bahadurpur 64 225 259 Bara Bila 276 78 Dakahin Bahadurpur 64 225 259 Bara Bila 276 78 Dakahin Banal 70 140 294 Bara Haripur 248 213 339 Dangram 129 601 1,005 Dakahin Bonal 70 140 294 Bara Haripur 248 213 339 Dangram 158 409 499 Bara Haria 245 121 271 Dakahin Gopalpur 173 112 189 Bara Haria 245 121 271 Dakahin Gopalpur 173 112 189 Bara Khair 249 153 306 Debarajpur 34 47 101 Daudpur 216 103 217 Bara Kaaba 74 326 23 Daudatupur 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 2	Badalpur				Chakpara	. 118	52	64
Bagichapur	Bagbari	. 37	5 34	719	Chak Sadulya	. 266	122	206
Bagulahar	Bagduar	. 281	1,058	1,812	Chandipukur	. 231	41	74
Bahadurpur	Bagichapur	. 17	316	428	Chandipur	. 212	223	255
Baharail 161 149 198 Chaugharia 138 112 160 Bahir Dhanjor 109 178 330 Chenra 197 192 292 Baigh Dhanjor 109 178 330 Chenra 197 192 292 Baigh Blair 246 47 59 Chhatrabhog 57 79 116 Baigh Haripur 280 226 380 Chhatrabhog 57 79 116 Baigh Haripur 280 226 380 Chhatrabhog 57 79 116 Baigh Rupahata 185 71 84 Chhota Fairailapur 183 110 157 Baigh Rupahata 185 71 84 Chhota Fairailapur 183 110 157 Baigh Rupahata 185 71 84 Chhota Fairailapur 275 108 107 Baipahata 186 252 305 Chhota Karailapur 275 108 107 Baipahata 227 217 287 287 287 Barabari 165 88 115 Dakahin Bahadurpur 64 225 259 Bara Bila 276 * 78 Dakahin Bandurpur 64 225 259 Bara Bila 276 * 78 Dakahin Bandurpur 64 225 259 Bara Hara 245 121 271 Dakahin Gopalpur 173 112 189 Bara Haripur 248 213 339 Dangram 58 409 489 Barail 255 214 509 Dasul 213 288 526 Bafa Jhara 234 47 101 Daudpur 77 220 397 Bara Kasia 74 326 23 Daudpur 77 220 397 Bara Kanir 249 153 306 Debarajpur 84 171 280 Bara Mahar 2 107 29 Deuria 278 391 501 Bara Mahar 2 107 29 Deuria 278 391 501 Bara Mahar 2 107 29 Deuria 278 391 501 Balagabatdanga 119 80 66 Dhutura 226 154 222 Bhaigh 228 245 387 Dilkanthi 269 436 597 Bhimbati 210 23 36 Dolkura 7 225 250 Bhimbati 217 218 227 23	Bagulahar	. 111	275	401	Chandmukh	. 208	280	337
Bahir Dhanjor 109 178 330 Chenra 197 192 292	Bahadurpur	. 16	42	39	Charla	. 104	244	126
Bairahata	Baharail	. 161	149	198	Chaugharia	. 138	112	160
Baje Bikair 246	Bahir Dhanjor	. 109	178	330	Chenra	. 197	192	292
Baje Haripur 280 226 380 Chhatra kunda 101 207 332 Baje Kanur 274 177 193 Chhatyaphara 43 242 417 Baje Rupahata 185 71 84 Chhota Fairullapur 185 110 155 Balipukur 186 252 305 Chhota Karai 235 101 145 Balmanipur 177 48 60 Chrota Khidirpur 275 108 107 Banipara 227 217 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 280 177 286 282 287 287 287 289 287 289 287 280 177 286 286 115 Dakuhin Bahadurpur 64 225 259 289 289 289 289 289 289 289 289 289 289 289 289 289 289 289	Bairahata	. 5	709	951	Cheuti Mahespur .	. 4	377	528
Baje Kanur 274 177 193 Chhayghara 43 242 417	Baje Bikair	. 246	47	59	Chhatrabhog	. 57	79	116
Baje Rupahata 185 71 84 Chhota Fairullapur 183 110 157	Baje Haripur	. 280	226	380	Chhatra kunda	. 101	207	332
Balipukur	Baje Kanur	. 274	177	193	Chhayghara	. 43	242	417
Balipukur 186 252 305 Chhota Karai 235 101 145 1			71	84	7.10	. 183	110	157
Banipara 227 217 287 287 288 229 151 235 Dahuakuri 122 80 177 287	Balipukur	. 186	252	305	-	235	101	145
Banipara 227 217 287 287 288 209 151 235	Balmanipur	177	48	60	Chnota Khidirpur .	. 275	108	107
Barabari 165 88 115 Dakshin Bahadurpur 64 225 259	Banipara	. 227	217	287				
Bara Bila 276 * 78 Dakshin Benal 70 140 294 Baragram 129 601 1,005 Dakshin Benal 70 140 294 Bara Hara 245 121 271 Dakshin Gopalpur 173 112 189 Bara Haripur 248 213 339 Dangram 58 409 489 Barail 255 214 509 Dasul 213 288 526 Barail 255 214 509 Dasul 216 103 217 Bara Kasba 74 326 23 Daulatpur 77 220 397 Bara Khair 249 153 306 Debarajpur 84 171 290 Bara Kundana 47 166 209 Deogaon 170 243 324 Bara Kundana 47 166 209 Deogaon 170 243 324 Bara Kundana 2 107 </td <td>Bansihari</td> <td>. 209</td> <td>151</td> <td>235</td> <td>Dahuakuri</td> <td>. 122</td> <td>80</td> <td>177</td>	Bansihari	. 209	151	235	Dahuakuri	. 122	80	177
Bara Bila 276 * 78 Dakahin Benal 70 140 294 Baragram 129 601 1,005 Dakahingaon 229 74 68 Bara Hara 245 121 271 Dakahin Gopalpur 173 112 189 Bara Haripur 248 213 339 Dangram 58 409 489 Barail 255 214 509 Dasul 213 288 526 Bafa Jhara 234 47 101 Daudapur 216 103 217 Bara Kasba 74 326 23 Daulatpur 77 220 397 Bara Kundana 47 166 209 Deogaon 170 243 324 Bara Mahar 2 107 29 Deuria 278 391 501 Batakuri 240 171 266 Dhanaipur 29 322 473 Baul 44 29 <	Barabari	. 165	88	115	Dakshin Bahadurpur .	. 64	225	
Bara Hara 245 121 271 Dakshin Gopalpur 173 112 189 Bara Haripur 248 213 339 Dangram 58 409 489 Barail 255 214 509 Dasul 213 288 526 Bafa Jhara 234 47 101 Daudpur 216 103 217 Bara Kasba 74 326 23 Daulatpur 77 220 397 Bara Khair 249 153 306 Debarajpur 84 171 280 Bara Kundana 47 166 209 Deogaon 170 243 324 Bara Mahar 2 107 29 Deuria 278 391 501 Bataskuri 240 171 266 Dhanaipur 29 322 473 Baul 44 29 28 Dhitail 247 199 261 Betna 23 349			•	78	Dakshin Benal	. 70	140	2 94
Bara Hara 245 121 271 Dakshin Gopalpur 173 112 189 Bara Haripur 248 213 339 Dangram 58 409 489 Barail 255 214 509 Dasul 213 288 526 Baffa Jhara 234 47 101 Daudspur 216 109 217 Bara Kasba 74 326 23 Daulatpur 77 220 397 Bara Khair 249 153 306 Debarajpur 84 171 280 Bara Kundana 47 166 209 Deogaon 170 243 324 Bara Mahar 2 107 29 Deuria 278 391 501 Bataskuri 240 171 266 Dhanaipur 29 322 473 Baul 44 29 28 Dhitail 247 199 261 Betna 23 349 <td>Baragram</td> <td>129</td> <td>601</td> <td>1,005</td> <td>Dakshingaon</td> <td>. 229</td> <td>74</td> <td>68</td>	Baragram	129	601	1,005	Dakshingaon	. 229	74	68
Bara Haripur 248 213 339 Dangram 58 409 489 Barail 255 214 509 Darul 213 288 526 Baffa Jhara 234 47 101 Daudupur 216 103 217 Bara Kasba 74 326 23 Daulatpur 77 220 397 Bara Khair 249 153 306 Debarajpur 84 171 280 Bara Kundana 47 166 209 Deogaon 170 243 324 Bara Mahar 2 107 29 Deuria 278 391 501 Bataskuri 240 171 266 Dhanaipur 29 322 473 Baul 44 29 28 Dhitail 247 199 261 Beldangi 49 327 371 Dhulinakor 69 217 312 Betna 23 349	Dans III	0.45	121	271	Dakshin Gopalpur	. 173		
Barail 255 214 509 Dasul 213 288 526 Baffa Jhara 234 47 101 Daudapur 216 103 217 Bara Kasba 74 326 23 Daulatpur 77 220 397 Bara Khair 249 153 306 Debarajpur 84 171 280 Bara Kundana 47 166 209 Decgaon 170 243 324 Bara Mahar 2 107 29 Deuria 278 391 501 Bataskuri 240 171 266 Dhanaipur 29 322 473 Baul 44 29 28 Dhitail 247 199 261 Beldangi 49 327 371 Dhulinakor 69 217 312 Betna 23 349 364 Dhumpara 250 348 311 Bhagabatdanga 119 80		240	213	339	Dangram	. 58	409	489
Baffa Jhara 234 47 101 Daudpur 216 103 217 Bara Kasba 74 326 23 Daulatpur 77 220 397 Bara Khair 249 153 306 Debarajpur 84 171 280 Bara Kundana 47 166 209 Deogaon 170 243 324 Bara Mahar 2 107 29 Deuria 278 391 501 Bataskuri 240 171 266 Dhanaipur 29 322 473 Baul 44 29 28 Dhitail 247 199 261 Beldangi 49 327 371 Dhulinakor 69 217 312 Betna 23 349 364 Dhumpara 250 348 311 Bhagabatdanga 119 80 66 Dhutura 226 154 222 Bhimbati 210 23	Barnil	055	214	509	Dasul	. 213	288	526
Bara Kasba 74 326 23 Daulatpur 77 220 397 Bara Khair 249 153 306 Debarajpur 84 171 280 Bara Kundana 47 166 209 Deogaon 170 243 324 Bara Mahar 2 107 29 Deuria 278 391 501 Bataskuri 240 171 266 Dhanaipur 29 322 473 Baul 44 29 28 Dhitail 247 199 261 Beldangi 49 327 371 Dhulinakor 69 217 312 Betna 23 349 364 Dhumpara 250 348 311 Bhagabatdanga 119 80 66 Dhutura 226 154 222 Bhaior 128 245 387 Dilkanthi 269 456 597 Bhimbati 210 23		004		101	Daudpur			
Bara Khair 249 153 306 Debarajpur 84 171 280 Bara Kundana 47 166 209 Deogaon 170 243 324 Bara Mahar 2 107 29 Deuria 278 391 501 Bataskuri 240 171 266 Dhanaipur 29 322 473 Baul 44 29 28 Dhitail 247 199 261 Beldangi 49 327 371 Dhulinakor 69 217 312 Betna 23 349 364 Dhumpara 250 348 311 Bhagabatdanga 119 80 66 Dhutura 226 154 222 Bhaior 128 245 387 Dilkanthi 269 436 597 Bhebrahar 22 119 232 Dolgaon 14 280 390 Bhitar Masun 134 386	Done Kasha	74	326	23	Daulatpur	•		
Bara Kundana 47 166 209 Deogaon 170 243 324 Bara Mahar 2 107 29 Deuria 278 391 501 Bataskuri 240 171 266 Dhanaipur 29 322 473 Baul 44 29 28 Dhitail 247 199 261 Beldangi 49 327 371 Dhulinakor 69 217 312 Bema 23 349 364 Dhumpara 250 348 311 Bhagabatdanga 119 80 66 Dhutura 226 154 222 Bhaior 128 245 387 Dilkanthi 269 436 597 Bhebrahar 22 119 232 Dolgaon 14 280 390 Bhimbati 210 23 36 Dolkura 7 225 250 Bhitar Masun 134 386	Bara Khain	040	153	306	Debarajpur	. 84		
Bara Mahar 2 107 29 Deuria 278 391 501 Bataskuri 240 171 266 Dhanaipur 29 322 473 Baul 44 29 28 Dhitail 247 199 261 Beldangi 49 327 371 Dhulinakor 69 217 312 Betna 23 349 364 Dhumpara 250 348 311 Bhagabatdanga 119 80 66 Dhutura 226 154 222 Bhaior 128 245 387 Dilkanthi 269 436 597 Bhebrahar 22 119 232 Dolgaon 14 280 390 Bhimbati 210 23 36 Dolkura 7 225 250 Bhingaldaha 223 260 320 Dumnipara 142 152 108 Bhitar Masun 134 386 524 Bhutihari 155 38 76 Elahabad 237	Rara Kundana	47	166	209	Drogaon			
Bataskuri 240 171 266 Dhanaipur 29 322 473 Baul 44 29 28 Dhitail 247 199 261 Beldangi 49 327 371 Dhulinakor 69 217 312 Betna 23 349 364 Dhumpara 250 348 311 Bhagabatdanga 119 80 66 Dhutura 226 154 222 Bhaior 128 245 387 Dilkanthi 269 436 597 Bhebrahar 22 119 232 Dolgaon 14 280 390 Bhimbati 210 23 36 Dolkura 7 225 250 Bhingaldaha 223 260 320 Dumnipara 142 152 108 Bhitar Masun 134 386 524 Bhutihari 155 38 76 Elahabad 230 1,072 1,518 Biobase 157 230 Plankuri 237 83			107	29	Deuria			
Beldangi 49 327 371 Dhulinakor 69 217 312 Betna 23 349 364 Dhumpara 250 348 311 Bhagabatdanga 119 80 66 Dhutura 226 154 222 Bhaior 128 245 387 Dilkanthi 269 436 597 Bhebrahar 22 119 232 Dolgaon 14 280 390 Bhimbati 210 23 36 Dolkura 7 225 250 Bhingaldaha 223 260 320 Dumnipara 142 152 108 Bhitar Masun 134 386 524 Bhutihari 155 38 76 Elahabad 230 1,072 1,518 Biobus 257 83 177	Bataskuri		171	266	Dhanaipur .			
Betna 23 349 364 Dhumpara 250 348 311 Bhagabatdanga 119 80 66 Dhutura 226 154 222 Bhaior 128 245 387 Dilkanthi 269 436 597 Bhebrahar 22 119 232 Dolgaon 14 280 390 Bhimbati 210 23 36 Dolkura 7 225 250 Bhingaldaha 223 260 320 Dumnipara 142 152 108 Bhitar Masun 134 386 524 Bhutihari 230 1,072 1,518 Bhithari 157 55 320 Flankuri 237 83 177	Baul	44	29	28	Dhitail			
Betna 23 349 364 Dhumpara 250 348 311 Bhagabatdanga 119 80 66 Dhutura 226 154 222 Bhaior 128 245 387 Dilkanthi 269 436 597 Bhebrahar 22 119 232 Dolgaon 14 280 390 Bhimbati 210 23 36 Dolkura 7 225 250 Bhingaldaha 223 260 320 Dumnipara 142 152 108 Bhitar Masun 134 386 524 Shithari 230 1,072 1,518 Bhithari 155 38 76 Elahabad 230 1,072 1,518 Birthus 257 83 177			327	371	Dhulinakor	. 69		
Bhagabatdanga 119 80 66 Dhutura 226 154 222 Bhaior 128 245 387 Dilkanthi 269 436 597 Bhebrahar 22 119 232 Dolgaon 14 280 390 Bhimbati 210 23 36 Dolkura 7 225 250 Bhingaldaha 223 260 320 Dumnipara 142 152 108 Bhitar Masun 134 386 524 Bhutihari 155 38 76 Elahabad 230 1,072 1,518 Birbus 257 280 Flankuri 237 83 177				364	Dhumpara			
Bhaior 128 245 387 Dilkanthi 269 436 597 Bhebrahar 22 119 232 Dolgaon 14 280 390 Bhimbati 210 23 36 Dolkura 7 225 250 Bhingaldaha 223 260 320 Dumnipara 142 152 108 Bhitar Masun 134 386 524 Bhutihari 155 38 76 Elahabad 230 1,072 1,518 Bishua 237 83 177	Bhagabatdanga .	110		66				
Bhebrahar 22 119 232 Dolgaon 14 280 390 Bhimbati 210 23 36 Dolkura 7 225 250 Bhingaldaha 223 260 320 Dumnipara 142 152 108 Bhitar Masun 134 386 524 State of the control o	Phain	100	245	3 87	Dilkanthi	-		
Bhimbati 210 23 36 Dolkura 7 225 250 Bhingaldaha 223 260 320 Dumnipara 142 152 108 Bhitar Masun 134 386 524 Bhutihari 155 38 76 Elahabad 230 1,072 1,518 Birbus 157 55 220 Flankuri 237 83 177	Rhahaahaa	20		232	Dolgaon			
Bhingaldaha 223 260 320 Dumnipara 142 152 108 Bhitar Masun 134 386 524 Bhutihari 155 38 76 Elahabad 230 1,072 1,518 Biobus 157 55 220 Flankuri 237 83 177				36	Dolkura			
Bhitar Masun 134 386 524 Bhutihari 155 38 76 Elahabad 230 1,072 1,518 Biohua 27 55 220 Flankuri 237 83 177				320	Dumnipara	. 142	152	106
Bhutihari 155 38 76 Elahabad 230 1,072 1,518 Bishua 167 55 220 Flankuri 237 83 177					•			
Bishua 107 55 220 Flankuri	Bhutihari				Elahabad			
	Richan	107		220	Elankuri	. 237	83	177

^{*} Uninhabited

Raiganj Subdivision

11 P. S. Bangskihari contd.

				Jurisdic-	Popul	ation	N	Jurisdic- tion List	Popul	ation
•	Name of	Villages		tion List	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	No.	1951	1961
:	(1)	144.172		(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(*)				•	•	Karanjipara	. 93	96	117
Patepu			•	90		133	Karkha	. 270	161	214
Payezu	ullapur		•	105	108	133	Kasba	. 108	327	380
					05	44	Kelna	. 120	102	191
	arbbapur		•	162	35	176	Kesarghata	. 164	317	422
Gandh	nnai		•	66	140	490	Kesrail	. 65	304	4 51
Gangu	ıria .		•	179	391	#90 482	Khanpur .	. 88	53	66
	para .		•	277	467	10 2 211	Kharua	. 26	90	124
Gerul	•		•	169	220	345	Khayerbari	. 106	10 4	102
Ghasip	pur .			194	109	273	Khidirpur	202	247	370
Gobin	dapur		•	148	195	193	Khoa	. 55	197	3 28
Godal			•	10	184	202	Khorda Battali	. 41	200	263
Gopal	pur .		•	123	78	202 449	Khorna	. 48	347	438
Gurkh	air .		•	96	346	TTI	Khusipur	. 253	43	59
						150	Kiamuddipur	. 91	•	•
Habili	i .			192	173	172	Kismat Kasba	. 75	244	258
Haldi	•			258	431	209	Kitahar	. 72	•	215
Harip	ur .				23	59	Kochpara	. 46	201	278
Harira	ampur			28	744	1,339	Kokil	. 83	260	410
Hasan	ndipur				44	55	Kotkhamar	. 6	81	9 5
Hasim	nabad			89	228	251	Krishnabati	207	104	157
							Krishnacharan	. 86	89	152
Ilaspu	ır .			. 141	64	210		. 188	95	114
Itakho				2 5	69	83		271	110	174
							Kuarsai Kundana	. 97	139	210
Jadup	our .			159	28	91		. 151	401	522
Jafarr				. 107	137	102	** 1	132	158	4 85
Jagad				. 3	278	368	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 33	31	4 6
Jagan				. 9	393	55 3	Kutubpur	. 55		
	nathpur			. 217	115	189	T all demands	. 63	108	132
Jahar				. 228	48 5	676	Lakshmipur	, 03	100	
Jama		•		. 219	466	597		117	24	89
	apur .			. 225	84	131	Madhupur	. 190	108	160
	bpur .			. 260	47	7 9	Mahabari	200	113	146
Int R	asanta			. 76	62	91	Mahadipur	. 233	137	154
Jot G	lauri			. 62	242	325	Mahakhor	163	269	423
Jot G				. 102	37	5 3	Mahammadpur .	68	203	42
Jot H				. 80	44	64	Mahespur	8	467	739
	Iusak .			. 157	1 4 5	285	Mahindra		272	563
	lasir .	•		. 140	•	7 5	Mahugram	. 211	99	117
	ultan .	•		. 81	•	•	Makrampur	. 221	308	5 3 6
Jot 9	witell .	•	•				Malam	. 200	146	413
Kadi	mabad			. 85	169	177	Maliandighi	. 112	140	184
Kail			•	. 261	331	443	Maliara	. 113	69	125
Kaka		•		. 121	30 5	396	Manchampur	34	50	13
Kaki				. 99	193	24 6	Mangalpur	. 146	. 155	180
Kalsi		-		. 91	256	366	Manohara	. 13		300
Kaly		•	•	145	212	3 4 9	Marara	11	192	J.00
	alpur .	•	:	. 199	109	161	Math Khidirpur .	. 252		455
	aipur . darpur	•	•	174	51	68	Mirahati	. 172	331	74
Kan	-	•	•	273	194	239	Mirpur	, 150	- 54	88
Kare		•	•	006	547	977	Mirzadpur	. 257	50	264
LAN		•	•	79		358	Mollahar	. 12	217	201

[•] Uninhabited.

Raiganj Subdivison

11 P. S. Bangshihari—concld.

Name of Villages	Jurisdic- tion List	Popu	ation .		Jurisdic-	Popu	lation
and Towns	No.	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	tion List	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Morgaon	. 15	•	• •	Rejatpur	. 166	••	4.0
Mudafat Kochpara .	. 42	40	55	Rupahata .	. 182	30	45
Mudafat Makimpur .	. 67	25	7		. 102	178	304
Muknair	. 18	84	114	Sahabaddipur	. 147	134	119
Mulahat	. 51	148	159	Sahananda .	. 244	55	96
Mungarail	. 125	248	273	Saidpur	. 149	•	
				Sakrail ,	. 204	•	4
Nachhuapara	. 178	72	122	Samaspur .	. 187	86	209
Nahit	. 36	244	291	Sankarpur .	. 160	71	80
Nandura	. 239	219	240	Sarai	. 195	267	518
Naogaon	. 40	159	213	Sardarpur .	. 130	123	148
Naopara	. 238	152	225	Sasa	. 38	220	316
Naradas	. 39	56	123	Sayestabad	. 272	189	292
Narayanpur	. 205	204	315	Salimaka d	000	38	69
Nehal	. 95	40	86	Serpur	. 203	8 3	142
Nendra	. 19	210	27 4	Sibpur	. 259	815	1,021
Nikharpara	. 144	59	88	Sihal	. 224	288	448
•	• •••	55	•	Simuldanga	. 52	142	163
Ojantor	. 232	3 6	73	C1!	**	567	757
Oriapara	. 115	•	/3 •	Cina	. 176		
	. 113	_	•	Sobhanpur	. 100	168 51	207
The Language				C 1	90		18
Paharpur	. 167	101	163	C-1-11		271	421
Panjarpara	. 189	34 5	346	0 11 1	. 53	125	150
Panpara	. 45	166	1 8 6		. 56		
Par Mahasu	. 135	155	230	Srirampur	. 184	302	275
Paschim Chandipur .	. 126	161	228	Subarna Sarai . ,	. 196	47	67
Patara	. 156	148	199	Sundail	. 24	309	381
Pathanpara	. 242	215	273	Suripukur	. 220	104	177
Patun	. 1	64	173	Syamdas	. 60	64	78
Pichhla	. 198	104	197	Sympur	. 193	145	187
Pundari	. 92	469	629	Thingur	. 264	187	263
Puria	. 191	78	96	Tiabari	. 50	51	203 85
				rrs	oon	1 3 6	113
Raghabnagar	. 215	67	105	Tularam	. 152	27	42
Raghunathpur	. 110	23	•	I WIRTAM	. 132	21	42
Rahimpur	. 201	162	269	Ukhli	. 27	338	436
Rajapur	. 171	8	109	Ustair	. 268	79	113
Ramkrishnapur .	. 21	242	317	Uttar Amarpur	. 218	281	342
Ranbindul	. 131	124	140	Uttar Benal	. 71	130	299
Rangapukur	. 206	167	193	Uttar Daulatpur	. 241	161	184
Ranipur	. 175	20	67	Uttar Gopalpur	. 35	144	168
Rankhanpara	150	16	27	Uttar Lakshmipur	014	114	166
Ranthail	140	187	219	Uttar Mulahat	. 214	93	115
David I	. 143	59	151	Uttar Srirampur		65	81
Damilman	. 137	138	211	Ottar Strampur.	. 243	05	01
Raynagar	. 137	232	268	Total		51,276	72,414
	. 130	232	200			Jagar 4	· apro-B

^{*} Uninhabited

	•	Area of Village	Occupied Lesidential Houses	inmates of	of persons 1 (including institutions em persons)	Scheduled Castes	Schee Tri	fuled ibes	Literate educat person	ed	Total We	
Į. L	Name of Village or		o. of No. of ruses House- holds		ales Females	Males Female	Males	Females	Males Fe	males	Males Fo	males
No.	Town/Ward 2	3	4 5	6	7 8	9 10	11	12	13	14	15	16
•	-	-										
1 2 3 4 5	Patun Bara Mahar Jagadalla Cheuti Mahespur, P Bairahata, P	303-99 121-82 318-75 804-45 1,077-25	69 3 27 177 6 280 10 401 20	6 29 2 368 5 528	85 88 15 14 193 175 261 267 531 420	193 261	86 14 175 267 195 305	:: :: 201	45 9 65 193 231	25 7 39 47 41	42 10 112 179 287	31 71 73 58
6 7 8 9	Kotkhamar Dolkura	120.35	151 4 295 13 234 10	9 95 -8 250 -0 739 -7 553 -7 193	46 49 140 110 384 355 284 269 106 87	101 245 57	11 26 95 39 201 104 16 146 49	141 179	20 80 75 175 28	17 26 25 31 5	25 73 228 156 59	5 118 2
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16 17 18 19 20	Bahadurpur	191-86 548-74 177-26 577-67 182-98	193 (7 39 88 428 84 114 60 274	18 21 197 231 60 54 135 139	50 60	5 8 43 57 54 139	29 	70 48 50	••	13 115 42 92	
21 22 23 24 25	Ramkrishnapur	220-74 213-32 290-78 282-17 169-23	169 222	30 317 38 232 58 364 75 381 18 83	166 15 120 11 191 17 189 19 41 4	2 70 3 91 2 105	27 2: 112 . 173 . 39 5: 9 .	 63	65 51 71 75 21		87 70 100 117 24	2 26 2 1
26 27 28 29 30	Kharua Ukhli, P Harirampur, P, H, Po, L, D Dhanaipur Haripur	261·15 288·34 492·06 469·10 207·78	249 221 1	21 124 50 436 10 1,339 89 473 8 59	64 64 235 20 753 58 253 22 31 2	1 6 25 0 5	39 23 51 43 10 17 20 .	8 39 9 6 169	25 5	41 21 2	35 146 442 151 15	72 34 • · ·
31 32 33 34 35	Kalsi Sonahan	. 426-86 . 314-11 . 171-26 . 253-46 . 243-75	311 24 66	66	185 18 213 20 25 2 62 6 87 8	6 1 1 5 3 2	18 2 17 10 . 4 . 6 .	: ::	5 6 19	22 10 1	113 127 15 42 61	50 53
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41 42 43 44 45	Khorda Battali	356-68 120-04 405-44 245-55 199-29	86 18 190 13 113	39 263 7 55 67 417 4 28 40 186	214 20 17 1	29	10 5 6 4 5	5 10 3 7 1 0 2	 	••	15 122 8 6 9	8 2
46 47 48 49 50	Kochpara	. 560·24 . 541·92 . 654·27 . 281·57 . 162·22	130 109 238 143 41	51 278 41 209 89 438 70 371 17 85)5	8 6 1	0 2:	· ::	••	81 60 132 105 20	11 17 36 6 1
51 52 53 54 55	Mulahat	. 194-05 . 135-00 . 224-56 . 199-06 . 389-94	82 73 133 34 129	31 159 32 163 50 150 19 115 48 328	77 55	92 73 75 50 14 147		 55 6 17 2	 ò 3	::	50 47 33	12 1 11 11
56 57 58 59 6 0	Chhatrabhog Dangram, P Sirsi, P,	194-18 108-79 278-22 514-08 203-10	37 167 275 23	18 116 77 469 146 757 10 73	80 2 251 2 382 3 41	Uninhabised 16 45 38 77 75 5 12 41	5 32	•••	1 127	62	18	
61 62 63 64 65	Jot Gauri Lakshmipur Dakshin Bahadurpur	730-71 205-24 138-32 190-43 459-24	122 129 127 213 137	81 452 64 325 33 132 53 259 82 451	155 1 68 0 125 1	16 50 70 10 64 34 27 14	8 1	ii 12 '9 i 60 4	ó 65 7 78	24 12 8 10	101 33 3 83 5 127	64 14 19
66 67 68 70	Gandhnai Mudafat Makimpur Mahespur Dhulinakor	977-08 173-56 125-26 268-78 256-29	80 2 11 75 96	26 176 2 7 10 42 57 312 41 294	23 165 i	92 3 19 47 20 24 4	i.	4	10 3 ··· 19 15 46 17 10	-	2	**

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	t No. of William	Area of Village	Resid	cupied dential cuses	inmates	No. of per ted (inclu of institut useless per	ding ions	Scheduled Castes		Schedule Tribes	d	Literate a educates persons	d	Total Wo	
J. L.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	or Town in acres	Houses	House-			males	Males Femal	2 2	fales Ferns	Jes M	ales Fema		Malos Fe	males
No.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	44 D D D 111 of access														
71 72 73 74 75	11 P. S. Bangihihari—contd. Uttar Benal Kitahar Arazi Huzuri Kasba, P Bara Kasba Kismat Kasba, P	285·86 219·43 189·52 623·45 446·05	146 107 129 9	41 91 4	299 215 493 23 258	149 97 244 11 138	150 118 249 12 120	67 4 25 3	70 6 27	36 43 142 105	39 44 134 90	17 35 69 6 27	5 12 5	97 54 161 5 92	25 29 102 61
76 77 78 79 80	Jot Basauta, Po Daulatpur, P, Po Mahakhor Karanjabari Jot Hisya	230·45 200·23 220·55 276·58 154·62	245	79 35 67	91 397 154 358 64	47 216 76 188 38	181 78 170 26	65 	37 	4i 	i8 	20 90 24 104 11	3 23 3 6	27 127 51 106 20	 9
81 82 83 84 85	Jot Sultan	209·22 281·29 494·21 197·50 171·48	254 178	83 66	306 410 280 177	155 192 118 94	151 218 162 83	Uninhabited 57 22 46 35	46 18 43 45	36 70 14 5	32 52 12 3	11 80 42 48	1 21 3 13	105 122 60 52	26 32
86 87 88 89 90	Krishnacharan	184·20 559·52 163·88 134·82 169·22	257 21 144	92 9	152 447 66 251	86 225 33 121	66 222 33 130	12 4 35 Uninhabited	39	11 86 33	9 90 33 	21 66 1 53	2 8 i9	59 131 19 71	7 37 19
91 92 93 94 95	Kiamuddipur	120·72 593·87 130·54 309·97 319·38	239 81 37	26 13	629 117 68 86	322 62 36 40	307 55 32 46		11 4 	58 	53 	65 26 20 4	15 5 3	184 42 23 25	59 2
96 97 98 99 100	Gurkhair	532·15 224·12 171·67 184·87 211·92	128 166	33 1 1 5 47	449 210 5 246 18	222 104 5 102 9	227 106 144 9	•••	::	39 9	35 9	23 23 3 41 1	 2 	131 65 3 80 5	21
101 102 103 104 105	Chhatrakunda, P	306-54 149-46 100-06 180-73 373-73	5 31 5 7 3 9	8 13 7 21 0 25	53 89 126	175 28 47 64 71	157 25 42 62 62	:: ::	19	78 8 	81 9 	64 10 10 19 19	16 3 2 4	110 20 23 38 47	18 2
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111 112 113 114 115	Bagulahar Maliandighi, P Maliara Chakla Oriapara	216-39 602-5 150-20 467-8 113-7	4 17 0 14 4 53	9 87 4 35	413 184	215 201 91 293	186 213 93 279	2 15	8 13 	154 	161 ::	48 12 59 88	11 1 23 14	130 125 50 175	19
116 117 118 119 120	Bhagabatdanga	354-1 189-8 124-8 129-2 422-8	8 5 9 4 8 4	4 17 9 11 0 11	89 64 66	168 37 29 35 110	156 53 3 8	2 37 5 29 1 35	31 52 35 31 32	99 63	95 49	38 5 4 3 11	i	93 25 21 20 69	
121 122 123 124 125	Dahuakuri	. 161·3 . 218·2 . 435·55 . 390·12	4 10 5 7 2 23	01 28 9 36 8 128	177 202 646	91 102	17: 8 10: 29: 12:	6 0 13 0 78	i6 151 27	64 99 114	57 77 101	60 34 18 127 10	8 10 35 2	41 72 210 87	2 21
126 127 128 129 130	Bighua Bhaior Baragram, P, Po	317·8 214·8 377·4 919·5	2 10 1 27 5 59	77 75 99 196	2 220 5 387 0 1,005	123 196 492	10 9 19 51 6	7 8 1 34 3 91	85 44 153 81 3 8	18 8 12 100 34	21 7 1 99 30	9 4 16 2 24	 6 11	71 125 337 52	/ i9 9 36 5
191 192 199 194 195	Kusumba Alipur Bhitor Masun, P	. 104-5 . 393-4 . 110-2 . 562-2 . 279-1	14 14 10 13 14 3	96 2 48 6 36 3 27 9 99 2	6 248 4 524	249 115 270	29 19 29	13 58 54 21	67 88 63 206	9 24	\$2 70 14 28	25 78 31	1 2 15	160 2 48 3 163 71	20 26 24 7
196 197 198 199 140	Ranipur	. 633-4 . 233-7 . 340-0 . 309-2 . 150-3	4 11 4 16 3 14	27 79 12 31 16 21 18 49 18 19	7 211 5 160 2 209	118	10)3 12 53	30 64 77 24		56 74 18 7 14	21 28	10	5 69 47 69	24 7 6

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		Area of Village	Occupie Resident House	ial	Total No. numerated inmates of and house	includi) institutio	ng m	Schedule Castes	d	Sched Trib	uled	Literate educat person	ed .	Total Wo	rkers
J. L.	Name of Village	Town	Houses He	OURC-	sons Ma			Males Fem	ales	Malos	Females	Males For	males	Males Fe	
No.	Town/Ward 2	in acres	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1															
141 142 143 144 145	11 P. S. Bangshihari—contd. Ilaspur Dumnipara, P Ranthail Nikharpara Kalyani, P, D	160-62 217-86 178-52 184-28 206-87	106 63 128 42 149	37 19 48 12 65	210 108 219 88 349	125 57 111 41 178	85 51 108 47 171	3 30 2 12	29 4	51 23 77 18	44 20 77 14	29 16 25 19 73	: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	74 34 76 23 99	25 12 18 2
146 147 148 149	Mangalpur	158-63 230-26 152-70 101-25 124-24	16 79 163 5 6	4 25 48 16	13 119 273 74	7 57 153 43	62 120 U 31	7 15 ninhabited	 22 	i5 	39 	2 26 62 16	 	28 86 25	30 1 1
150 151 152 153 154 155	Kuskari, Po Tularam Hasamdipur Biralipara Bhutihari	654-06 150-81 196-22 277-19 159-72	184 33 34 99 50	104 9 12 35 16	522 42 55 94 76	258 23 28 54 30	264 19 27 40 46	 		77 i 9 	71 i5 	78 8 3 4 17	16 	12 15 33 4	.:
156 157 158 159 160	Patara Jot Musak Rankhanpara Jadupur Sankarpur	409·53 175·80 208·58 218·77 173·40	140 118 9 37 44	88 72 3 9 18	199 285 27 91 80	100 104 13 63 40	99 181 14 28 40	13 15 	16 13 	23 i3 i3	13 14 12	18 43 1 8 13	2 3	56 8 53 21	5 3
161 162 163 164 165	Baharail Gandharbbapur Mahammadpur, D Kesarghata Barabari	326-55 174-21 265-71 437-61 174-84	106 23 139 129 73	38 10 85 88 24	198 44 423 422 115	109 19 229 224 67	89 25 194 198 48	18 39 72 19	23 32 24 16	67 138 16	51 132 11	103 18 23	18 6 2	14 115 137 39	1 1 6
166 167 168 169 170	Rejatpur	125-67 175-64 425-69 121-87 401-52	108 69	11 32 65 38 58	45 163 296 211 324	23 80 140 108 164	22 83 156 103 160	 42	:: :: 5i	33 108 81	40 103 71	21	2 3 12	50 79 71 94 28	2 28 56 53
171 172 173 174 175	Rajapur	125-44 713-46 213-38 228-21 151-80	151 72 30	13 80 37 13 11	109 455 189 68 67	50 230 94 38 40	59 225 95 30 27	41 74 47 	54 86 49	1 115 42 13 14	96 41 9 7	52 18 11 7	22 2 1 		38 26 7 5
176 177 178 179 180	Sisa, P Balmanipur Nachhuapara Ganguria, P	184-0 133-8 164-8 488-8 328-2	4 44 5 60 2 273	41 11 21 101 45	207 60 122 490 251	101 30 58 258 126	106 30 64 232 125	11 30 41	14 30 97 	90 2 146 90	5 41 82	15 25 62 25	7 5 21 3	34 165	82 49 14
181 182 183 184 185	Amarpur Rupahata, P Chhota Faizullapur Srirampur, P	. 125·3 . 250·5 . 144·7 . 407·9 . 138·2	4 144 4 82 2 85	9 62 27 39 17	40 304 157 275 84	20 160 77 141 44	20 144 80 134 40	1	45 `i 	20 67 83	87	50 25 39 12	ic	1 47 2 88	13 17
180 181 181	6 Balipukur	. 239-5 172-1 158-4 282-5 253-7	9 61 13 43 11 215	54 32 19 85 35	305 209 114 346 160	154 107 47 176 82	151 102 67 170 78	iż	50 20 20	3!) 36	2 3 5 5 8 3	7 8 4 1 0 46	i	1 29 35 5 108 2 52	3 14
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19 19 19 19	7 Chenra	313-6 215-9 110-9 167-6 461-9	96 127 34 118 58 108	12 45 38 27 104	67 292 197 161 536	30 164 94 84 282	37 128 103 77 254	86 72 95	94 65 101	. B4	ŏ 8 2 i 7	7 8 31 2 11 8 47		3 121 2 56 2 47 7 160	20 4 3
20 20 20 20 20	12 Khidirpur, P 13 Selimabad 14 Sakrail	118- 364- 224- 134- 155-	91 139 48 40 70 1	54 65 15 1 67	269 370 69 4 315	132 184 39 3 162	137 186 30 153	63 34 1	81 165 27	5 l' 7 ·	7 1 	6 42 6 9 2 39	ż	22 3 3 91	8 i
20 20 20 20 21	77 Krishnabati 78 Chandmukh 79 Bansihari, P, H, Po	240- 231- 545- 269- 129-	88 102 15 148 91 140	40 35 65 48 6	193 157 337 235 36	98 75 178 119 16	9: 8: 15: 11(2)	2 9 5 5 5	is is	. 1 9 :		15 32 104 20		7 94 7 110 2 76	٠. (

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As Cultiv	Mor	Agricu Labo	itural	Hur Plant Orcha	ting,	A House Indu	hold	In Man ing othe House Indu	r than hold	In Construc	tion	In Ti an Comu	d	Store Com	maport, gr and muni- ions		Other vices	No work	
dales Fo		Males I	emales 20	Males F		Males Fo		Males I		Males Fer		Males F		Males I		Males 33	Females 34	Malos F	emale 36
17	18	19	20	41	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	33	20
49 26 50 22 67	23 9 6	22 8 25 26	2 3 12 		•••	•••		 i		•••		3 	• •	•••		i	••	51 23 35 18 79	3: 9: 4:
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7 51 42 64 17	8 6 15	5 46 5 21	6 7 2	•••	• •		• •	. 2	•••	··· ·· ··		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::		::	••	61 30 53 26	1
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24 26 36 74 135	4 16 1 23		1 21 1	::	:	 : <u>i</u>	•		•	· ··			• •	••	:	i	•	35 35 88	1
16 110 53 46 95	34 19	3 11 3	•	::	•		:		• •		• •		•		:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		. 45	1
66 90 10 3	••	8 14 8	:	·	•	. 3		i '3	•	: :: : :: : ::		i	• •	• • •	•	Ś		77	1
45 80 105 50	 7 ::	10	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	 		. ' <u>ż</u>	:		:		• •		,		:			. 43 . 41 . 66	

	() () () ()	Area of Village	Occup Reside Hou	ntial	enumera inmates	No. of per ted (inch of institut seless per	ions	Schec Cas		Schedu Tribe		Litera: educ pen	ated		Vorkers IX)
J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	or Town in acres	Houses I	House- ~			emales	Males P	emales	Males Fem	nalos	Males	Females	Males	Females
No.	2 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
•															
	11 P. S. Bangshihari—contd.	715-89	146	104	563	307	256	72	44	52	54	114	35	203 96	3 20
211 212 213 214 215	Mahugram, P Chandipur Dasul, P Uttar Lakshmipur Raghabnagar	279.88 478.80 162.23 435.32	91 224 110 60	35 110 29 19	255 526 166 105	138 274 90 62	117 252 76 43	23 60 47	18 43 25	80 119 i5	69 104 18	29 93 42 27	20 5	168 57 25	68 4 4
216 217 218 219 220	Daudpur, P	903·36 170·23 399·81 701·11 298·49	114 104 167 339 90	38 40 55 110 28	217 189 342 597 177	114 96 188 290 101	103 93 154 307 76	35 61 50 96 20	24 66 39 96	183	ii 31 199 	41 25 61 51 41	9 4 14 3 11	61 61 112 171 70	6 32 i
221 222 223 224 225	Makrampur, P	155·02 313·87 252·23 202·04 109·04	54 55 151 166 79	22 18 64 90 27	117 113 320 448 131	60 51 160 238 68	57 62 160 210 63	39 70	36 90	• •	57 55 17 3	5 6 89 74 32	9	40 32 91 114 39	34 20 2 4 2
226 227 228 229 230	Dhutura Banipara Jaharpur, P,	331·15 157·40 500·03 117·59 1,859·48	137 180 405 40 862	43 50 144 12 254	222 287 676 68 1,518	105 146 353 30 768	117 141 323 38 750	 47 291	32 300	121	9 37 3 120	93 51 157 11 216	42	68 83 205 17 466	3 2 80
231 232 233 234 235	Chandipukur	162-93 207-82 102-71 186-28 262 87	67 33 101 44 88	19 12 26 22 29	74 73 146 101 145	44 36 73 53 84	30 37 73 48 61	 57	 45		7 37 32 12	21	iò i	19 19 45 34 51	22 12 6
236 237 238 239 240	Karai, P	1,190·82 139·22 207·01 324·03 110·34	310 104 54 138 163	89 33 21 53 46	977 177 225 240 266	500 101 114 109 133	477 76 111 131 133	211 50 16	181 42 14	15 64 89	120 14 69 86	37 38 38 72	4 4 4 5 1 1 2 38	279 52 61 80 70	 28 1
241 242 243 244 245	Uttar Daulatpur, P Pathanpara Uttar Srirampur Sahananda Bara Hara	360·66 254·92 207·69 283·32 166·21	132 188 63 53 119	33 57 16 21 47	184 273 81 96 271	83 139 35 44 139	101 134 46 52 132	9 5	12	10	18 4 11 63	55 14 1 3	5 4 1 4 5 7	49 85 14 27 86	i ii 25
246 247 248 249 250	Beje Bikair	192-62 430-35 235-77 255-67 331-98	26 150 143 96 189	9 47 64 45 64	59 261 339 306 311	29 135 176 168 160	30 126 163 138 151	28 35 62 12	 5 22 29 60	6i 	48 57 15	79 26 6	13 40 5 2 1 27	90 114 107 82 14	18 16 30 13 5
251 252 253 254 255	Chak Chandmukh Math Khidirpur Khusipur Serpur Barail	257·69 114·17 196·55 110·72 211·91	15 21 55 187 60	9 11 21 102 25	56 59 142 509 151	24 34 77 261 77	25 65 248	Uninhab 7 108 45		 59	 58	10 4! 6	2 5 32 7 10	163 39	 36
256 257 258 259 260	Rasidpur	141·12 152·10 213·38 457·93 165·91 745·62	30 97 214 50 158	15 41 169 14 86	88 209 1,021 79 443	51 116 615 41 203	37 93 406 38 240	42 173 39 53	36 138 35	5 67	 4 97	3: 20: 1: 2:	5 10 5 59 0 1	414 26 128	24 11
261 262 263 264 265	Kail, P Aligara Buniadpur, P, Po Thingur Amai, P.	201.58 343.25 177.91 711.38 396.72	106 317 170 242 77	60 138 50 123	217 837 263 591 206	110 428 136 307 104	107 409 127 284 102	47 65 110 171	96 92 19	2 201 9 26 3 119	75 20 73	5	3 57 4 · · · 3 1 · · ·	251 79 190 61	8i 7
266 267 268 269 270		356·38 202·62 464·07 341·90 233·66	127 48 183 128	47 20 94 42 44	285 113 597 214 174	166 54 302 109 76	119 59 295 105 98	 33 90 15	8:	. 40 7 40 3 19 1 24	96 43 162 23	3 2 8 2 1 9 1	4 2 26 8 2	36 146 68	3 24 2
271 272 273 274 275	Kuarsai Sayestabad Kanur Baje Kanur Chhota Khidirpur	346·33 297·76 118·24 126·69	176 136 128 44	55 53 28 20	292 239 193 107 78	143 118 106 55	149 121 87 52 43	7 43 50 13	. 2	7 73 0 25 9 36 5 10	100 74 20 35	6 2 5 B .	1 4 3	90 54 26 22	38 3 3
276 277 278 279 280	•	612·19 745·69 979·49 749·75	171 199 311 137	49 93 111 61 184	482 501 655 380 1,812	244 275 326 211 924	298 226 329 169	63 90 38 69	5 2: 4 6	7 73 B 100 1 142	134 20 10 28	8 4 0 2 7 1	0 5 9 3	167 186 118	138 3 83 203
281	Bagduar, P Total (Entirely Rural)	1,761·88		13,262	-	37,245	35,169		8,38		9,147	7 9,33	2 1,910	22,071	4,862
	TAKE (WHILLER) WHILE!	Sq. mile			,	•	-								

									WO	RKERS										
	1	v.	1	I	Quar Live Fore Fini	lining, rying, stock, stry, ning,	ľ	v		v	V	Ī	VI	I	V	111	r	(3	K
	A Cultiv	s rator	Agric	As ultural ourer	Plant Orcha	nting, ations, rds and activities	Hou	At schold ustry	ing out Hou	ulactur- ser than schold dustry		ln ruction		Trade ind imerce	Stian Con	ansport, age and nmuni- itions		Other vices		on- rkers
í	Males	Females	Malos	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	104 65 91 54 17	i 7 26 	28 22 63 16 6	3 37 			 	 3 		•••			9 3	• •	 i ::		62 9 3 7 2	3 4	104 42 106 33 37	253 97 184 78 39
	48 15 84 129 38	:: ii ::	13 34 21 40 11	 15 	 			 6 1	. 6 . i	•••	20	•••	1	; š		•••	' š 6	•••	33 35 76 119 31	103 87 122 307 75
	34 28 54 54 28	27 16 1 1	6 4 20 ii	7 4 1 	 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 3	:: :3		•••	 	•••	8 14	:: : i	 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9 34	••	20 19 69 124 29	23 42 156 206 61
	53 60 134 15 300	··· ··· ··· 52	13 14 57 1 132	3 .: 24	••	••	iš		3		i :	••	1 1 • •	 4		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	8 12 1 14	••	37 63 148 13 302	114 141 925 36 670
	17 16 42 18 28	20 4	2 3 16 15	i ż 2				•••	 6		• •		• •		• •		2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	25 17 28 19 33	30 13 73 36 35
	200 34 49 44 60	 24 	64 13 10 35 6	1				 	 		 	•••			i	•••	1 1 1	•••	221 49 53 29 63	477 67 83 130 133
	34 62 10 17 42	··· ··· ···	12 20 4 9 38	 9 25				::	:: :i		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		::	•••			1 8 5		34 54 21 17 53	100 133 46 41 107
	59 75 80 32	3 20	7 28 23 20 21	18 13 7	 2	 			:: :: •	ió	••	••	1 2	i	.,	•••	16 4 20	3 2	15 45 62 61 78	108 147 108 138
	11	5	3	• •	••	••	••	• •	• •		Jainhab	ited	• •		• •	••	• • •	• •	10	27
	14 18 121	 25	2 2 17	 .;		::	2		::		•••	• •	`2 5	* *	i.	• •	18 18	6	46 98 38	25 65 212 74
•	16 39 73 22	 	7 24 65 1	i 7 3	:: :i		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	::	•••	•••	20 20	•••	6	i	; i		245 245 2	7	27 50 201 15	37 69 395 38
	84 30 61 60 145	 64 56	32 9 51 18 36	1 36 14		••	 2 	ii	i 7 1	•••	 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 38 2	: i	;;	• •	15 74 7 7	;; ;;	75 53 177 57 117	230 107 305 127 203
	84 30 61 60 145 43 63 27 131 60 32 49 66 35	;; ;; 11	9 55 9 14 7	2	••	••		7 :: ii	•••	•••	•••			• •	••	•••		•••	48 48 18 196 41	95 119 50 292 81
	32 49 66 35 13	28 2	25 9 11 14	io i	•••		:: :i	/ .: / ::	••	••	••	••	••			•••	3 5 8	•••	37 66 38 32 27	96 140 85 87 49
	20 124 146 139 92	1 i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	2 1 16 33 23	; 17 10	•••		••		••	••	••	•••	i	::	••	••	i 4 14 2 109	 2 	13 118 108 140 93	43 237 86 326 66
1	 5,877	155	104	27 1.308	21	3	117	182	134	14	71	••	312	36	7		1,410	96	15,172	31,107

Islampur Subdivision

12 P. S. Islampur—contd.

Name of	Villas	res		Jurisdic- tion List	Popu	lation	Jurisdic- Popul	ation
and To				No.	1951	1961	Name of Villages tion List	
(1)				(2)	(0)		and Towns No. 1951	1961
(1,	,			(2)	(3)	(4)	(1) (2) (3)	(4)
Maruagaon				114	380	586	D :	
Masid Khas	•	•		4 2	38 0	793	n viii	1,246
Masid Kismat	•	•	•	12	412	373		744
Matikhunda	•		•	57)		•	Rohia 130 188	802
Matikhunda	•			58}	463	177	0.1	
Matikhunda	•			80 J		593	Sabu Danga 123 265	95
Matikhunda Ga	chh			79	520	•	Sahatpur	•
							Sanpnikla 15 309	164
Nachankula				56	430	007	Shamshergaon . 104 52	125
Nandoi .	•	•	•	29	573	297	Sialtor Toranjubari 105	293
Nando Laro Kh		•	•	63	420	868		
Naraenpur .	UM.	•	•	110	388	662	Tarabari 77 238	371
Maracupur .	•	•	•	110	368	557	Thuthipakar	80
							Thuthipakar 85 114	127
Ojhapokhar	•	•	•	122	398	563	Topamari	351
Pachhurasia				1127	1 745	180	Islampur (Non-Municipality)†	0.400
Pachhurasia				7 117	1 ,74 5	2,416	sample (groustramerbarns)	9,499
Panchdimti				78	1,508	2,765	Rural 50 827	
Panditpota.		•		102	823	1,103	Rural 59,827	78,443
Phulbari .				8 4	760	778	•••	
Phulhara .			•	6	378	2,825	Urban	9,499
Phulhar Pokhar				101	172	204		
Pothia .	•	•	•	67	712	821	Total 59,827	87,942

[#] Uninhabited

Note: 1951 Population figures were taken from the 1951 District Census Handbook of Purnea District of Bihar.

[†] Treated as town for the first time in 1961

WORKERS .

	•	Area of Village	Occur Reside Hou	ential	enumeri inmates	No. of pe ated (incl of institu	uding	Schedule Castes	d	Schedul Tribe	led	Literate a educate person	d		Workers -IX)
J. L. No.	Name of Village	Town	No. of Houses	No. of House- , holds		Males 1	Females		alcs	Males Fer		Males Fe			Females
No.	Town/Ward 2	in acres	4	5	6	7	8		0	11	12	13	14	15	16
•	LAMPUR SUBDIVISION														
1 2 3	12 P. S. Islamps Manikpur	. 1,298 . 44 . with J.L. 2	554	232	1,185	655	530	8 Uninhabited Uninhabited	6	••	••	136	2	431 3 0	21
4 5	Madaripur, P Kalameheri	. 248 . 10	7	10	158	77	81	Uninhabited	••	••	••	• •	••		• •
6	Phulhara Fakira Gachh	. 2,652 . 18	579	534	2825	1,495	1,330	Uninhabited	••	••	••	101	8	845	121
8 9 10	Ramganj, H, Po, L, Rhc Khojagaon Kalu Gachh, P	. 113 . 638 . 224	214 5 64	212 5 72	1,246 33 413	730 18 218	516 15 195	89 	75 	:: ,	::	350 1 33	103	376 11 133	85
11 12 13	Khojagaon	with J.L. 9 398 with J.L.	101 67	88 67 8	529 373 67	280 193 33	249 180 34		2 	::	::	14 19 11	••	185 129 17	1 3 ··
14 15	Lat Masid	of P.S. Ch 627 650	74 146	74 37	434 164	233 90	201 74		••	••	::	26 12	·i	118 41	
16 17 18 19 20	Babhankatta Birsing Gachh Chhota Sanpnikla Bairjhari Dholigaon, P	. 57 . 135 . 230 . 95 . 258	330 480 71 119	36 88 58 89	196 448 284 459	100 237 166 243	96 211 118 216	Uninhabited		·· ··	::	12 15 19 141	2 1 1 8	55 126 96 139	••
21 22 23 24 25	Kalughat Kamlagaon, P. L Kadamgachhi Milik Kadamgachhi, P Gomadighi, P	. 556 . 1,249 . 38 . 541 . 2,107	75 744 80 573 925	75 208 17 189 745	394 1,296 81 774 2,224	212 693 41 401 1,003	182 603 40 373 1,221	::	::	••	••	46 98 96 140	13 10 11	128 371 23 235 347	14
26 27	Kuchila, Po Kuargaon	. 1,918 . 1,433 . 50	52	15	85	48	37	Uninhabited Uninhabited		••	••	5	••	26	
28 29 30		983 269	361 181	183 55	868 321	460 175	408 146	·	::	••	::	73 20	10 1		
31 32 33 34 35	Bhangamali Bhagmahima	. 191 . 151 . with J.L.2 . 121 . with J.L.2	261	36 24 4 78 10	100 113 25 453 65	51 54 15 225 38	49 59 10 228 23))	•••		••	5 10 1 44 4	 3		
36 37 38 39	Kuchila	. with J.L.2 . with J.L.2 . Do . 89 . with J.L.2	6 401 7 69 87 44	399 25 30 14 93	2,340 120 166 64 494	1,27 4 72 98 36 280	1,066 48 68 28 21	 	•••	 	12 	258 9 4 3 38	 23	146	1 1 3
41 42 43 44	Dohso, 2P	93 1,084 103 with J.L.	7 111 180 16		586 793 51	299 409 27	281 384 24	4 22 4 Uninhabite	iġ ··	••	44 :: 	52 50 		24: 18	2 15
46 47 48 49 50	Manikpur	with J.L. 799 22 263 3,387		13 10 91 85 557	85 56 505 410 2,668	48 28 255 217 1,376	25 25 19 1,29	3 0	3 132	••			1 2 7 3	149 149 133 72	2 9 5 7 8
51 52 53 54 55	Kulthar Kulthar Koriakhal	61 with J.L. Do 341 54	10 17 14 31	. 14	52	39 28 77		Uninhabite	ed	: ::		16	3	4 2 2 1 5 4 2 10	6 7 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
56 57 58 59 60	7 Matikhunda	. 748 . 891 . with J.L. . 597 . 1,015	64 57 144 206 172	45 56	177 292	163 100 163 187	13 7 12 16	Uninhabite 7 21 9 43	3 4	3 1	•	. 9 . 14		i 9 2 10	11 16 15 18 8
61 61 64 64	Dhangipokhar Nando Laro khoa Gomadighi	433 202 332 with J.L	10 390 520 25 299	80 122	438 662	97 214 350 742		4 2 5 Unirhabit	ed	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	. 49 . 53 . 158		i 12 7 21 9 46	10 1 14 24
66 67 68 70	Pothia Kadamgachhi Jhargaon	722 944 with J.L. 563	74 639 66 66 167	154 85	821 390	50 460 203 288	36 18	33	:		:	. 6 . 76 . 20 . 57		4 2	36 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

DERECTORY

									KERS										
1		,	II	In M Quari Lives Pore Fish	Stry.	1	v	•	V	VI		V	II	`	/111		ix		×
A	ator	Agric	Le ulturel ourer	Planta Orchas allied ac	ting, tions, ds and	A House Indu	bold	In Man ing othe Hou Indi	ebold	In Constructi	on	in Ti an Comm	ed.	Store Com	ransport, ge and snuni- tions		Other vices		e con- risom
Males I	omalos	Males	Females	Males I	Pemales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males Fem	ales	Males I	remales	Males	Females	Males	Fomales	Malos	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
378	1	50	1		•.	••	5		••	Uninhabited	••				.,	3	14	224	300
30		••	. •	••	••	••				Uninhabited Uninhabited		••			• •	• •		47	•:
538	••	149				11	114	98		1		40	7					650	1,209
34	4	15				95	64			Uninhabited 2		133	16	2	•••	93	1	354	431
110	••	13	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••			• •	• •	•••	• •	ė.		• • •	• • •	1	• •	85	15
152	'i	28	!			••		1		• •		2				2		95	248 177
114 17		15		••	::	• •	• •	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••		• •		• •	• •	• •		64 16	177 34
105 31		13 8	••			٠.												115	201
31	••	•	••	••	••	2	••	••		e e Hantakan kabupatan d	• •	• •	• •	•••		• •	• • •	40	74
38 113	·ś	17 11	••	••						Uninhabited		·;	ì				• •	45	95
89 127		2	••	::		::	• • •	• • •	· ·	• •	• •	1 2	• •	• • •		5	• • •	70	208 118
112		12	••	••	••	••	• •	1	••	• •	••	2	• •	ı	• •	8 2	• •	104	216
312 23	13	43	• • •	• • •	::	• • •	i	.4	::	• •	• •	2	::	• • •	• •	10	::	322	181 389 40
205 239	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	30 89	::	::	::	·i	·i		::	• •		2	::	•••	• • •	٠٠ غير	• •	166	373
25	•	1	••	••	• •	_	•	••	•••	••	• •		•••	• • •	• • •	16		656	1,218
23		•	••	••	••	••	••	••		Uninhabited Uninhabited	• •	• • •	•••	• •		• •	••	22	37
195 89	••	61 7				5						2				2		195 70	408 146
27		1	••	••	••	••	• • •	• •	••	••	• •	• •	•••	• •	• •			23	49
34 7	::	4	•••	• •				::	::	• •	::	• • •	• •	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			16 8	59 10
110 1 6	::	·· · <u>·</u>	::	٠,	••	::	••	• • •	• •	6		• • •	• •	••	::	` .	• •	18	228 27
608	7	82	••	••	••	1	8	4	••	16		• •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	557	1,051
29 47	• • •	10 5	::	::	::													33 46	46
19 103	i 3	1 32	::	•••		::		3			•	::	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		8	::	16	68 27 211
163	2	5	 29	•••	••	••	2				• •	••				3		128	254
207 14	? 1	34 4	i	::	::	::		::	•••	::			· '	•		i 		167	369 23
7		•	••	••	•••	••	••	• •		Uninhabited								12	15
	•	1	••	••	•••	••									.,	1		12	
34 12 113	••			::		•			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• •	• •		• •	• •	ii	• •	16 106	28 250
113 91 573		25 20 74	•	::	•••	• • •		2	8	.,	· ·	37			• •	24 41		82 649	36 28 250 191 1,284
23	1		••	••	••	•••				2						1		13	33
16 46				•						Uninhabited								12	24 66
	ż	•••	•••	••	••	••	••	••		Uninhabited	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	1	. •		
63	••	25	••	••	••	10	9	••	• • • •	Uninhabited	••	5	1	1	••	2	• •	57	124
40 47 75	::	10 37 31	••	• •		::	.; 3 4	5 7 1	iż		• •	'i	• •	• •		# 4	••	29 67 79	77 114 156
	••	31	•••			••	4	1	••	••	••	••	4	••	••	1	••		
40 118 158	••	• •	•		••		••	::	••	••	• •		• •	• •	• •	'i		57 80 140	107 224 311
	::	6 42	••	::	::	•••	i	::		Uninhabited	•••	••	••	••	••	10	•••		
312	11	51		••			13	5	••		••	20	••	••	••	16	••	338	589
27	•:	.6	••		·ż			·i		ii	••	2 5	••	::	• • •	1	••	14 178 74 113	33 358 183 286
27 232 109 156	ï	29 13 18	••	••		::	::	• •	••		::	Ž	••	::	::	5	••	74 112	181
136	4	18					• •	• •	• • • •		• •	• •	••	• •	• •	•	• •		

.

VILLAGE

ı		Area of Village	Occi Reside Hot	ential	enumer in mate s	No. of prated (inc	luding	Schee			eduled	ed	ate and	Total V	
J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	or Town in acres	No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	ســـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	Females		ribes	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	12 P. S. Islampus—contd.														
71 72 73 74	Khanti Milik	with J.L.70 . 3,141 . 427 . with J.L.73	1,890	688 63	3,140 331	1, 75 9 167	1,401 164	Uninhal Uninhal	oited				84 1: 39 1	•	15 4
75 76 77 78	Khanti	. with J.L72 . 2,689 . 525 . 1,661	1,237 269 1,580	444 226 559	2,887 371 2,765	1,551 199 1,456	1,336 172 1,309	Uninhat	oited 		•		76 19 46 26 24	3 121	 1 13
79 80	Matikhunda Gachh, Po Matikhunda	. 94 . with J.L.5	-	142	-	307	286	Uninhat 17	bited					196	
81 82 83 84 85	Durgapur Kurhila, L Jagtagaon, L Phulbari Thuthipakar	. 1,112 . 293 . 2,045 . 1,236 . 178	147 127 1,156 344 36	147 34 232 131 28	1,1 3 8 778	348 96 611 416 62	73 527 362		•		• •		15 . 71 40	3 214 . 52 6 363 3 234 1 42	3 1 22 23 1
86 87 88 89 90	Chapasar	. 807 . 604 . 75 . 722 . 744	514 578 51 182	116 222 18 178		346 597 43 487	284 502 35 397 Inc	93 26 101 luded in	17 182			. 1	34 4 35 54 12 . 78 2	326 27	2 25
91 92 93 94 95	Chapra Jhar, P, L, Rhc Ghoramara Dumrulla Khabargaon Benikaner alias Rahatpur	. 2,690 . 296 . 560 . 1,199 . 829	140 200 794 653	52 81 331 162	407 1,803	136 206 953 384	139 201 850	62	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2 i :			19 70 3	2 72 3 115 1 517 3 242	2 8 1 4
96 97 98 99 100	Sahatpur	. 374 . 457 . 39 . 285 . 240	240 25 205 67	72	36 440	245	195		. :	4	• •	•••	34 28 4	. 151	
101 102 103 104 105	Phulhar Pokhar	. 203 . 770 . 560 . 181 . 475	126 370 185 25 144	216 65 25	1,103 335 125	608 180 62	495 155 63		•	•		•• •• ••	7 0 .	70	
106 107 108 109 110	Barhat	. 757 . 1,424 . 93 . 888 . 231	229 114 377 483 101	45 162 158	233 921 909	125 491 466	108 430 443	86	3 7	5	24 	23 	 23 58	2 128 . 75 2 277 9 280 2 163	1 B
111 112 113 114 115	Agurasia	. 426 . 1,080 . 754 . 837 . 335	422 114 139 107 55	25 43 107	180 229 5 586	83 119 303	97 110 3 283		 			••	3 22	. 236 8 49 . 75 . 204 . 25	
116 117 118 119 120	Garnabari	. with J.L.1 . with J.L.1 . 516 . 1,875 . 1,535	12 12 389 1,039 1,338 400	368 484 538	3 2,416 1 2,226 3 2,862	1,327 1,170 1,550	1,089 1,056 1,312	i 5	i 3	В 3	 6 4 11	:	265 3 265 2 216 2		6 62
121 122 123 124 125	Sabu Danga	. 200 . 378 . 214 . 450 . 1,380	25 245 20 55 169	102 20 3 29	2 563 95 3 134	299 52 69	264 2 45 9 65	13	2 0 1	4 9 4 5	25 13	2i i8	52 15	174 1 33 45 2 265	
126 127 128 129 130	Kachna Mankadanga Mankadanga	. 814 . 1,154 . 314 . 205 . 311	252 522 311 199 350	2 281 7 86 9 68	1 1,507 6 507 9 329	78: 7 27: 1 17:	72! 0 23 ! 5 15!	7	 5 2	1 3 2	36 	45 	55 85 72 15 97	4 196 3 482 4 146 95 25 215	6 1
131 132 133 134 135	Gunabari	. 928 . 94 . 4,046 . 391 . with J.L.1	65 1,433 34				-	Uninh	4 7 bited	 7 1	 132	 96		. 10- 12 93:	18
136 157 138 # 139 140	Daribhir Gangamaila Benikandar, 2P Benikaner Khari Benikaner Khari	798 . 143 . 1,621 . with J.L.1	328 73 62 4	24	l 115	5 59	9 50	3.	6 i	7	 45	 39		1 20: 3:	٠; ا

DERECTORY

1			1	In M Quar Lives Fore Fish Hur	III lining, rying, stock, stry, sing, sting,		IV	In Mar	V nuflicitur-	VI			/II	In Tre	III	D	•	x	•
As Cultiva	tor	Agricu Agricu	s dtural xurer	Orcha	ations, rds and activities		At mebold dustry	Hou	ser than sehold dustry	In Constru	ction	•	Trade ad unerce	Clom	ge and muni- tions	In O		Nor work	ere :
dales Fe			Females	Males	Females	Males		Males	Females		males	Males	Frenales		Frenales	Males I	rmales	Males F	emales
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
876	4	68	••	••	••	1		• •		inhabited		5	11			101	•	688	1,306
104	4	5	••							betidadni betidadni			••	••	••	1	••	57	160
693	•:	130							• •	••					• •	16	••	717 78	1,336
86 677	1	33 180	'i	••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	::	Uni	inhabited	::	12		::		8		379	1,296
141	••	22		••	••		••	11	• •	••		12	• •	••	• •	10	••	111 134	286 286
139 49 281	··· ···	59 2 44	i	• •	• •	1 9	 19			••		7	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	::	żż	i	44 248	72 505
195 38	·i	27 3					22	• •		• •	• •			::	••	1	::	182 20	339 64
130 281	••	71 20			• •					ė.				1	• •	2 16		141 271	262 502 35
27 173	•	69	Š	••	•	3				 d in Ürbai		•	::			iś	::	214	372
										d in Urbar									137
63 86	2 6	9 29	2	• •	::	• • •	• •			• •	• •	· · · <u>·</u>	• •	• •	• •	ä	••	64 91 436	193 846
444 200	i	58 29		2	:-		• • •		Š	• •	••			::	•	Š	::	142	36 0
67	4	29								inhaibted						1	• •	91 5	191
10 125 31	••	i 3 8	••	2	••		• •	3	• •	•••	• •					11	••	94 24	195
50	· •	10										• i			• •	iš	• •	48 273	96 443
261 73 28	••	58 18	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •		• • •		••	• •	• •	::				3	::	65 31 65	155 63 153
68	4	••		••	••	• •	• •	••	• •	• •								86	184
91 53 237	·i	37 22 38		•••	• •			•	• •	• •	::	٠,			• •	. i 9	::	50 214 186	106 421 433
242 141		10 15	• •	• •					• •	• •	• •	11		• •		2	::	118	272
158 42	2 2	70 7			• •	• •			• •	• •				• •			• •	212 34 44	36 1 9:
69 194	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6 10		• •	••	•		• •	::	• •	• • •		• •	• •	• •		• •	99 19	28 36
₽ 16	• •	16	••						• • •	••			· ;			44	ż	14 445	20
625 481 459 195	. 2 . 9	79 145	• •	• •		iż	· · ·	11 10 8		28	 . ,	89 33 84		119	••	78 46 83	2	434 647	2(1,08: 1,05(1,25 34:
459 1 95		115 13		::	::	7			••		•••	2		116	• •	138	••	140	
13 143 23 41 194		1 13	• •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					••	• •	• •		••	• •	iń	• •	125 19	2 26 4 6 39
23 41	::	4 49	··i			:			• 4	• •	• •	• 2				13	::	24 189	39 39
	••	6	•	••						• •		::				. 5 10	·i	180 800	36
187 369 114 69 172	Š	92 30			::	:	. 1		•••	• •		. 11		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2		124 77 272	36 71 23 13
69 172		30 39	••	::	::	•				4	• • •				• •	• •	••		
76	••	27							υ	ninbabited				• •		••	••	85 724	1! 1,34
773	15	122	3	••	••	•		. •	U	ninhabited ninhabited			• • •		• •	-	••		- 4-0
185	4	16								••							•:	126 25 145	21
185 34 202	• •		::		••					ninhahiad	::			::			.:	145	*

VILLAG: WORKERS

J. L No.		Ares of Village or Town	Resi	cupied dential puses No. of House-	inme	al No. of perated (in tes of instance)	ncluding itutions		duled		eduled ribes	ed	rate and	Total	Worken -IX)
1	Town/Ward 2	in acres		holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		<u> </u>
•	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	12 P. S. Islampur-concld.												•••		16
141 142 143 144 145	Benikaner alias Satbhita Bhela Gachhi, P Benikaner alias Satbhita Birnakundi Benikaner alias Satbhita	. 389 . 1,983 . with J.L14] . 2,146 . with J.L141	76 1,056 949	41 246 196	230 1,127 1,550	117 616 836	714	87 Uninhabit 33 Uninhabit	63	83 	75 	12 54 72	 2 9	63 335 500	Ž;
146 147 148 149	Benikaner elies Satbhita Benikaner elies Satbhita Benikaner elies Satbhita Benikaner elies Satbhita	Do Do Do Do Do		· e			Į Į	Jninhabit Jninhabit Jninhabit Jninhabit Jninhabit	ed ed						•
	Islampur (Non-Municipality) 2P, H, Po, 2L, Rhe	. 5·37 Sq. miles	2,929	1,932	9,499	5, 789	3,710	148	92	16	5	1,989	475	3 ,537	110
	Rural	· 127·9 Sq. miles	35,519	15,208	78,443	41,836	36,607	1,201	1,432	442	388	6,652	745	24,136	693
	Urban	• 5·4 Sq. miles	2,929	1,932	9,499	5,789	3,710	148	92	16	5	1,989	475	3537	110
	Grand Total	. 133:3 Sq. miles	38,448	17,140	87,942	47,625	40,317	1,349	1,524	458	393	8,641	1,220	27,673	803

								WO	RKERS										
I Gulti		Agric	li ultural ourer	In M Quar Live For Fish Hui Plant Orcha	II lining, rrying, stock, estry, hing, ations, ations, ards and sctivities	Hou	At arhold justry	In Mac	v nufactur- ner than sehold lustry	Const	In ruction	In Con	Trade and nmerce	In T Stor Cou	itansport, age and mmuni- atoms	In Ot Servi	ther	Ņ	o lon- arkers
			Females		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Females	Males	Females		Females	Males Fe		Malos	Females
Maics 17	Females 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
63					••	٠.							5				· i	54 281	113
284	22	39	4	• •	• •	,	••	• •	Unir	habited		•				,		336	713
385	••	113	1	• •	••	• •		••	Unit	nhabited	١						• •		
									Unit	nhabited nhabited nhabited nhabited) 								
685	11	304	1	16		113	19	287	25	92	٠	98	8 22	.	•	, 963	34	2,252	3,600
18,496	173	3,303	54	11	2	167	294	206	33	87	7	570	107	258	٠.	1,038	23	17,700	35,914
685		304	1	16	• •	113	19	287	25	92	٠	98	g 22	. as	·	. 963	36	2,252	3,500
19,181	184	3,607	55	27	2	200	313	493	54	179	, ,	7 1,55	0 129	34	,	2,901	57	19,953	2 39,514

Islampur Subdivision

13 P. S. Karandighi

		Turisdic-	Popula	tion		Jurisdic-	Popula	tion
Name of Village and Towns	26	tion List	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		•	40	40	Borra	. 139	357	427
Abdalpur • •		1	42 102	3 17	Bosara	. 233	145	292
Alampur		249 11	102	317	Budhra	. 222	159	484 439
Albhanga		214	348	476	Burhihan	. 162	242	439
Alianagar	• •	205	•	•				281
Alianagar Milik .	• •	203	•	•	Chandargaon	. 182	198	162
Alipur		274	125	415	Chandgola	. 57	125	197
Altapur		127	187	816	Chandpur	. 55		21
Andharia	•	97	173	202	Chandpur Milik	. 72	155 3 02	477
Atghara		36	•	•	Chaprabari	. 102 28	302	***
Viktore	• •				Chaulhar .	. 26 29	•	•
Babhania		4	242	441	Chaulhar · ·	. 29 86	427	635
Babhania Milik		13 \	•	•	Chaunagra	47	•	•
Babhania Milik .		i4 }		cos	Chinanch .	20	161	125
Bagela		71	285	687 137	Chingatoli .	19	•	•
Bagindar		68	61	137	Chingatoli Milik	46	•	•
Bagindar Milik .		69		399	Chunamari	155	145	130
Bahangaon .		246	15 3 76	272	Chunaman	•		
Baijuwar		244	528	666		207	60	82
Bajargaon		119	263	274	Dahgaon	34	796	3,488
Balchiar		239 280	131	390	Dalmadah .	199	222	298
Balia		280 95	205	400	Daluakhari	174	125	175
Baliamani		124	174	368	Damdama	98 \	382	160
Baliamora		261	185	166	Damdama	99 🖯	JUL	269
Bamhol		265		52	Dasani	250	•	•
Bangalipur .		74	•	•	Dasani	251	~ * *	317
Bangura Baradahi		167	381	58 5	Daulatpur	3 0	215	93
Baraili	•	52	•	•	Dehonra	. 151	158	92
Barhans	•	181	•	429	Deotar Milik	. 136	188 542	722
Barna		87	•	•	Dhangaon .	. 186	245 T	
Barodangi	· .	190	147	131	Dhanpara	. 197 282	243 }	419
Barua		266	210	204	Dhanpara Milik	164	163	161
Basant Gachh .		203	144	326 223	Dharipara	169	268	362
Basicopur		, 208	-	421	Dhauta	130	380	675
Basudcopur		. 192	409	211	Dighalgaon	· ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	112	47
Bazidpur		. 128	411	431	Diwan Jagir	218	314	541
Begman		. 114 176	133	114	Doarin	216	154	199
Belawari	•	152	117	210	Duaran Dubelbabhanian	. 6	•	•
Belua	•	132		104	Dudinda	157	•	•
Betauna · ·	•	134	419	604	Dulchpur	. 177	90 6	712
Betauna	•	243	•	167	Duripa			
Bhagandangi Bhagandangi	•	187	179	371	Fatahrur	. 136	293	1,367
Bhagdoarin Bhagdin	•	83	61	107	Fatchpur	•		
Bhagelia Bhagsur	•	73	•	12	Calmann	. 184	104	122
Bhagsur Milik		. 42	32	•	Gaigaon Gangjana	104	197	261
Bhagwanpur .	•	. 23	138	260	Gangjana . Gauspur	. 173	129	308
Bhainsloti		254	•	41	Ghordha	. 63	230	282
Bhaksala		. 240	- 57	99	Ghordha Kasht	. 64	•	32
Bhandar Bari		211 213	196	207	Goalgaon	. 17	90	150 308
Bhandar Bari .		. 213 5		217	Goalgaon	. 18	182	141
Bhandar Gachh Bari	i .	. 212	79	379	Gobindpur	. 258	109 252	593
Bhatwar	•	. 196	142	529	Gopalpur	. 107		303
Bhawanipur	•	. 140	55 4 325	663	Gopla	. 137	252 231	323
Bhikhanpur		. 262	323 287	473	Gorulbhasa	. 217	431 6	171
Bhopala .	•	. 175	61	420	Gotebari	. 33	•	• • • •
Bhulki	•	. 94 . 93	312	•		170	322	182
Bhulki Milik	•	. 93 24	112	139	Hanria	231	203	990
Bhusamani	•	271	266	497	Harintor	231	148	366
Bihnagar	•	85	211	319	Haripur	25	•	•
Bikaur	•	281	330	503	Harpal Milik	. 60	82	98 456
Bilaspur	•	90	140	197	Harra	117	353	456
Birahan	•	105	215	285	Harranda			
Bishunpur].	•				e. s. akdamil			

Islampur Subdivision

13 P. S. Karandighi-contd.

Hars	Mame of V and Tov (1)		tion List				tion List		
Hars	(1)	M 1179	No.	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	No.	1951	1961
Hars	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hars			. 1157			Lahutara Barmotar	224	57	42
	anda Kasht anda Kasht	•	116	*	•	Lahutara Milik	223	66	209
	anda Kasht	•	: i18			Lodipur	255	206	315
Heat		•	26	•	3 5	Lohapunji	12	•	•
	anpur.	•	. 22	108	226				
LACIA	unpur .	•	•			Machhail	273	443	506
Ibrah	impur		. 278	454	93	Madargachhi	109	64	43
	at Jot .		. 227	‡	93	Madhupur	144	167	351 274
					104	Mahammadpur	38	·	27
Jador	pur .		. 161	49	18 4	Mahammadpur Milik	39 }	•	
Jador	our .		. 253	470	412	Mahammadpur Milik	· 1951		
Jagdi	shpur		· 44}	•	•	Mahesbathna (Karandighi) . Mahesbathane	284	522	65 6
	shpur		. 48 f	220	330	Maheshpur	220	201	6 6
	shpur	•	234	91	125	Maheshpur	147	502	4 82
	gara .	• •	. 234	39	111	Mahespur	76	•	34
	mpur .	•	. 66	284	93	Maihauk	121		106
Jalair Talair	pur Milik	• •	65	•	166	Malkot	10	195	256
	radangi		279	168	195	Mankaur	67	3 55	500
	rapur .		. 215	•	•	Matiari	. 3	178	43 0
Ihari			. 178	99	150	Matiari	32	289	369
	Barhans		. 180	217	•	Mehadabari	. 232 . 77	20 9	303
Jiaga	chi .		. 43	59	89	Milikpur	257	129	200
Jiaga	chi .		. 53 }	•	89	Minapur	247	153	301
Jiwar			. 263	60 4	•	Mirzadpur	35	388	390
Jogia			. 113 . 245	881	911	Mithapur	. 79	•	•
Jujha	ırpur .		. 243	901	311	Mohanpur	194	456	69 5
17 l			. 189	188	407	Mohanpur	229	273	54
Kach Kach		• •	131	422	396	Mohanpur	. 268	33	204
Kach	ian ina Gachh		89	203	110	Mohsunda	. 146	68	131
	arganj	•	135	252	252	Mokrampur	. 138	•	78
	hlabari		. 238	110	131	Murhil	. 101	245	3 50
Kalil			. 59	176	187	Murhil	. 111	316	54 0
	artor		. 252	438	720				
Kam	artua .		. 49	170	210	Nakol	. 277	48	887
Kam	at .		. 219	•	451	Naraenpur	. 191	•	
Kam			. 221	244	401	Naraenpur	. 209 5		22
Kani			. 21	•	4	Naraenpur Milik .	. 210	56 7	877
Kanı		•	159	93	267	Nazirpur	. 148 . 129	183	143
Kant			204	225	265	Negura	. 129	95	46
Kara	ındighi		126	146	28	Nichitpur	. 13	33	
	gaon .	•	260	64	208		001	010	312
	gaon . halbari		. 259	•	37	Pachloha	. 201	219	•=
	opur .		. 185	228	418	Pakaria Milik	70	209	336
Kha			. 165	39 5	990	Palsa	103	211	209
	nta Milik		171		69	Panas Bari	. 82	120	287
Kha	nta Milik		. 172 ∫		297	Pandepur Paniha	120	373	1,127
Kha	trabari		. 202	161	293	Pargaon	237	515	627
	waspur		. 230	317	343	Parsadpur	. 160	108	163
	mpur		. 123	217 1 48	250	Parsadpur	. 154	•	70
	dar Gachhi		. ,96	558	323	Parua	. 188	423	588
Khu		•	. 145 267 \		197	Patanduba	. 153		-
	nat Altapur	•	. 207 (275)		*	Pataul	. 92	168	175
	nat Altapur habari	•	142	200	458	Pataul	. 108	Ι	425
	napari hara .	• •	์ เรือา		521	Pataul	. 269	118	63
Koc		•	: 188		155	Pathaur	. 58	365	474
Koil			166	213	459	Pauti	. 133	303 73	221
	ara Milik		. 168	•	26	Peazgaon	. 183 . 61	/3	74
Koit			272	112	148	Phulbari	. 04	142	129
	· - · · = •	•			•••	Pichla	228	357	494
Lahs			. 16	137	199	Pipla	51	317	391
Lah	utara .		. 225	649	984	Pipla			

^{*} Uninhabited

[‡] Merged with J. L. No. 226

[†] Merged with J. L. Nos. 88 and 110

Islampur Subdivision

13 P. S. Karandighi-concld.

			Jurisdic-	Popu	lation	63.01	Jurisdic- tion List	Popu	lation
Name of and T	Village	•	tion List No.	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	No.	1951	1961
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pipla Milik Pirpokhar Pothimari Prannagar	•	 	50 103 206 150	17 228 118	90 907 257	Salampur	. 198 283 200 276 235	162 101 151 47	184 • • • • • •
Rabanpur . Raghopur . Rangghat . Raniganj . Rankul . Rautara . Roshanganj . Rudel . Rudel Milik			78 141 125 122	174 1,064 393 511 166	174 2,371 923 303 1,014 27 290	Saraunja Sarsar Shahpur Shikarpur Silanga Simanandpur Singardaha Siripur Sitalpur Sohar Sosahilapur	91 62 7 27 41 158 100 75 80 56	62 94 6 172 542 264 435 51 28	76 58 116 148 503 697 546 ** 783
Sabdhan . Sadabart . Sadhanpur . Sadipur . Sahasra Kasht Saidpur .	•		226 112 242 270 106 149	600 326 161 485 182	903 43 182 623 75	Sultanpur Surta Temarpur Tunibhita Total	236 54 264 241	28 77 194 324 47,165	50 17 187 480 75,191

Uninhabited

•• Merged with J.L. No. 198

Note: 1951 Population figures were taken from the 1951 District Census Handbook of Purnea District of Bihar,

		Area of Village	Occupi Residen House	tial ·	enumerate inmates	o. of perso ed (include of instituti eless perso	ding ons	Scheduled Castes		Schedule Tribes	d	Literate educat person	ed	Total W	orkers X)
J. L. No.	Name of Village or	Town	Houses H	louse- ~			emales	Males Fema	les	Males Fem	ales	Males Fer	nalos	Males Fo	males
No.	Town/Ward 2	in acres	4	5	6	7	8	9 10		11 1	2	13	14	15	16
	13 P. S. Karandighi													15	8
1 2 3	Abdalpur	263 205 324 280 46	19 43 212 226 3	8 16 59 88 1	40 111 430 441 4	25 59 225 238	15 52 205 203 3	 78	 72 	25 59 60 	15 52 48 	10 4 1	 	42 106 120	18 32
6 7 8	Dubelbabhanian Shikarpur	130 315 193 288	51 23	19 9	116 47	70 24	46 23	Jninhabited Jninhabited	9		••	10 1 4	1 ::	39 13 80	••
9 10	Diwan Jagir	636	154	59	256	140	116	20 Uninhabited	27	••	••	•	••		
12 13 14	Albhanga Lohapunji Babhania Milik Babhania Milik	52 154 84 70 395	60	22	46	46	1	Uninhabited Uninhabited Uninhabited		••		15	••	21	••
15	Nichitpur		118	42	199	122	77					26 14	2 2	76 47	••
16 17	Lahsara Goalgaon, P	218 213	76	24 58	150 308	78 164	72 144	. 8	· <u>;</u>	ż	·i	20		9i	• • •
18 19	Goalgaon Chingatoli Milik	223 80	143		125	56	69	Uninhabited		56	69	2	••	32	18
20	Chingatoli	73	38	17	123	<i>5</i> 0		Uninhabited						66	15
21 22 23 24	Kania	40 217 499 289 71	83 58 48	36 45 27	226 260 139	128 141 73	98 119 66	Uninhabited	::	69 	48 	13 40 61	16 6 0	73 35	.; 2
25 26	Harpal Milik Heatpur	71	26	22	35 148	17 74	18 7 4	••		••	••	6 10	2 2	6 38	::
27 28 29	Silanga Chaulhar Chaulhar	583 22 48 210	49 158	30 75	317	157	160	Uninhabited Uninhabited			••	3	••	91	••
30	Daulatpur		37	10	76	42	34				• •	2	••	28	• ,
31 32 33 34 35	Sarsar Matiari Gotebari Dalkola, P, H, Po, L, Rhc Mithapur	. 155 . 227 . 62 . 523 . 219	98 568 118	40 468 61	171 3,488 390	125 2,202 227	46 1,286 163	Uninhabited 6 305	170 	131	106	30 819 105	231 16	1,557	28 7
36	Atghara	. 14 . 257	73	50	366	196	170		50	••		57 4	3	70	21
37 38 39	Haripur Mahammadpur Mahammadpur Milik	. 447 . 6 . 24	118 16	36 4	274 27	140 14	. 13 4 13	Uninhabited	::	••	::	1	••		20
40 41	Simanandpur	. 365	146	50	303	157	146	Uninhabited		30	30	13	2	2 97	20
42 43 44 45	Jiagachi Jagdishpur	91 32 185	154	50	330	167	163		60	••	••	83	:	2 98	•
46 47 48 49	Chinanch Jagdishpur Kamartua	90 125 with J.L.44 184	ı 99	38	210	115	9!	Uninhabited Uninhabited Uninhabited Uninhabited Uninhabited	i i	9	;	7 17		2 72	
50		. 311	108	72	391	212	179) 2 Uninhabite	9		•			2 124	
51 52	Baraili	232 with J.L.49	3 45	13		49	40	<u>.</u>		io	•.	. 11 7		26	,
59 54 55	Surta	. 292 . 114	57 57	9	17	10 1 02	9:		•		•	. 26		i 5	, 3
56 57 58 59	Soshilapur	. 150 . 308 . 67 . 248 . 149	10 98 14 190 66	31	162 63 187	28 82 33 102 60		0 14 0 5	i	. 33 . 17	9 1	2 1 0 5 19 8 20		4 6	5 1: 5 1: 4 2:
60 61 63	Phulbari	. 165 . 157 . 516	40 40 112	2!	5 74 0 58 2 282	35 36 146	19	2	:	. 146 . 16	19	56 6 16	5 	2 6i 11 4	3 10 8 10
6	4 Ghordha Kasht	. 51 . 244	20 43	1:	7 166	90	7	6	•	, 90		50 .		••	6 2
66	7 Mankaur 8 Bagindar	362 575 514 27 851	21 903 45 256	3 9	7 500 2 137	261 65	2	60 19 12 Uninhabit	ed:	141 65	•	71 3 72	9 1 5	2 15 5 11	5 9

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1		11		In M Qua Live For Find	II lining, rrying, stock, estry, ning, nting,	r	y	In Man	, ulactur-	VI		VII		VII		r:	к `		x
As Cultiv	ator	Agricu	ls altural ourer	Plant Orchs	at ons, rds and activities	Hou	it ebold ustry	ing oth Houn	er than chold ustry	In Construction	on	In Trad and Comme	•	Storage Comm catio	uni-		Other		on- chere
dales Fe	emales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Malos	Females	Males Fem	ales	Males Fee	nales A	dales Fo	males	Males	Females	Males	Female
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	3 0	31	3?	33	34	35	36
11 34		4 8	8 18	••	••	••	••		•••	• •		• •	• •	• •	• •	••	••	10 17 119	9- 17:
102 62	• •	4 54	32	• •	• •	•	••	2	• •	• •		t				1		118	20
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23		16			• •				• •	Uninhabise	ı ··	• •	• •	• •	• •			31	•
7 36	••	6 44					• •							• •				60 11	11
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44 31		20 9				• •				• •						7 13		Š į 73	ý 14
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21	10	8	8	• •	• •	• •	• • •	• • •	• •	Uninhabite	a	••							
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35 28			ż	• •			• •						• •	• •		7		38	•
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73	2	48				. , .				Uninhabi	ted		٠.						18 1
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36													,			•)
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7 22 79 3 27	i	. 11 7 39		8 50					•									• •	28 42
3 27		2 1	1	12 39					• •	:: ::				•			• •		
25 79 35	} :	. 6	3 6	22 32	• •	••		• •	 								6	:: t	17 10 20
		8.	•	••	••				• •	Unlahab	ind					••	6		66
54	2.	. 5	6	••			• •	• •	5	••			'		-		-		

		Area of Village	Occupi Resident House	ial •	Total No enumerate inmates of and house	f institutio	ling ons	Scher Ca	duled	S	cheduk Tribes	s d	edu	ate and scated recos		al Worl (—IX)	
J. L	Name of Village or	Town	Houses H	ouse-			males	Males	Female	Mal	a Fer	nales	Malos	Females	Male	Fen	ualos
No.	Town/Ward	in acres	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	l	12	13	14	15	1	16
1	2	J	-														
	13 P. S. Karandighi—contd.		010	119	687	360	327				21	16	36			94 6	1
71 72 73 74	Bagela Chandpur Milik	680 59 137 87 228	312 6 10	6	21 12	12 7	5	7 Uninhab Uninhab	rited	Ś	::		•			5	::
75 76	Sitalpur	188	12	4	34	21	13	10 Uninhal	nie od	6	••	••	10		-	11	••
76 77 78 79 80	Mahespur Milikpur Raniganj Mohan Gachh Sohar	517 721 198 1,226	420 305	183 145	923 783	455 400	468	102 Uninhal 97	bited	12 78	5 23	4 30	6 2	-		117 113	8 64
81 82 83 84	Pakaria Milik Pandepur, L Bhagelia Pichla	. 25 . 430 . 197 . 219 . 566	54 16 27 175	47 16 27 59	287 107 129 319	156 56 68 176	131 51 61 143	Uninhal 70 18 26) !	36 48 13	40 56 8	40 51 6	2 43	2 i 7 2t	3 1	96 30 44 10	34 7
85 86	Bikaur, P	. 445	357	114	635	346	289	29 Uninha		26	1	••	13		_	212 44	7 2
87 88 89	Barna Kochna, P Kachna Gachh	. 10 . 536 . 259 . 213	89 72 87	27 17 37	155 110 197	82 60 111	73 50 86			···	••	::	!		3 !i	31 44	2
90 91	Birahan	. 202	37	27	139 175	75 81	64 94		1					13 14	4	52 43	
92 93 94 95	Pataul Bhulki Milik	. 148 . 706 . 706 . 637	93 189 287	30 68 75	420 400	218 223	202 177	Uninha		::	::	••	:		4	126 114	1 1
96 97 98 99	Khudar Gachhi Atanagar Damdama Damdama	. 407 . 269 . 330 . 91 . 809	164 65 68 102 345	42 37 31 48 106	250 202 160 269 546	146 100 72 138 274	104 102 88 131 272	1	,	5 20 	17 35 41 131	22 37 57 126		4 14 12 85	i6	68 54 42 68 136	 3 6
100 101 102 103 104	Murhil Chaprabari Pirpokhar Gang jana	. 406 . 848 . 137 . 202 . 323	191 227 32 153 110	69 87 12 48 32	350 477 30 261 285	190 235 15 133 145	160 242 15 128 140		•	··· ··· ··· 2	10 88 13 10 29	100 10 11 13		72 62 1 9 20	10 5 2	100 133 15 71 73	4
105 106 107	Sahasra Kasht	. 70 . 969	54 528	16 156	75 593	36 350	39 243		4 abited	· . 6	25		i	5 28 3	· 6	20 219 13	
108 109 110	Pataul Madargachhi, P	. 71 . 11 . 774	19 235	7 721	43 521	23 282	20 23)	6		40	28	3	51 61	· <u>;</u>	156 143	· 3
111	Murhil	. 270 . 80	260 24	84 6	540 43	286 21	25- 25	2	 	::	::	•	•	5		14	••
112 113 114	Jogiar Begman	. 172 . 593 . 106	352	100	431	151	28	Uninh	nabited 18 nabited	31	••	•	•	35	3	43	••
110	Harsanda Kasht	. withJ.L.1	15 348	97	456	231	22		66	6 6				34	5	136	••
117	Harsanda Kasht	withJ.L.1 1,209	15 213	108	666	365 502	30 62	1	abited 6 4	5 4	113 158	99 12		60 36	2	197 288	48 24
120) Paniha	. 446	487 27	165 15	1,127	43	6	3	••		9 14	19	9	1	1	21 9	3 2
12 12	Roshanganj · · ·	121 453	8	7	27	14 196	1 17	Uninh	abited 6	 8	3			45	7	103	2
12: 12: 12:	f Baliamora · · ·	530 906	137 654	625 274	368 1,014	538	47		30	29	21	i	5	56 4	1	350 12	
12 12 12 12	6 Kararan 7 Andharia, P 8 Bazidpur 9 Negura	. 224 . 1,127 . 195 . 109 . 1,332	16 445 84 74 357	5 385 38 24 124	28 816 211 143 675	20 421 101 75 352	39 11	0 58	6 5 13	3 4 13	179 95 34 41	17 10 9	1	37 3 11 10	:: :: :2	232 54 43 186	91 5 7
13 13 13	1 Kachan · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 526 . 1,016	180 63 288	66 22 101 127	396 104 474 604	216 48 243 366 131	18 25 25 15	56 31 38	28 58 14	20 47 18	41 12 92 79 27	10 10 6	10 13 16 19	10 11 43 27 10	2 6 2	134 28 149 234 92	7 4 61
19 19 19 19 19 13	5 Kadargani	with].L.: 533 . 168 . 331 . 145 . 928 . 619	142 48 154 90 223 233	59 77 19 74 80	252 92 303 78 427 529	49 165 42 241 275	19	13 18 16	:: :: ii	.; ; ;	26 38	5	5 5 1	iż 3 94 19	:: iż	90 92 22 161 136	iċ

1		11		111	ľ	īv		١	,		VI		VII		VI	11	13		×	
		A Agricu		In Mi Quarr Livest Foret Fishi Hun Planta Orchar	ning, ying, tock, stry, ing, ting, tions,	At Househo	ald.	In Maning othe	efactur- er than		ln		In Tre	ide	In Trus Storag	neport,	In O		a No	(1811-
Culti	rator	Labo		allied a		Industr	ry	Inch		Co	metricik	nn	Comm		cat	KNESS	Serv	-	***************************************	
Males I	emales	Males	Females	Males I	emales	Males Fen	nales	Males I	cmalcs	Ma	les Fema	lei`	Males F	emalei	Males	l cmales	Males	Francisco		Frankles
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	2	7 20	В	29	30	3 t	32	33	34	35	36
128	••	51			•.	• •		••			2 r	••	3	1	* *		10	::	106	326 9 5
5	::		• •	••	•••	••	• •	• •	::	Unit	nhabited	• •	• •		• •	• •	. •	• •	2	3
11											nhabited		• •		٠.		• •	••	10	13
124		58	5			2	1	. 7			nhabited		13	2			13	• •	238	460
102	9	111	55				•					• • •		• •	•••		••	. •	187	319
		64	33			2	1			Uni	nhabited	• • •	2						60	97
23 10 18	·i	17 19	6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••								i	• •			. 6		24	44 61 134
67	5	34		3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	4		• •	•	••	• •	2	, ,	• •		no.	3		282
85	• •	89	4	• •		4	•	2		Uni	nhabited	٠.	12	• •	,	• •	•		**	71
17 22		25 8	1	• •		i					• •	• •	• •						29	50 84
28	::	13	•	••		• •	2	≀			• •		2					•	***	64 94
14 22	••	31 20	• •	• •	• •	• •			:		nhabited		•					•	. 50	
88		33											2	. !						201 177
76	••	31	• •	• •	•••	• •											. 6		. 78	103
38 27		23 27	::	• •	••	• •			:				* *	:				•	. 50	102
26 52	• •	16 15	2	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	i	`i						1	:			- 1			126 266
92 49	• •	40 48	• •	• •		1	,						1							151
55 13	::	67 2	2	•		9		?	:		• •							:		13
48 28	•	18 43	•	•		i			:		• •			:				:	74	140
6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7							:	2			2					•		
158	•••	36		• •	• •	• •	• •		• •		nhabited		•	• •					. 10	20
7 95	• •	6 47	3	• •	• •	i	:	. :	:		4		i i						. 126	
105		31	,,								• •	٠.	. 4						143	
14	• •		• •	• •	• •		•		•		inhabite		. 2					١.	. 108	280
19	••	18	• •	••	••	•	•		•		Inhabite									
02		39		4							inhabite						10) ,	. 95	22
8 3	••	49	31			17	,	6		Un	asidadaise						. 1		1 166	25: 60
112 199	::	67	20		• •			4 2	•	•	• ·		. 6	•						
8 8		6	3 2																22	
	••							. 1		Un	inhabise	K) .					10		93	17
80 268	•••	11 70	•				•	•••	•	• •	• •	•						_		
156	55	ŔŔ	36	· ::				: 'i	:			:	. +						. 181 1 4: . 3:	B 30 7 10 2 6 6 31
156 42 30 155	1	. 9	36 3			••												3	166	2 6
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98	••			: ::	• •			6 2		• • • •	<i>::</i>	:					•••	1	8: 2: 9: 13:	2 17 0 5 4 17 2 21 9 11
98 16 116 195 51	45	75 31	12	≀	•	. 3				• •			. 2					•	13	2 21 9 1
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24 75 15 85 104	••	6								• •	• •					· ·		j	1 7 2 13	9 3 11 0 10 11 12 12
73	·· ·	45	:	; ::	• •			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Ś			i		• •	:: j	5	:: .	<u>0</u> 1

	1	Area of Village	Occu Reside Hou	ntial	enumers	No. of personal ted (inclusion of institution of in	ding ions	Scheduled Castes		Schedu Tribe		Literate educate person	ed	Total Wo	
J. L.	Name of Village or	Town	No. of Houses	No. of House- holds		Males Fe	emales	Males Fema	les	Males Fe	malos	Males Fe	males	Males Fe	males
No.	Town/Ward 2	in acres	4	5	6	7	8	9 10)	11	12	13	14	15	16
i															
141 142	13 P. S. Karandighi—contd. Rankul	562 801 141	108 182	54 60	303 458	160 231		Uninhabited	 50	110 71 68	77 59 70	16 24 40	1	86 139 161	19 32 6
143 144	Rangghat	646 431	130 121	100 58	351 323	215 1 68	136 155	62		117	105	15	4	80 47	22
145 146 147 148	Mohsunda	130 959 1,050	43 97 407	9 91 1 4 6	131 482 877	70 256 447	61 226 430	9i Uninhabited	 8 63	i 9 6 9	24 52	23 20 95	9	187 257 76	65 58 2
149 150	Saidpur Prannagar	337 457	138	44	257	134	123	5	4	••	v ••	6	•	29	3
151 152 153	Dehonra · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	306 520 266	63 105	21 41 15	93 210 70	55 102 31	38 108 39	22 35 Uniuhabited	14 52	••		13 2 16	••	60 15 43	·· i
154 155	Parsadpur	119 1 96	22 82	22	130	70	60	 23	28		9		••	483	6
156 157 158	Fatchpur	676 127 1,067 206	399 426 127	153 146 48	1,367 697 267	689 306 144 82	678 391 123 81	Uninhabited			••	50 24 5	1 	153 69 50	33
159 160	Parsadpur	128	74 105	311 26	163 184	103	81	••		::	ii	8 15		54 145	· <u>;</u>
161 162 163 164	Jadopur · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	261 397 19 104	298 96	92 35 195	459 161 990	247 81 514	212 80 476	Uninhabited 9i	1 96	16 		9 108	3 23	45 330	47
165	Khanta, L	. 992 . 775	453 215	79	459	232	227	·. 6	6 5	25 54	28 69	15 23	10	140 166	69
166 167 168 169	Dhauta, P	784 22	565 12 115 74	389 5 73 38	585 26 362 182	276 13 197 85	309 13 165 97	3	1 42	28 	24 	29 4	 	10 114 58	6
170 171 172 173 174 175		. 10 20 . 838 . 238	12 45 85 62 150	46 23		35 64 159 94 250	34 233 149 81 223	ši ::	2 30 28	4 39 42	3 38 36	5 15	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	31 87 51 193	59 99
176 177 178 179 180	Belawari, P Dulehpur · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 481 . 802 . 159 . 408 . 166	43 408 98 106	123 30	150	55 375 82 153	59 337 68 137	i <u>i</u>	.: .; i	55 70 11	59 58 10 28	96 12	 . 3	2 208 46 3 91	4 2i
181 182 183 184	Barhans Chandargaon, P Peazgaon Gaigaon	334 381 347 94 719	285 154 121 70 200	59 37 25	281 221 122	217 141 116 68 214	212 140 105 5- 20-	0 10 5 35 4 1	15 33	33 12 	40 i:	10 8 2 8 29		77 . 65 . 36 5 121	 52
186 187 188	Dhangaon Bhagdoarin Parua, P Kacha	907 307 790 with J.L.	219 228 234 . 88 23	73 4 96 3 65	371 5 588 5 407	191	35 170 26 21 7	0 8 6	 34		:	. 15 . 60 . 34	•	i 122 i 184 3 98	i6 1 18
190 191 193 193	Naracnpur Basudeopur, P Panas Bari Mohanpur	348 554 226 417	21 14 37 39	0 9: 6 11:	5 209 5 695	117 362	20 9 33 30	2 2 3 41	d 2 4 29	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		7 12 8 3 68 . 183		120 1 65 9 216 2 178	
19: 19: 19: 19:	6 Bhatwar	241 411 42 868 with J.L	12 33 6 11	8 15 6 2	0 419	213	18 20 8 12	16 19	71 ed.	: ::	:	9 23 . 101 . 36 . 33	1	107 104 4 46 5 111	::
20 20 20 20 20	Pachloha Khatrabari Sasant Gachh Karandishi, Rhc	. 415 . 221 . 701 . 464 . 28	12 13 13 17 15	5 4 4 5	0 315 2 295 9 326 9 26	3 152 5 177	14	72 11 19 47 22 93 Uninhabite	44 2:	. 46 3 4	•	3 37 19 23 3 47		7 89 7 91 5 103	23 1
20 20 20 20 20	6 Pothimari, P 7 Dahgaon 8 Basdeopur 9 Naraenpur	252 91 59 with J.I	14	16 1 15 4	58 30 0 8 15 22 7 2:	2 47 3 105	1	62 35 18 15 12 6 Uninhabite			•	6: 22: 22:	2	9 7:	2 1 5

PERFCTORY

								wo	RKERS										
	Ī	1	11	In M Quai Live For Fisl	II fining, rrying, stock, estry, hing,	1	V		v	VI		VI	I	VI		13	•	,	•
A Culti	d vator	Agric	As ultural ourer	Plant Orcha	nting, lations, irds and activities	Hou	At schold fustry	ing of	nufactur- her than schold lustry	In Constructi	ine	In Tr and Comm	d	In Tran Storag Comm cati	e and nuni- ons	Ser	Dilser rices	No west	n ker
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Make	Females	Males Fem	ales	Malon F	emales	Malm I	remates	Males I	emales	Malex	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	*1	32	33	34	35	36
60 72	· .	18 31	13 18			13	6 5					· .				8 17		74 92	124 195
132 62		. 10 . 16	5 19			3	1 3			Uninhabited	3 · · ·	1			* *	13		54 88	130
34 107	iż	2 51	22			24	30						* -		• •	11 2	·i	23 69 190	61 161 372
199 57	38 1	20 18	19	4		6	1	• •	••	Uninhabited	d	5				23		58	121
16		13	• •		• •		3			• •						·i		26 42	35 108
34 8	• •	25 7	• •		• •		••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Uninhabited	d							16	39
25	••	15					4	1	• •		٠.		•			3	1	27 206	672
366 71	2	113 34				2		7	32	Uninhabited	d					39	1	153 75	35 8 123
47 15	••	22 35	• •	• •			• •	* *		• •	• •	• •	•	* 1	•			32	81
45 85	••	60 60	2					• •	• •	Uninhabited	nt.				• •			102	210
20 133	ić	19 30		13	• •		ż	Ġ	25		• •	63			* *	#1	i	36 184	80 429
88 90		24 44	įģ	20	ġ		1 36	3 6	•			3				25 3	1	92 110 3	225 240 13
6 74 28	• •	19 2		2		6	6		• •		• •				• •	19 22	• •	83 27	163 91
11		5					2	1								3		15 33	34 231
30 26 37	6	52 2	50	* *		8	•		3	• •		1				12		72 43 57	90 81 124
161 28	93	31	6		• •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	• •						٠.		27 167	
98 28 52	i	102 16	1 ij.	• •		5			• •	. •					• •	2 5	1	36 62	59 533 68 116
52	••	31	18			2	•			Uninhabite		·						105	212
84 48	• •	28 21 32	6	• •	• •	2	2	• •	• •	• •		• •		*		6		64 51	132 103 54 204
33 18 83	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	18 21	• •		• •	2				• •		• •		N. A.		15		32 93	
98		75				1	52	• •				3 3				31 11		163 79	299 170 252 215 34
98 86 126 49 9	6	75 22 46 47 23	i		••	i	9			••	::	í				11		136 93 26	215 54
9	••	23	18		• •	1	• •	• •		Uninhabite	nd	• •	,					***	
70 39	3	36 18	44	• •	• •	 	2	ı		••	• •						• •	52	15 6 92 533 305
70 39 79 90	::	41	3		• •		•••				•	1.0				. 76			
57 100	25	44	3 2			2				••		2				. 4 2 3		109	126 206 09 129
57 100 43 70	::	13			::		::				≱d ∷					79.50	•	. 58	
36		37										'n						51 61	172 122 126 121
36 56 49 19	::	34 47 23	i9 23			 15	·i							. 1		. 6		74	126
		23			٠					Uninhabite	×3						• •	. 73	161
69 14 \$3 2	1	· 6		: ::		::	• •	: :	i .	• ••	• •	• • •	:		:	•	***	. 🐠	161 21 118 12
2	::	• •								Uninhabite	od '	• • •	•		•	,		Ĩ	

WORKERS .

		Area of Village	Occupi Residen House	tial	enumerat inmates o	f instituti	ding	Schedule Castes		Scheduk Tribe		Literate educa perso	ted	Total Wo	
J. L.	Name of Village		No. of Houses H	louse		cless personal Males F	omalos	Males Fee		Males Fem		Malos Fo		Males Fe	
No.	Town/Ward 2	in acres 3	4	5	ersons :	7	8		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	13 P. S. Karandighi-concld.														
211	Bhandar Bari	. 426	126	36	207	108	99			••		41	12	58	
212 213	Bhandar Gachh Bari Bhandar Bari	. 290 . with J.L. 211	125	37	217	105		Uninhabited	٠٠.	••	••	6	••	60	••
214 215	Alianagar	. 711 . 74	292	84	476	248		Uninhabited	٠.	• •	••	60	5	. 136 . 49	3
216 217	Duaran	. 718 . 142	182 186	182 53	199 323	97 165	102 158	••	• •			26 26	10 1	87 180	
218 219	Doarin, P	. 442 . 572	314	102	541	292		Uninhabited	ı	39	••	32	••	19	••
220	Maheshpur, P	. 155	44 336	12 80	66 451	36 229	30 222	••	• • •	••	•	4 19	3	141	1
221 222	Kamat Budhra, P	with J.L. 219	306 43	86 35	484 209	248 110	236 99	•	•	• •	·i	47 20	· .	154 67	2 2
223 224	Lahutara Milik Lahutara Barmotar, P .	. 29	27 300	20 112	42 984	19 549	23 435	::	::	110		· .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	19 175	'i
225 226	Lahutara	. 1,028	600	169	903	460	443	46	39		::	61	6	263	10
227 228	Ilamat Jot	. 152 . 410	32 251	16 6 9	93 494	47 241	46 253	••	• • •	47 	46	20	·i	28 143	ż
229 230	Mohanpur Khawaspur	. 303 . 793	102 355	50 74	54 343	54 186	157	• 4		ii	· •	35 23	· i	94	ż
231	Harintor	. 635	100	51	390	210	180 172	4	8	15	14	47 29	••	110 104	••
232 233	Mehadabari	. 341 . 429	129 169	66 52	369 292	197 152	140	••		ii	4	15 13		86 37	
234 235	Jainagara Saragaon	. 196 . 275	68	25	125	65	60	Uninhabite	d	••	••		••		••
236	Sultanpur	. 60 . 688	33 436	9 135	50 627	22 371	28 256	ż 6	ż ö	20	23	1 107	19	12 211	9
237 238	Pargaon, P Kadhlabari	. 78 . 391	81 78	23 45	131 274	75 146	56 128	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• •	• •	8 12	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	46 76	••
239 240	Balchiar	283	65	21	99	50	49	::		11	10	2 42	••	32 144	 2
241 242	Tunibhita	. 271 . 163	290 140	101 37	480 182	262 85	218 97	• •	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	11	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	48 163	· ;
243	Bhagandang i	. 64 . 331	3 163	1 56	167 272	165 137	135	: <i>:</i>	• •	2 40	29		4	75	
244 245	Baijuwar Jujharpur	. 1,386	670	227	911	405	506 191	13	14	78	194	123 15	4	147 113	17 1
246 247	Bahangaon	. 334 . 326	176 79	82 50	399 301	208 146	155		::	•••	• • •	11 15		86 50	
248 249	Rabanpur	. 278 . 473	109 215	31 55	174 317	90 1 66	84 151			• "		24	::	97	· ;
250	Dasani	. 84 . with J.L. 25	0					Uninhabite Uninhabite							
251 252		908 495	243 264	132 77	720 412	394 201	326 211	• •		• • •	• • •	92 43	4	98	· <u>;</u>
253 254	Bhainsloti	. 91	26 143	6 53	41 315	22 161	19 154	• • •	••	Żġ	84	3	ż	10 95	••
255 256	•	. 301 . 1,582	831	380	2,371	1,140	1,231			55	42		12		36 1
257 258	Minapur	. 174 . 162	97 112	36 29	200 141	96 80	104 61	2	·ģ		12	14	1	45	i
259	Katahalbari	. 68	28 108	7 35	37 208	23 117	14 91			CA.	50 50			60	
260 261	Bamhal	. 406	87	28	166 663	91 355	75 308		87	74 192	65 211			49 176	• 7
262 263	Bhikhanpur, P	. 527 . 16	291	97			99	Uninhabit				99		33	
264 265	Jiwanpur	. 223 . 82	181 22	39 9	187 52	88 31	21				:	. 2	• •	. 11	
266	8 Barua	. 366 . 354	100 164	33 52	204 197	95 156	109	21		10	4	. 8 i 29	10	4.6	31
267 268	B Mohanpur	. 119 . 541	82 115	30 75	204 425	102 211	102 214	· · ·	:		ė	16 1 41			2 7 22
269 270	9 Pataul	. 551	216	124	623	307	310	5	•		10:			7 192 2 112	8
271 272	1 Bihuagar	. 551 . 574	250 97	74 29	497 148	251 59	244 85	•	:		6:	. 11		- 40	2 41
279 274	3 Machhail	. 567 576	315 1 6 0	99 8 9	506 415	252 217	25- 190	3 13		9 10	8			i iio	9
275	5 Kismat Altapur	, with J.L. 20	67	90	312	111	20	Uninhabit 1 50	ted. 5	0 5	1	0 20		2 68	·ż
276 277	7 Nakol, P	. 63 . 992	113 657	38 179	887 93	407 93	48				:	. 30	2	. 47	3
271 271	8 Ibrahimpur	. 260 393	85 76		195	96	10	9	10	. 10	7 7	ġ :	3.	48 5 114	••
280	O Balia	. 267 . 249	112 608	64 127	390 503	191 3 07	19 19	6 31		. 128	18	-		4 139	53
28 28	2 Dhanpara Milik	with J.L. I	97	•••			M	erged with	J.L. N	o. 197 o. 198					
28: 28:		with J.L. I with J.L. I	95				M	erged with	J.L. N	o. 195					2,044
	Total (Entirely Rural)	150-2 Sa. miles	36,721	15,727	75,191	39,424	35,76	7 2,374	2,11	4 4,927	5,04	2 6,55	5 54	4 22,419	

								WO	RKRRS										
I		11	l	In M Quar Live For	II Iming, rying, stock, ostry,	ľ	V		V	V	1	V	ii	٧	111		×	x	
Ar Cultiv	s rator	Agricu Labo	itural	Hui Plant Orcha	ning, nting, ations, ards and activities	Hou	At schold ustry	ing oth	ufactur- ser than schold ustry	lr Constry		In T an Comn	rade d serce	Store Con	ansport, ge and smuss- store		Other rvion	No work	o ja- nero
Malos I	Females	Males I	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males I	Females	Males I	omales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males F	emales
17	18	19	20	21	22	25	24	25	26	27	28	29	\$0	\$1	32	33	34	35	36
48 33		10 22	• •		••		, ,									ŝ	• •	50 45	99 112
33 73	 2	62					.,			Uninha	bited	••				1		112	225
	•		•	•••	• • •			•	**	Uninha	bited							48	101
48 77	••	1 10			• • •	••	1	• •		::	• • •	5			• •		• • •	48 76 112	156 249
130	••	34	• •	3	• •	• • •	• • •	•••		Uninha		3	••	• • •			.,	17	80
14 100	• • •	2 41	••	••	• • •	• •		• • •			• •	.,		• •				88 94	221 254
123		29 1	i i			• 2	1	•••	• •	· •		2			• •	24	2	43	97
40 19 125	i	35						• •						• •		15		374	23 434
157	2	100	8	• •	• • •	1			,,			į		2		2		197 19	433
19 126	ż	7 17					• •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	• •		• •	::			* *	98 54	251
67	• •	ŽŹ	· ;	• •		• •	• •				• •		* *	* *	• •			92	155
		15				2									• •	5	 11	100	180 172 135
90 65 59	'i	33 19	i	• •	•••		• • •	::								8	3	66 26	133
19	••	18	• •	• • •		••	• • •			Uninha		• •						10	
9 159		2 49	· <u>;</u>			·i	· <u>'</u>						i		• •	2		160 29 70	26 247 56 128 48
32 57	::	16					• •	`i			,,				• • •	3	• • •	70 18	199
16	::	13			::							6				3	• •		215
95 39	1	37 9	• •		• •	••					• •				• •	•	2	118 37 2	
159		22				· <u>;</u>		**			• •	3				18		62 258	135 489
40 54	· 5	53	12			2	• •					20			• • •	15		93	
62 62	• •	94 13		• •	::				:									60 40 69	190 155 84 148
62 62 26 62	'i	8 27	2	::	• •			• •		Uninha				, ,		8	••	69	146
										Uninha						3		167	126
154	ż	57	` <u>ż</u>			4 7		٠,			• •	•			• •			103	206
63 9		19 1	• •						:		:					4	• ::	66	154
66 335	23	25 68	• •							5			!			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		44)	1,195
335 36 26	1	18 17	i	'i		'i			:		:							33	90 14 87
a 10	i	2 9	3	- 4					:	· · ·	:	•					٠	57	
42 33	•	6	6	1				2		! 2	:					21		42 179	68 305
33 83	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	56	• •	• •	• •	• *		1		Uninh	hited					, (. 55	99 21
21 11	• •				••						:				•			44	108
	1	8									:				i .	. 1		74	108 10 100 207 294
29 58 36 75 90	26	11	5 2	• • •	• • •	::			,		:	. 1				. 84	5 .	. 91	207
75 90	3 3	24 70	3 15			• • •	:			: :		. 4		4 .	2		n . 6 .	140	238
62		42	1		• •									2 .			٠ .	. 29	236 87 213 180
62 8 108 75	2	22 13	36		•		:	•				. 6	٠.					102	180
75	1	25	8	••	• •		•			Uninh			_			. 2	<u>.</u>	. 49	201 477
30	••	18 85	٠.				:			: ::						. 5	2 . 6 .	. 239	
30 31 24 45 78	ij	17	ż			• •	:			: :							2.	77	54 190
		4		•				. ' 7 .				. 1					8 .	1.00	145
68	1	29	45	•••	• •				Me Me Me	rged with rged with rged with	进X). 197 3. 198 9. 195					<u> </u>		محمر من
19,122		5.318	1,857	100	11	1 22	34	1 15	• :	77 2	• ,	. 72		M 11		. 1,50		17,655	23,723

Islampur Subdivision

14 P. S. Chepra

	Jurisdic-	Popu	lation		Jurisdic-	Popu	lation
Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1991	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Amtola	. 94	26 5	187	Dhiagar	. 80	47	116
Andharijhari	. 62	336	339	Dholigaon Milik .	. 113	186	*
Andharijhari	. 78	645	539	Dholigaon Milik .	. 115 5	•	44 78
Andharu Gachh	. 131	50	•	Dogra Arazi	. 82 . 130	307	802
Ariagaon	. 67	•	272	Dogra Sani	. 1537		339
Ariagaon	. 77 }	272	681	Dopahru	159	303	404
Ariagaon	: 68 . 45	1,025	1,552	Dopanru	. 133)		
Ariagaon	149	1,025	1,002	Fatehabad	. 15	150	•
Ariagaon Atharkhai	40	•	183		•		
Atharkhai	. 50	•	•	Gandhibari	. 132	•	•
Atharkhai .	. 52	•	37	Gangaram Gachh	124	232	132
Athiala	. 60	368	633	Gaodhua Kalan	. 125	•	341
	,			Gaodhua Khurd	. 122	383	300
Babhan Gachh	. 88	447	151	Genda Gachh	. 56	548	867
Babu Gachh	137	415	202	Genda Gachh	. 57	1 467	
Baigar Gachh	. 54	340	•	Ghirnigaon	. 126	1,467	616
Bairbari	. 96	577	63	Ghirnigaon Khas	. 128 . 93	1,154 50	3,353 133
Balrampur	. 107	678	1,095	Goabari	. 93	495	719
Bania Gachh	. 74	•	•	Goabari	. 118	495	96
Barobila	. 18	1,071	1,296	Goabari Milik Gorasahid	. 55	742	1,287
Besarbari	. 64	23	314	Gorasanid	142	217	725
Besarbari	. 79	•	42	Gorasanid			0
Bhagalpur	. 32 \	183	22	Hariharpur	. 97	320	169
Bhagalpur	. 35 }		453	Haripokhar	104	667	38
Bhagalpur Arazi	. 42	:	95	Hulasu Gachh	. 83	470	124
Bhagalpurbari	. 37 . 29	648	77 4				
Bhagalpur Khas	. 29	1.039	1,641	Jagthora .	. 121	286	37 5
Bhagwati	. 26	384	497	Jainal Gachh	. 1 3 8	33 8	40
Bhata	. 39 1			Jaipura .	. 59 ๅ		17
Bherbhari Gachh . Bherbhari Gachh .	; 69 }	•	•	Jaipura	. 133 }	246	370
Bhotamari	. 34	1.614	2,095	Jaipura	. 135 J		328
Bilasi	100	164	107	Jhajhari	. 23	354	532
Binanpur	117	220	273	Jiakhor Gachh	. 31	1,311	1,237
Boalmari	148	70	111	Jiakhori .	. 30	321	1,885 163
Butijhari	. 47	1,029	1,632	Jibhakata	. 51	110	48
		,	•	Jibhakata	134	110	518
Chakchaki	. 161	•	•	Jibhakata .	150	1,007	1,905
Chitalghata	7	2,006	3,060	Jibhakata	. 130	104	97
Choagari	. 61	655	955	Juropani	. 20	701	•
Chopra	. 38	5 32	808		. 160ገ		114
Chaurbhita	. 101	•	•	Kabil Gachh	162	78 5	*** ,
Chutiakhor	. 707		2,030	Kabil Gachh	. 102	•	63
Chutiakhor	. 76 }	1,765	113	Kamlagaon Kapalkhunda	143	54	³ 75
Chutiakhor	ر 95		3,086	Katgaon .	. 89	831	833
				Katgaon Kheribari	. 22	•	49
Dalua	. 99	418	766	Kochabari	. 49	834	102
Dalu Gachh	. 87	35	•	Kuimari	. 24	329	274
Damodar Khuri	. 155	510	653	Kundalpokhar	. 46	150	140
Damodarpur	. 1577		1,149	Kundalpokhar	. 63 ጊ	700	*
Damodarpur	. 164 }	171	154	Kundalpokhar	. 65∫	700	516
Damodarpur	. 167		266	•			
Dangapara	. 167	385	424 44	Lakhipur	. 116	2 ,4 51	3,270
Dangapara	17	363	286	Lalit Gachh	. 817	242	252
Dangapara	. 19 J		286 82	Lalit Gachh	. 84 }		253
Dangapara Gachh	; 27 28	177	140	Latmursid .	. 14	•	-
Dangapara Gachh	. 20)	837	986				
Dangradangri	. 86	321	324	Madan Gachh	. 151	• .	4.46
Dewanjagir	. 129	65	J4 1	Mahadeopur	. 120	•	446
Dewan Jagir Dhamaur Gachh	. 40	215	•	Majhiali .	. 66	365	179
Dhamaur Gachh	41	402	137	Mircha	. 154	360	131
Dhanje Gachh	. 58	314	296	Mircha	. 166 🖍	300	544
					Į.		

[•] Uninhabited

Islampur Subdivision

14 P. S. Chopre-contd.

Name of	Name of Villages		Jurisdic- tion List	Popul	ation	N1 6111M	Juriadic-	Popu	lation	
				No.	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mohangachh Mohangachh				$\frac{112}{114}$	3 27	76 695	Photamari Pitram Gachh	. 72 . 140	50 1,1 89	160 260
Mokrandpur Mokrandpur	•	:	:	33 44	354	194 605	Rahugachh	. 85	40	73
Nahar Gachh				146	526	591	Rajabhim Ramkishunpur	103	1,803	1,491 247
Nandi Gachh Naugachh				145 73 \	474	322 63	Rampur	iii	233	250
Naugachh . Naraenpur .				75 } 71	34 903	769	Sitlagaon . Sonapatila	. 110 . 119)	1,496	2,152 120
Nazarpur . Nazarpur .				1 3 9 141 \	424	45 148	Sonapatila	123}	255	509
Nazarpur Nirbha Chandi				163 } 106	415 12 3	1 7 9	Tarapokhar	. 168	•	91 92
Pachisbigha				1277		•	Telibhita Teligachh	105 53 90	255 355	8 507
Pachisbigha Panch Mouz		:		144 } 152 }	•	•	Tetesari Thunthunia Thuthi Pakar	136 43	355 389 65	814 79
Panch Mouz Panch Mouz	:			158 } 165 }	870	1,045				
Patika Bandha Pawakhali				98 25	162 377	147 396	Udhral	. 92	253	242
Peazpokhar Peazpokhar	:	:		$\frac{108}{109}$	240	116 150	Total		51,626	00,000

• Uninhabited

Note: 1951 Population figures were taken from the 1951 District Census Handbook of Purnes District of Bihar.

	Name of Village	Area of Village or	Resid	upied ential uses No. of	inmate	No. of prated (in so of instituted parties of instituted parties parti	cluding itutions	Schedt Cast		Schedul Tribe		Literate educate person	od	Total Wo	
J.L. No.	or Town/Ward	Town in acres	Houses		Persons			Males Fe	males	Males Fe	malos	Males Fer	nalos	Males Fet	nales
140.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1 2 3 4	14 P. S. Chopra Madati Mandilajhar Palkpara Arazi Palkpara Arazi	:}			Tes	ansferred	l to Phan	sidewa Pol	lice Stat	ion of Darj	celing I	District			
5 6 7 8 9 10	Dhakpara	3,846	1,309	496	3,060	1,668	1,392	203	5	18	11	179	27	804	68
11 12 13 14	Bansgaon Kismat Bansgaon Bansgaon Chakla Latmursid	38			Т	ransferre	τ	Jninhabited	d	ation of Da	urjeeling	District			
15	Fatchabad	. 174				017	_	Jninhabited 60	1 50			126	5	103	9
16 17 18 19 20	Dangapara Dangapara Barobila, P Dangapara Juropani	. 1,337 . withJ.L.16 . 1,018 . withJ.L.1 . 500	827	94 4 231 65 18	424 44 1,296 286 97	217 37 734 152 51			 4 	i 5i	:: :: 46	130 4 1	 	1 297 95 35	43 2 3
21 22 23 24 25	Dangradangri, P Kheribari Jhajhari Kuimari Pawakhali	. 1,847 . 133 . 1,007 . 846 . 841	747 42 328 127 257	185 8 90 61 83	986 49 532 274 396	511 20 297 136 212	235 138		199 3	33 25 · 4	24 29 	65 4 20 49 43	 '4 'i	941 13 170 83 134	37
26 27 28 29 30	Bhata Dangapara Gachh Dangapara Gachh Bhagalpur Khaa Jiakhori, 2P	. 886 . 352 . with J.L.2: . 2,432 . 2,235	410 58 7 148 698 986	26 146	497 82 140 774 1,885	273 51 85 396 1,043	31 55 378	 168	:: 130 7		49 31 30	102 8 14 100 195	7 1 2 7	176 35 51 275 704	3 5 80
31 32 33 34 35	Jiakhor Gachh Bhagalpur Mokrandpur Bhotamari, 2P	280 1,516 1,138 3,925 withJ.L.32	608 11 181 994 240	51 602	1,237 22 194 2,095 453	739 11 96 1,142 224	11 98 953	96	20 96 	11	193 161	315 29 123 24	97 2 26 1	480 9 55 752 148	17 7 56 75 104
36 37 38 39 40	Bhagalpurbari Chopra, P.Po, Rhc Bherbhari Gachh	2,782 110 715 105 195	1,435 70 378	27	1,641 95 808	892 35 475	5 60 5 333) 23			66 		40 33	415 35 325	97 6 7
41 42 43 44 45	Thuthi Pakar Mokrandpur, 2P	. 103 . 147 . 402 . with J.L.3	27 40 3 349 829	12 112	137 79 605 1,552	70 42 320 855	2 37 0 28	Uninhabited	d 49	68	97 51 175	7 2 72 195	 5 11	19 198 521	 1 6
46 47 48 49 50	Butijhari, P Atharkhai Kochabari	. 1,402 . 1,542 . 239 . 409 . withJ.L.48	8 97: 158 81	5 4 78 3 35	140 1,632 183 102		0 68 3	2 ···	 	133	34 37 	12 150 28 5	49 1		16i 1
51 52 53 54 55	Atharkhai Teligachh Baigar Gachh	. 1,756 . 515 . 221 . 288 . 1,576	130 17 805	7 7	8	1	7 20	0 3 Uninhabite	d 15	. 17	20 	8 'i 72	2 3	16 2	i9 12
56 57 58 59 60	Genda Gachh Genda Gachh, P Dhanje Gachh, P Jaipura, P	. 479 . 42 . 595 . 985 . 1,566	40: 7: 1: 41:	5 17 3 4	296 17	16	3 13 8	Uninhabite 3 3 9	d		 9		10 2 3 11	84 6	 5 1 94
61 62 63 64 65	Choagari, P Andharijhari, 2P Kundalpokhar Besarbari	. 1,391 . 1,413 . 16 . 541 . with J.L.6	90- 211 21- 3 45	3 76 4 5 <u>1</u>	339 314	18 18	3 15 14 13	6 Uninhabite			' 4 ::	26	12 9	112	25 10 2
66 67 68 69 70	Majhiali, P Ariagaon Ariagaon Bherbhari Gachh	. 395 . 532 . 1,348 . with J.L.3 . 6,000	14 26	7 67 4 116	272 681	11	3 15 32 31	9 19 Uninhabite	ż	6 949	295	35 19		103 210	3 1 6 20

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56 29	::	12	.:	::	••		•••		•••	Uninhal	bleed	••	••	••	••	••	••		
47 16 2	iġ						•		::	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	**	29	
334	 5	 44		••			,,	• ••	••	Uninhal	bited	2		••		1	••	126	
172		35	••	••	••	6		••	••	Uninha	bited	6	••	••	••	12	••	147 79	
73 6 253	5 1 94	8 . j	••	••	••	••	• •		• • •		::	:	::	::	::	·;	::	73	
257 81	2 8	39 29	••	••		15	21	:::			,,	••	••	::	::	6 2	••	71	
80 118		29 38 34	2	••	••	'ė			• •	Uninha	bited ;;	::	::	::	••	15	::		
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47 74 95		14 26 109	i	••	::	•	::	::	•	Valaka	. احطا		••	••		15	••		

	•	Area of Village	Rosic	upied lential	enume inmate	No. of me rated (in as of insti	cluding tutions	Scheduk		Schedule		Literate educate	ed	Total W	
J. L. No.	Name of Village	or Town in acres	No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	and ho	Males	Females	Castes Males Fen		Tribes Males Fen		Males Fes		(I—I Males Fe	
No. 1	Town/Ward	un acres	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
_	14 D. C. Character annual														
71 72 73 74 75	Naraenpur	. 596 . 253 . 144 . 72 . with J.L.73	425 117 43	132 35 11	769 160 63	419 85 31	350 75 32	118 Uninhabited Uninhabited	71 ::	8 	7 ::	25 5 	8	249 43 18	13 ::
76 77 78 79 80	Chutiakhor	with J.L67 288 1,318 613 190	87 397 27 87	22 110 8 23	113 539 42 116	57 272 27 58	56 267 15 58	Uninhabited 177 	3 ::	3 27 27 2	28 15 6	11 101 1 19	 7 	93 159 11 37	 2
81 82 83 84 85	Lalit Gachh, P Dogra Arazi Hulasu Gachh Lalit Gachh Rahugachh	. 539 . 82 . 196 . with J.L.81 . 231	75 113 220 49	18 29 47 13	78 124 253 73	44 65 131 38	34 59 122 35	Uninhabited	··· ···	 	::	6 9 32	 3	27 40 73 19	 6
86 87 88 89	Dewanjagir Dalu Gachh Babhan Gachh Katgaon, P	. 78 . 58 . 246 . 684 . 410	199 30 217 400	42 29 154 91	324 151 833 507	171 82 426 272	153 69 407 235	Uninhabited 28	 iż		••	33 89 66	 2 1	86 44 226 175	2 20 4
90 91 92 93 94 95	Tatesari Goabari Milik Udhral Goabari, P Amtola Chutiakhor, 6P, L	75 208 165 54 with J.L.70	71 140 117 155 1,910	17 50 25 35 578	96 242 133 187 3,086	50 131 74 91 1,643	46 111 59 96 1,443	24 16	2i 6			6 6 8 8	 i 2 37	27 85 46 53 875	3 4 1 4
96 97 98 99 100	Bairbari Hariharpur Patika Bandha Dalua, P	. 75 . 252 . 312 . 775 . 293	84 116 169 323 80	13 28 37 177 19	63 169 147 766 107	29 89 66 515 49	34 80 81 251 58	••				12 8 13 128 11	:: ii	21 50 63 365 49	1 41 32
101 102 103 104 105	Chaurbhita Kamlagaon Rajabhim, P Haripokhar Telibhita, P	. 123 . 1,249 . 1,762 . 145 . 99	33 913 34 70	15 262 8 13	63 1,491 38 92	35 791 28 49	28 700 10 43	Uninhabited 21 	i7 ::	• • • • • •	 	179 4	i8 ::	25 481 18 33	1 7
106 107 108 109 110	Nirbha Chandi Baltampur, P Peazpokhar Peazpokhar Sitlagaon, 3P	355 654 273 with J.L.106	136 779 108 101 1,492	30 175 21 27 337	179 1,095 116 150 2,152	89 622 63 70 1,198	90 473 53 80 954	i 5	75 60 12 48	••		18 154 20 193	1 4 3 14	46 379 40 38 580	
111 112 113 114 115	Rampur Mohangachh Dholigaon Milik Mohangachh Dholigaon Milik	. 151 . 442 . 54 . with J.L.112 . with J.L.113	139 96 538 36	19 23 128 8	250 76 695 44	142 41 370 25	108 35 325 19	Uninhabited 36	 41 17	::	::	46 4 70 17	:: :: 2	84 24 234 23	 4 2'⊅
116 117 118 119 120	Lakhipur, P. Po, Rhc Binanpur, P Gosbari, P Sonaparila Mahadeopur	. 2,096 . 478 . 766 . 976 . 836	1,896 160 402 27 122	128 23	3,270 273 719 120 446	1,723 139 406 66 238	1,547 134 313 54 208	85	29 80 6	 		404 60 94 26 30	99 7 9 	92	• 24 4 1
121 122 123 124 125	Jagthora Gaodhua Khurd Sonapatila. P Gangaram Gachh Gaodhua Kalan	. 445 . 158 . with J.L.11! . 76 . 740	282 246 9 406 117 233	58 179 25	300 509 132	201 160 262 76 182	174 140 247 56 159	42	33 59		::	71 25 47 7 48	12 9 2 	103 158 45 111	;; ;;
126 127 128 129 130	Ghirnigaon Pachisbigha	. 848 . 17 . 2,727 . 176 . 1,285	253 2,285 532	120 550 167	616 3,353 802	320 1,752 420	296 1,601 382	Uninhabited Uninhabited		••		70 324 59	7 14 7	1,042	6 79 7
131 132 133 134 135	Andharu Gachh	265 61 with J.L.59 with J.L.51 with J.L.59	353 42 254	11	48	207 26 171	163 22 157	Uninhabited Uninhabited		 	••	12	.; 4	96	14 1 6
136 137 138 139 140	Thunthunia	. 820 . 366 . 97 . 205 . 242	602 153 26 32 216	43 10 8	202 40 45	427 101 20 29 129	387 101 20 16 131		••		••	9		74 13	6 5 1 2

PERFCTORY

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As Cultiva	tor	As Agricult Labou	tural rer	Plan Orchi	nting, tations, ards and activities	Hou	At sehold lustry	ing o	mulactur iber thau usebold lustry		In truction		Prade ad merce	Storm	e and muni- ions	in O		No.	
falos Fe	males	Males Fer	males	Males	Females	Malca	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	females	Males F	echalce	Males F	emalus .
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	54	35	36
164	5	47 8	7			ı						2		••		35	• •	170 42 13	- 357 - 75
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26		1												• •		* *	• •	17 25	34 39
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37	: 4	.5 44	. ;				1				1		• •		• •	1	••	38 200 97	69 387 931
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42 45 679	1 1 3	4 8 163	• •	••		• •	•						1	• •		Ť	• •		1,485
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137 49	32	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •			•	•					• •	. •		• •	• •		24
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23	• •	10 11	••												* 1	1.0	٠,	45 243	48
35 253 35		95 5	i			• •		5 .										23	46 3 7 94
30 480		6 81	::	·i				, .			:				•	, 10 . 3	*		
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148		72				. 1		2 .				. 11		2		. 11			32
11	••				* *		2	0				. 35						49	1,52
70/ 78	4	254 2 44	 							•			•	i II		, 13		164	1,52 13 31 20
702 78 180 32 104	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		i					i :				:						. 104	
																1		97 57 104	1
92 64 128 38 96		. 38						4 .						: :				\$1 71	17 13 24
38 96			• •			: :					• •					 2		. 128	
157	:	2 30					2	3	1		habited		 6	7		. 31		, 710	
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12	•	2 1			 		• •	••	::	••	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	•••	•	•	•

	•	Area of Village	Resid		enumer	No. of pe ated (inc se of insti	luding tutions	Sched			duled	edra	te and	Total W	
I. L.	Name of Village or	Town	No. of Houses	House-		useless p		Males F			Females		Females	Males I	Females
J. L. No.	Town/Ward	In acres		holds	Persons		Females					13	14	15	16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	13	10
	14 P. S. Chepra—concld.														
141		. 168	123 544	95 148	148 725	70 390	78 335	••	••		••	22 25	1	23 227	••
142 143	Gorasahid	. 590 . 118	49	18	75	38	37			::	::	-ī		22	•••
144 145	Pachisbigha Nandi Gachh	with J.L.127	185	49	322	174	146	ninhabited	•			48	2	90	••
146	Nahar Gachh, P	. 236	381	110	591	294	297	20	17			59	7	167	7
147-	Jibhakata	with J.L.51	342 103	103	518 111	278 56	240 55	••	••	• • •		26		143 35	••
148 149	Boalmari	. with J.L.67	913	423	1,905	1.065	840	ninhabited	d			313		483	41
150	Jibhakata	. 1,940	913	723	1,505	1,000		ninhabitec		•	•				
151 152	Madan Gachh	. 193 . 1,954					Ŭ	ninhabite				50	7	102	14
153 154	Dopahru	. 883 842	195 106	62 27	339 131	181 66	158 65	••	39	••	::	19	3	40 201	
155	Damodar Khuri	604	443	132	653	346	307	••	••	• •	• • •	42			
156	Ramkrishunpur	. 298 . 1.989	111 701	51 219	247 1,149	125 601	122 548	· ż	••			34 160		78 374	
157 158		. with J.L. 152	}	83	404	212		ninhabited				42	·	117	10
159 160	Dopahru	with J.L.153	94	19	114	59	55	::	::			24		34	3
161	Chakchaki	51 with J.L. 160						ninhabited							
1 62 163	Kabil Gachh	. with J.L. 141	l	28	154	89	Ŭ 65	ninhabited	_			14	. 1	48	
164 165	Damodarpur	with J.L.157 with J.L.152	118 817	198	1,045	568	477	••	••	::		97		328	iš
166	Mircha	. with J.L. 154	389	94	544	288	256	••				74 11	-	179 88	
167 168	Damodarpur Tarapokhar	. with J.L.157	198 52	63 17	266 91	150 49	116 42	••	::	20				30	••
	Total (Entirely Rural)	146-1 Sq. miles	42,672	13,180	68,968	37,094	31,774	2,292	1,573	1,601	1,400	7,402	750	21,643	1,411

DERECTORY

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	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Fomales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males F	venalei	Males F	'emales
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	35	34	35	36
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19	::	3	••	• •	• •		• • •	••	••	Uninh	bited			••		5	••	94	148
70		11	••	• •	•••	• •	• • •		• • •	••	•	`	, 1 1	• •		-	• • •	127	200
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										Uninh						_		70	144
55		22 13				18	3 14					•	! 				• • •	79 143	199
55 26 180	34	13	· .									: :				12	• •		
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43 258	1	33 104		• • •			i ::					•	6 2		• •	_			
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37		64		• •			10						š :				•		
261													1 .					100	250 113 42
102	2	65 46					•						: :				•		48
40	3 ::	i	š ::					•			•	• • •	•			1,225	11	* 15.451	-
	. 700	3.77	1 134	43	s e s	z 19	3 31		7	1	•	2 04	19 1	4	3 .	. 1,333	**	, column	

Islampur Subdivision

15 P. S. Goalpokhar

	Turisdic-	Popu	lation		Jurisdic-	Popul	ation
Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961
(1)	,(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		005	643	Bhotar	. 1	218	474
Agoi	388 172	225 355	807 *		. 92	48	199
Amalia	267	63	007 •	Bidyanandpur	. 293	249	376
Amlabari Milik	268	293	477	Bijulia	. 93 €	131	•
Amra	229	99	193	Bijulia .	. 98 5		136 225
Andharia	. <u>191</u> 7		•	Bijulia Milik	. 95	20 227	225 306
Andharia	192 }	502		Binardah	. 112 . 42	577	5 39
Andharia	ر 195		705	Biprit	. 383	112	221
Angarbhasa	144	186	738	Birbari .	. 133	112	363
Arani	249	170	221	Birran Borha Milik	275	16	99
Asuragarah Istamrar .	214	695	38	Bualmari	i ii	34 5	524
Asuragarh Milik	. 212 . 146	562	1,643	Duaman			
Athiala	198	502	35				
Aulai	239	•	*	Chakali	. 109	286	585
Aulai Milia				Chanpur	. 78	89 *	101
		_		Chapasar	. 154		223 274
Babhangaon	. 56	•	•	Chapasar	. 252 . 254	187 132	4/4
Bagdob	. 203	384	574	Chapasar Milik	. 254	132	558
Baggaon	169	365 ●	304 49	Chapra Bakhari Arazi	297	265	1,102
Baguladangi	. 139 . 44	443	671	Chapwa Chathol	129	233	352
Bahor	207	37	0/1 #	Chathol	130	*	•
Baisbighia	317	19	428	Chaugharia	127	625	84
Bajibhokra	318	155	274	Chaukai .	. 202	198	304
Baldaria	282	86	•	Chauria	. 273	•	262
Baldiabasa	70	205	813	Chelamaina	. 27	•	*
Balichaur .	006	574	558	Chhipi	. 301	3 51	103
Balichuka Pachhim .	. 3	239	76	Chhipi	. 304	49	222 1 .4 75
Balichuka Purab	. 12	*	158	Chhota Patna	. 51	608 135	1,475
Baligora	. 136	517	615	Chichauria · · ·	. 360		267
Bangaon	. 201	44	134	Chikni	. 325 } . 326 }	3 62	281
Bangawan	. 299	499	623 210	Chiknibarhas	. 251	44	71
Bangawan Milik	. 3 00 . 175	203	607	Chirua	145	223	72
Banka Dumaria	. 175 . 176	96	007 *	Chitaur	197	357	781
Banka Dumaria Milik . Banspokhar	. 176 . 361	75	97	Chopra Bakhari .	. 40	1,269	1,826
Banspokhar	. 376	•	175	Chunihar	. 32]		873
Banwari	. 74	122	5 4 5	Chunihar	. 35 }	591	180
Bara Patna	. 43	676	580	Chunihar	. 3 7 J	400	1.005
Barapokhar Dubkaul	. 375	57	5 48	Churakuti	. 7	49 8	1,235
Barbila	. 29 \	3,789	978				
Barbila	. 30		3,463	n t sheet	. 276	•	. •
Barigaon Milik	. 237	*	100	Dabuabari Dahuabari	277	176	175
Barsalpur	. 174	297 76	133 42	Dahuabari	. 46	937	357
Barugaon	. 200	76 59	232	Dakhingualdob	319	348	219
	. 310	5 43	647	Dala	. 321	393	477
Basantpur	. 122	204	535	Dalanian	. 232	*	70
Basatpur	. 122	392	751	Dangi	. 85	34	63
Basulamani	. 149	46	•	Dangipara	. 342	196	655
Bawaldeh	171	224	322	Dauapara	. 23	231	312
Beharia	. 110	137	324	Dehar	. 373	1,283	256
Belan	. 80	324	712	Dehuti	. 223 . 124	1,205	•
Betbari	. 155	74	.99	Deogaon	124	401	615
Bhagalpur	. 231	112	135	Deona	184	•	113
Bhagtiar	. 225	900	* 84	Dhakania Dhanalia	247	247	385
Bhagwanpur	. 309	220	8 4 125	Dharampur	63	172	555
Bhandabari Milik .	. 315	:	125	Dharampur	. 3 6	309	435
Bhaura	. 107 . 289	198	436	Dohabari	372	74	80 88
Bhawaniganj	137	406	916	Dohagachhi	. 350	31	88 •
Bhelagachhi Bhela Pokhar	. 346	**	94	Dubkaul	370 \	186	•
Bhindabari	374	434	547	Dubkaul	987		94
Bhitha Jagir	45	•	8	Dubkaul	. 384	239	<i>-</i> -
Different legal			-				

[•] Uninhabited

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Islampur Subdivision

15 P. S. Geelpekhar-contd.

		Jurisdic-	Popul	ation	.,	Jurisdic	Popul	ation
Name of Village and Towns	cs.	tion List No.	1951	1961	Name of Villages and Towns	tion List	1951	1961
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ν-,						60	221	292
ubkaul		385	•	36	Kahanian Kahta	. 88 . 100	236	784
ubkaul		. 386 165	127	125 167	Kaili	290	279	385
ulachauki			127		Kaliara	135	115	163
Julwa · ·		357	60	86	Kalubhita	47	345	88
Dulwa		. 358	•	-	Kamalpur	58	392	475
lumaria		103		193		220	50	356
Dumaria		216		107	Kamalpur Kamarsal	77	429	596
Jumaria Milik .		101	:	238		90	352	449
umaria Milik .		102	•	6	Kamarsal	377	108	191
					Kamat Sabalpur Kamlabari	288	101	125
Gachhinagar .		. 151	823	1,036		94.5	192	262
Galia		. 235	228	352	Kanhaiabari	, 30.1 366	•	55
Samhir Gachh		395	•	118	Kanjbari	119	398	203
Gandal .		243	595	829	Kanki	160	•.	12
angmila		. 338)	70	108	Kanogachhi	162	278	32
Sanginila	•	347	70	•	Kantigachh .	178	431	57
edrigaon .	•	390	54	269	Kariat	100	•	2
. ~	•	106	246	330	Kasaur	219	1,977	2.04
	•	61	62	126	Kasiadatan	269	•	5
horamara	•	359	•	•	Kasibari	348	54	11
horamara	•	. 333	263	441	Kasipur	244	150	16
hordhappa	•	. 11Î	256	397	Kasur	54	• •	ě
hordhappa	•	381	281	235	Katahalbari .	345	•	•
Gidru Gachh	•	303	279	533	Kathalbari	255	28	15
Goagaon	•	. 303 324	1,132	528	Katla	934	740	96
Goalgaon	•	153	1.876	6,174	Keladanta	335 335	527	35
oalpokhar	•	245	322	352	Keladanta	. 53.5 52	1,316	1,33
Jobindpur .	•	185	305	468	Khagar	53	417	25
Gochhra	•	. 173	184	369	Khagar Navabasti .		494	70
Godasimal .	•		260	377	Khamharpokhar		137	ğ
Goharra		. 73	443	691	Khangi	68	48	6
Goti · ·		. 166	251	168	Khichra	313	72	30
Goti · ·	•	. 167	201	100	Khikhir ola	. 94	110	54
Gowalbeni		. 264	•	•	Khojasur	164		80
					Khojasur	148	102	DK.
Habipur		. 281	•	149	Khoksa	228	-	14
Ialdagaon		. 337	209	275	Khora	302	399	17
Ianskunda .		19	414	1,262	Khora Milik	396		
Iariano	•	152	875	1,198	Khudan	285	253	4
Iaripur	•	189	201	221	Kichaktola	. 364	187	23
Tanpui Tasacn	•	265	220	269	Kichra Milik	316	•	
	•	125	247	332	Koimari	307 €	721	1
Hathipaon .	•	41	321	231	Komari	389 ∫		1
Iatpokhar		81	318	782	Kokila	331	125	1
latwar	•		J •		Konagachh	159	732	2
			4-4	701	Konal	224	549	8
brahimpur		57	474	791 700	Kothi Tola	257	232	9
karchala		. 17	501	700 406	Kuali Gachh	394	286	3
intia		. 333	318	426		182 \	167	2
					Kumra	183	167	
		90	1,928	2,999	Kumra		165	3
aingaon	•	. 38	1,370	246	Kurhila		•	
alsua	•	. 233	101	119	15.0	. 104	75	1
amira	•	. 242	101	26	Ladhi	272	219	1
lamira Milik	•	. 241	42	266	Laguwan	82	293	4
hangar Toli .		. 238		200	Inhil	96	114	
hangar Toli		. 240	178	775	Lahil	147	1,647	1.0
Iharbari		. 336	477	//5 •	Lalkuri	31	106	
Ihikra		. 126			Lalpokhar	31	127	
Ihiltalob		. 69			Larukhoa		325	
linatpur		. 64	406	768	Laskargaon	. 21	323 116	
liwanpur .		217	•	126	Laucha	. 250	110	
limanhm	•	-			Laucha Milik	. 253	1,096	1,
		910	1,346	2,161	Lodhan	. 150		1,
Kabutarkhopi .	•	. 312	90	2,10	Lohadar	, 180	106	
		. 311	9U		White and an arrangement of the second	. 62	•	
Kabutarkhopi Mili	٠.	291	384	452	Lohagachhi · ·	, 02		

[•] Uninhabited

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Islampur Subdivision

15 P. S. Goalpokhar-contd.

				wtdt-	Popul	etion		Jurisdic-	Popul	ation
Flame of	Village	es.		Jurisdic- tion List	^ــــــم		Name of Villages and Towns	tion List No.	1951	1961
anc To	owns			No.	1951	1961				(4)
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	
(•)						450	Phulbari	. 371	165	175
Lohagara .				279	474	456 13	Phulbari .	. 393	300	561
Lohajang .		•	•	256 76	2 4 233	101	Phulbari Milik	. 328	92 414	11 7 205
Lohakanchi	•	•	•	70	233		Pipla · · ·	. 196 . 188	65	86
							Pirdauli	. 26	1,079	1,164
				349	131	138	Pokharia	194	•	427
Madho Banwari	•	•	•	210	79	51 ·	Pokharia Pokharia	295	•	59
Madhusikar Maharan	•	•	:	218	•	18	Pokharia Dargahbasti .	. 49	313	685
Mahisakhor	:	:		· 86	282	386	Pothiar	. 278	143	509
Mahisasur .				340	150	153 1.774	Puar · · ·	. 134	147	84
Mahua .	•	•	•	28	397	495	Purlia · · ·	. 230	•	0.
Majgawan		•	•	31 4 18	593	1,350				
Majhok	•	•	•	4	11	•		. 59	767	1.598
Majlispur	•	•	•	5	1,140	1,882	Raipur	158	115	170
Majlispur . Majlispur .	•	•		205	196	390	Rajpokhar Rajpokhar Khurd	157	154	111
Majlispur Milik	:	:	•	206	140	100	Rajpokhar Khuru	. 79	148	183
Majra .	•			179	206	357 109	Rampur	. 287	463	544 *
Makhanpokhar	•		•	142	18 522	693	Ramubhita	. 156	•	142
Makhanpokhar	•	•	•	143 6	403	623	Ranipur	. 266	142	283
Malduar .	•	•	•	105	689	644	Raskorha	. 329	172	200
Malingaon .	•	•	•	87	1,012	1,423				
Manora . Manuskol .	•	•	•	222	198	235	•			221
Masnabhita	:	:		25	1,091	257	Sagarpur . · ·	: 113	219	37
Mathura .	•			187	77	101	Sagarpur · · ·	. 110 J	94	246
Mathura Milik		•	•	186	10 89	400	Sahaspur	209	•	24
Matiari .	•	•	•	120 362	229	282	Sahaspur Milik	271	141	613
Matitola	•	•	•	199	255	337	Sahasra Sahasra Milik	. 270	•	•
Mirjadpur .	•	•	•	133			Saidpur	. 213	124	306
							Saidpur	215	151	182
37 la				24	346	380	Saidpur Babhantoli .	. 262 248	415	506
Nando Naraenpur	•	•	÷	131	•		Samaspur	292	**	48
Nargaon .			•	379		449	Samaspur Milik	294	•	29
Nargun	•			378	452 98	307 233	Sangsal	67	444	4
Nayanagar .			•	123	96 174	238	Santibari . · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 16	300	410
Nazarpur .	•	•	•	118 305 ገ	_	176	Sasarkol · · ·	259	363	430 772
Nazirpur	•	•	•	308	168	305	Satbhita · · ·	. 20	286 456	373
Nazirpur	•	•	•	226	40	112	Satbhiti · · ·	. 286 91	761	1.460
Neamatpur	•	•	:	274	127	170	Sathaur	114	, oi	25
Neamatpur Nesandara	:	:	•	89		3	Sathaur Arazi	115		•
Nizampur .	•			117	426	605	Sathaur Arazi	132	109	204
							Sathiara Satmerhi	. 70	380	393
				0.54	•	•	Samerni	. 140	* 10	34
Pachimgachh	•	•	•	354 351	285	217	Satsoli	. 141	302	405
Pachra .	•	•	•	351 353	4 05	231	Saur · · ·	. 320 . 128	502 54	45
Pachra Dakhili	•	•	•	260	202	134	Sehar · · ·	71	491	2,170
Padamdahara	•	•	•	138	268	224	Shahpur · · ·	. 352 ² 7	547	•
Pagla Paklabhita	•	•	•	50	•	•	Shahpur	368		352
Pamal .	•			<u>48</u>	153	742	Shahpur	. 3 67	487	680
Pamal			•	55}		207 2,11 4	Shekhpura	. 263	407	592
Panipara		•	•	13 97	1,500	4,11 4	Shikarpur	. 108	407 180	138
Pantapara .	•	•	•	323	166	724	Shikarpur	. 284	67	156
Paraul .	•	•	•	60	100	49	Sibrampur	234 211	60	88
Pariharpur .	•	•	•	163	495	485	Sikar	101	349	827
Partapur .	•	•	•	193		61	Simalia · · ·	330	526	563 157
Pataura . Patua .	•	:	•	75	275	462	Sindah · · ·	3 55	106	1,260
Peazgaon .		•	•	204	97	183 43 7	Singhnath	. 66	744	568
Pharabari		•	•	34	540 12	140	Singh Nath Singhnath Kalan	. 65	171	500
Phulbari .	•	•	•	327	14	110				
•							* 1 1 1 1 1			

^{*} Uninhabited

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Islampur Subdivision

15 P. S. Gospother-concid.

Name of Villages				Jurisdic- tion List	Popu	lation	Name of Villag		Jurisdic- tion List	Pope	lation	
Name	d To	wns	a		No.	1951	1961	and Towns	C3	No.	1951	1961
	(1)	1		•	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Siripur Siripur Tols Sirnia Sirsi Sivarampur Solpara Solpara Ara Suhia Suhiasani Sukhar Surjapur	•	•		•	344 343 306 99 258 391 382 84 83 236 221	159 •• 100 340 585 • 361 56 213 260	247 54 161 10 328 379 • 585 323 284 613	Tegharia Teghra Teliapokhar Thakthaki Thakurbari Thelamani Tilan Titiha Tutikata Udga Udiatol		392 280 14 33 363 356 397 261 227	88 61 519 20 63 194 70 24	68 217 1,082 18 241 471 161 59 274 55 100
Talbari Talbari Talbari Tapsa Tarapur Tarial	•		•	•	161 298 332 341 283 246	165 651 58 139	220 264 105 81 21 857	Ukasbhasa Ukasbhasa Unatiagachh Urpi Utargualdob Tota	1	380 369 177 322	50 400 97,691	78 326 587 230 147,825

[•] Uninhabited

Norz: 1951 Population figures were taken from the 1951 District Census Handbook of Purnea District of Bihar.

^{••} Included with J. L. No. 309

			Occup Reside	i-i	Total N	o, of per-	ons					Literate ar	ıd	Total Wo	
	•	Area of Village	Hous	es	inmates o	ed (includ of instituti seless peri	ions	Scheduled Castes		Schedule Tribes	d	persons		(1—1)	<u>()</u>
J. L.	Name of Village or	or Town in acres	Houses	No. of House- holds P			emales	Males Fema	les î	Anles Ferr		lales Fem		-	males 16
No.	Town/Ward	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 10)	11	12	13	14	15	10
•														100	
	15 P. S. Goalpokhar Bhotar	. 751	232	89 72	474 441	258 232	216 209	•••	45	::	::	60 51 6	10 9 5	132 140 23	6
2 3	Ghordhappa Balichuka Pachhim	. 667 . 268	266 16	15	76	38	38	2 Uninhabited	2	••	••	268	9	595	44
5	Majlispur, P Majlispur	2,236	835	356	1,882 623	1,047 333	835 290	55	30	70	70	104 88	8 23	200 389	30 33
6 7	Malduar, P Churakuti, P	. 752 . 1,061 . 230	112 514 339	445 226 98	1,235 760	603 387	632 373	29 ::	33 	7 4 15	74 9	63 33	7 10	225 94	2 19
8 9	Khamharpokitar Kurhila, P	260 392	84 288	61 107	301 751	155 352	146 399	11 40	14	6	*	61 33	10	218 174	100 5
10 11	Basta, P Bualmari	599 223	84 29	83 29	524 158	272 84	252 74	21 37	12 37 25	i	• •	1 207	30	58 762	9 43
12 13	Balichuka Purab Panipara	1,044 1,370	717 508	468 202	2,114 1,082	1,268 556 350	846 526 265	32 8 	3	::	::	230 8	33 · ·	33 4 172	21 1
14 15	Teliapokhar Deona	. 981	327 197	120 60	615 410	229	181		33	••		121 40	ż	61 223	· <u>·</u>
16 17	Sarnabari Ikarchala	572 223 719	346 785	131 271	700 1,350	362 729	338 621 493	47 27 1	31	••		35 ′ 265	75 1	451 479 218	5 16 13
18 19 20	Majhok Hanskunda Satbhita, P	922 655	745 464	324 151	1,262 772	769 415	357	32	15	••	••	44 29	•	109	
21	Laskargaon	. 469 269	207 64	64 21	373 100	200 53 340	173 47 315	iė	i 9	i <u>9</u> 7	25 4	3 39	ż	39 222 127	6 2
22 23 24	Ukashhasa Dauapara Nando	. 1,055 888	198 1 68 110	114 70 110	655 380 257	198 126	182 131	20	17	93 	86	14 8	::	82	• •
25	Masnabhita · ·	. 189 . 1,428	698	260	1,164	649	515	83 Uninhabited	11	••	••	49	 34	353 714	3 8
26 27 28	Pokharia, P Chelamaina Mahua, P	. 4,067	433 197	313 109	1,774 978	1,035 527	739 451	· ż	 ċċ	'i	• •	181 50 468	1 28	307 8 96	22
29 30	Barbila, Po,	132 with J.L. 2		435	3,463	1,524 98	1,939 58	47	66	••	••	19	ż	61 297	6 4 7
31 32		. 94 . 571	40 157 6	154	156 873 18	452 8	421 10	••	::	• • •		59 1 57	i	5 130	12
33 34	Thakthaki Pharabari	. 130 . 429 . with J.L. 3	163	61	437 180	229 100	208 80		::	:.	::	38	2 11	57 134	3 57
35 36		. 125	301	68	435	225	210	Uninhabited	• •	••	••	14 393	76	860	18
37 38	Chunihar Laingson, P	with J.L. 3 2,245 37	610 129	95	2,999 558	1,500 291	1,499 267 785	• • •		•••	•••	2i i	Ġ.	171 789	128 163
39 40	Chapra Dakuari Cina	801	581		1,826	1,041	105					18	1 5	52 161	iż
41 42		: 160 287	63 93 285	87	231 539 580	270 298	269 282	38	8	::		71 60 39	15 7	152 211	i 5
49 44	Bara Patna Bahor	. 263 487 31	87	88	671 8	347 4	324		::	::		••	••	120	
45		. 191	152		357 88	195 4 3	162 45				••	7 84	 2	31 267	i 8
46 47 41	7 Kalubhita	. 156 . 725 . 384	52 393 467	143	742 685	382 335	360 350) i7	ii	••	••	30		209	1
49	9 Pokharia Darganbasu	10				701	69-	Uninhabited	10	42	29	296	40	500 327	8 25 11
5		. 846 1,372	576 613	8 232	1,475 1,332 258	781 68 0 151	65: 10	2 7		• •	iė	15	7	7 70 27	
	3 Khagar Nayabasti P 4 Katahalbari	152 131 with J.L.	10 3 48 7		84	48 106	30 10	6 48	36 17	::	• •	17	2	58	••
_	5 Pamal	. 143			=01	401	39	Uninhabited	d		•	. 83	19	0 252 5 159	0
5	6 Babhangaon 67 Ibrahimpur 68 Kamalpur	. 751 621	46 28	9 81	475	263	21 76	2 124 6 51	56 36	; 113	10	•	1		*
5	59 Raipur 50 Pariharpur	1,782 262	67 32			26	. 2	:	•					. 49	9
	51 Ghoramara	294 180		5 99				il Uninhabite 52 93	3	3 20	2			4 144 9 253	60
(52 Lohagachhi 63 Dharampur, P 64 Jinatpur	. 708 . 464	25 45		768	413	35	55 112 52 ··	2	3	:	; 84		8 119	
	65 Singhnath Kalan	. 582	1,0					22 3		. 16	2	1 108	,	5 38	,
	66 Singhnath	1,846 101 170	-	22 7				Uninhabite 49 Uninhabite				. 6		. 2 1 13	
1	68 Khangi 69 Jhiltalob	168 404		22 7	9 393	3 210	0 1	83 7	2	6 15	, 1	16 44		• •	
	70 Satmerhi, P														

DIRECTORY

Part III-58

									KERS		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
1		I	I	In M Quar Live	II lining, rying, stock, estry,	n	V	,	<i>;</i>	Vi		VI		VIII	I		ι ΄	x	
A. Cultiv	i rator	Agrica	is ultural ourer	Fish Hus Plant Orcha	nting, nting, ations, ards and activities	Hou	it mehold ustry	ing or	nufactur- ber than sebold lustry	la Construc	tion	a .	Frade nd merce	In Trai Storag Comi cati	re and muni-		Other vices	Nos work	
dales I	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Fomales	Males Fe	males	Males	Females	Males I	cenales	Males	Females	Males F	-males
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	3.2	33	34	33	36
68 140		63	1	••	••							1	,		n 7	,,	• •	126 92	215 209
12 322	:: 6	i i 170	. 6 23	:: 3		12	10	2		Uninhabite	d	 3	2	 9		72	2	15 452	791
135 319 189	8 10 2 5	61 66 36 31	22 23 14		• •	2	•••		••	• •		:: : <u>:</u>		* *		8	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	133 214 162 61	260 300 371 127 290
60 104 118	4	65 55	99	•••	•••	`i 	••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••				••	• •	48 1	`i	134 98	
22 288 270 127	8 1	26 146 58 44	12 12	10 24 	9	8		30	•••	`8 ::		. i	22	28	••	151	1	96 26 506 222 178	247 63 803 805 264
25 153 330 107	i 5 1	34 61 66 35	·š	:: 'i	••	:: 16	6	i 5 16	• •	10	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2 20 189	;; ;	i Ś	•••	7 30 102 2	:: 'i	168 139 278 290 197	181 334 616 477 344
358 82 26	 2	58 27 13	5	•••	•••		• •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2	•••	 'i	••	7	••	91 14 118	173 47 306
147 88 72		61 30 8	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	.: 2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1		• •		i 6		• •	• •	1		71 44 296	180 131 312
276 436 269	5 	270 23	 2	••		 8	i is	6		Unichabite	41	1 80	• •	1 '2	• •	i 5 30			751 45 191
623 32 266	 	145 14 20	::		::	·	47 4					• •			• •	15 7	::	155	37
107 50	i	3 7 4	::	::	::	2	5 2	6	7	• •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	• • •	6 1		43	194 7 15
122 752 137	12	9 92 30	4		••		57 128	2		Uninhabit	• •	Ś				14		130	146
326 46	••	264 6	16	••		184	143 16		• •		• •	· <u>;</u>	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•			. 74 . 109	10 23 26
119 124 196 4		26 24 4	••	8	••		i 5	•		•		2	• •	• •	• •	,		. 136	30
120 18 206 161	:: 'i	13 61 47	2			• •	16	• •					• •	••	• •			113	34
	ż			6		2	is	4	• •	Uninhabit 2	ed	37 1	3	• •	•			5 281 . 353 . 61 . 21	G(
340 230 38 17 43		96 77 32 10 15	11 ::	•••	•••	::	• •	• •	• •	• •			• •	::			:		
147 110 272 5	 	37 42 185 5	1 6 1			9 .i	15 	• •		, , , , , ,	, , , , , ,	i	• •	 	:	. 1		2 149 . 104 . 356 . 9	31 94 7(
26						• •				Uninhabi		2	• .					, 26	
109 147 81			1 28				35						• •		•		3 ! 2	8 160 167	2
81 290	2		1	••	• ·	••	. •			Uninhab	ited	4	• •	,		•		. 255	
17 77	••	9 54								Uninhab	ud .		•		•	•	6 .	. 75	1

	\$	Ares of Village or	Occupied Residentis Houses No. of No.	ı.	enumeration inmates	No. of per ted (inclu of institu seless per	ding tions	Schedu Caste	ded	Schedul Tribe	ed	Literate a educate person	d s	Total Wor	()
J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Town in acres	Houses Ho	use	ersons	Males F	emales	Males Fe	malos		males		malos	Males Fen	16
No. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	13	.0
•	15 P. S. Goalpokhar—contd.												•	655	7
71 72 73 74	Shahpur Baidiabasa	. 2,837 . 992 . 583 . 122	859 468 166 279	434 146 79 89 94	2,170 813 377 545 462	1,155 403 193 286 252	1,015 410 184 259 210	139 4 33 36	90 3 28 24	60 	40 	69 15 18 4 35	10	222 108 153 133	i 8
75 76 77 78 79	Lohakanchi Kamarsal Chanpur Rampur, 2P	. 686 . 199 . 566 . 162 . 231	288 67 280 40 159	30 134 24 46 165	101 596 101 183 712	50 324 53 101 378	51 272 48 82 334	69 12 68	46 11 24	16 	15	92 8 21 81	iż . ; 33	33 182 38 61 206	35 13 1 3 21
81 82 83 84	Hatwar, Po Lahil Suhiasani	. 1,021 . 649 . 572 . 403 . 413	225 1 80 1 72 65 168 12	166 99 54 106	782 442 323 585 70	417 230 181 314 34	365 212 142 271 36	12 13 	8 i3 ::	22 22 	12 20 13	123 50 48 95 12	31 13 6 27 4	255 127 97 169 25	13 4 5 23 6
85 86 87 88	Mahisakhor	. 141 . 369 . 430 . 79	85 408 55	44 545 84	386 1,423 292 3	181 714 162 3	205 709 130	109 	26 30	•••	••	41 188 19 20	26 i 3	100 396 88 3 135	11 67 13
89 90	Nesandara Kamarsal, P	. 474 532	93 436	93 262	449 1,460	208 746	241 714 104	30 62	12	76 	44	137 7	50 	436 54	14
91 92 93 94 95	Sathaur Bhuindhar Bijulia Khikhirtola, P Bijulia Milik	. 192 . 216 . 26 . 30	72 161 66	32 37 20	199 308 225	95 159 114	149 111	Uninhabite	ed ::	i 12	iö 13	3i 18	 4 10	91 66 26	18 11
96 97 98 99	Lahil, P	. 192 94 with J.L. 93	37 3 59 3 270	21 25 3 112	129 136 10 784	64 70 6 400	65 66 4 384	Uninhabit	ed	::	::	3 29	:·i	40 200	3
100 101 102 103	Kahta	. 540 . 18 . 35 . 201 . 559	143 - 4 104 116	52 1 28 34	238 6 193 190	118 6 91 98	120 102 92	63 	49 	 68	:: 35	40 9	9 i 	71 6 52 5 4 171	3
10 4 105	Malingaon, P	. 828 . 585	334 180	156 66	644 330	330 169	31 4 161	13 Uninhabi	15			19 44	2	79 162	6 2
106 107 108 109 110	Bhaura, P Shikarpur, P Chakali	42 646 206 250	292 258 98	119 126 62	592 585 324	300 345 174	292 240 150	::	••		21	157 21	44 4	209 104	6 5 2
11! 112 119 114	Ghordhappa, P Binardah Sagarpur Sathaur Arazi	311 . 378 . 611 . 10 . with J.L. 1	199 97 45 7	63 58 45 4	397 306 221 25	196 155 109 15	201 151 112 10		ited	16 20 	25	16 8 2	9	88 56 10	
115 116 117 118 119	Sagarpur · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	with J.L. 1 1,445 192 268 232		7 142 42 37 57	37 605 238 203 400	23 267 116 111 233	14 338 122 92 167	 8 8	43	::	•	. 42 . 25	19	73 0 59 1 69 9 158	7
120 121 122 123	Matiari Simalia, P Basatpur Nayanagar	315 313 278 747	193 191 42	180 107 42 67	827 535 233 332	442 317 149	385 216 84	28 3 Uninhab	150 25 sited 40		•	. 126 . 16			84 10 16
12: 12: 12:	6 Jhikra	. 274 . 22 . 437	96 16 6	16 7	84 45	44 30	4	Uninhab 0 11 5 ::	oited 1-	. 28	2 1 1	6 4 5 1 0 36		. 32 22 8 110	91 7 9
12 12 13	8 Sehar	285 174 147	71	71	352	189	16	3 17 Uninhab Uninhab	ited					1 59	8
13 13: 13:	2 Sathiara	49 222 450 458 388	42 100 265 76	42 60 80 23	204 363 509 163	170 254	19 25	8 3	:	. 21 . 20 		14 6 19 13 45 38		76 7 136 17 39	ió 1
19: 19: 19: 19: 19:	6 Baligora, P 7 Bheiagachhi, P 8 Pagla, P 9 Baguladangi	. 865 . 475 . 543 . 29 . 187	310 412 50 26	97 147 50 9	224	471 105	11	5 7		5		10 11		3 166 274 2 70 15	80 80

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1		1	i	In M Qua Live	III fining, rrying, stock, ostry, hing,	,	īv		V		VI	•	VII	v	7111	····	IX	:	x
As Cultiv	ator	Agricu Labo	drurel	Hu Plant Orcha	hing, nting, ations, rds and ctivities	Hou	Aı ichold ustry	In Man ing oth House Ind	uhetur- er than rhold ustry		ln ruction	44	Trade ad morce	In Tra	manti-	-	ther rices	News	ent-
Males I	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Malos	Founder	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males I	Females	7100	Females		Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
493 149 61 96 78	7 1 	147 73 47 55 49		 :: :: 5	••		••	•••		•••	•••	10 	•••	••	••	 i	: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	500 181 85 133 119	1,008 408 104 250 302
2 131 28 37 102	 	30 46 10 15 68	34 5 1 2 8		•••	1 29	1 :: iš	•••	••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••	;; ;;	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 	••	17 142 15 40 172	250 47 79 313
147 57 46 109 7	2 .8 	38 56 36 47 9		 	•••	1 3 3	10 1 4 14	· .	•••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	14 11 1	6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	56 2 9 3		162 103 84 145 9	332 208 137 248 30
53 180 62 1 59	 2 	22 45 26 2 66	i i			8	10 10 	•	38 		••	19 48 	17	•••	••	111	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	#1 310 74 73	194 642 130 286
229 36	•	167 15		::		• •		5	• •	Uninha	bited	20	• •	••	••	2		310 41	700 104
85 29		28	iė			· ż			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••		••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••	• •	7 7 3	•••	68 44 36	147 93 54
9 28	 2	12 6	11		••	••			••	Uninha	bited	••		••		6		80	43
14i 18	::	59 44	:: 2	•••			•••	•••	::	2		2			••	4		200 47	384 117
2 44 39 103	•••	4 7 15 68	•••	••		••	••	••	•••	••	• •		• •	• •	• •	i`	• •	39 44 159	102 92 314
58	1 2	18 57	••	••		٠.	5	••	••	Uninha	bited				••	3	.,	90 138	155 290
93 38 55	î 	27 44	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			i		::	•		70	i	::	• •	74	• •	136 70	290 234 145
70 38 47 7	••	20 50 9 3	1 .;		•••	•••		•••		Uninha	 	• •	::		• •		•••	105 67 53 5	199 151 103 10
6 20 38 31 39	• :: 2 .:	6 51 17 27 54	2 :: :3				 5	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;		••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 26				2 2 3 11 99	••	8 194 57 42 73	92 164
67 37 20	6	79 50 43	75 7 	.: ::	···	i4 	1 2		 	i Uninha	blied	46 36 9	: :: 10	24	::	44 68 25	.i.	176 111 92 77	301 208 84 145
32	1	37	1	••	••	• •			••	Uninh	head			••		••		12	9
7 4 58	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	25 18 47	31 7 7	••	••	ż	••	••	•••	Uninh	abited	::	;;	**	••	Š	••	12 8 79	154
28 35 103 20	:: 'i	90 41 90 15	• :: 'i	••	••	:: : <u>:</u>	••		••	Uninha	••	:: 'i	••		··	i 3 20	::	47 94 118 23	190 255 61
109 191 57 10	1 63 13	47 75 12 5	13	::	• •	• •	••			i		;	••	:: ::	••	•	 	140 197 35	***

	6	Area of Village	Occupi Residen House	tial '	Total No. numerated nmates of i	l (includi institutio	ng m	Schedule Castes	d	Schedu Tribe		Litera educ pers	ated		Workers -IX)
J. L. No.	Name of Village	or Town in acres	Houses H	ouse		<u> </u>	males	Males Fen	nales	Males Fo	males	Males	emales	Males	Females
No.	Town/Ward 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
•															
141 142 143 144 145	15 P. S. Goelpekhar—contd. Satsoli Makhanpokhar Makhanpokhar, P Angarbhas Chitaur	. 91 . 140 . 991 . 1,030 . 398	9 25 693 333 34	8 25 290 138 11	34 109 693 238 72	17 78 363 375 39	17 91 330 363 33	 	6 24	 86	:: i5	 46 8	 2	5: 19: 15: 2	5 26 4 17 3 13
146 147 148 149	Athiala	. 1,501 . 566 . 409 . 70 . 922	1,027 622 188 631	352 175 123 229	1,643 1,050 802 1,375	918 559 412 657	725 491 390 718	28 Uninhabited	22 	7	9	122	•	2 91 7 24 7 44	8 34 4 111 14
150 151 152 153 154 155	Lodhan, P, H, Rhc Gachhinagar Hariano Goalpokhar, 3P, Po Chapasar Bethari	. 1,136 . 588 . 4,988 . 432 . 75	365 178 1,802 98 26	178 178 1,156 48 19	1,036 1,198 6,174 223 99	474 634 3,435 113 54	562 564 2,739 110 45	339 127 23	297 108 25	483 ::	429	12 597	13	0 20 2 2,07	8 8
156	Ramubhita	. 76	25	21	111	56	55	Uninhabite	d 						34 48 Î
157 158 159 160	Rajpokhar Khurd Rajpokhar Konagachh Kanogachhi	. 176 . 212 . 130 . 81	25 50 119 119	30 119 119	170 287 125	84 158 65	86 129 60	••	::	::	:	. 1		2	81 14 40 21 70 18
161 162 163 164 165	Talbari Kantigachh Partapur Khojasur	. 269 . 187 . 484 . 520 . 323	119 180 278 289 91	119 63 83 97 33	220 326 485 545 167	122 186 267 288 92	98 140 218 257 75	267 ::	218	••	•	35 . 5 . 24	5 7 1 3	7 1 5 1 3 1	86 28 35 24 91 6 59
166 167 168 169 170	Goti, P	. 558 . 695 . 81 . 522 . 589	382 78 53 101 110	142 32 13 32 41	691 168 55 304 232	956 93 23 157 113	395 75 32 147 119		•••		1	i is	2 3	•••	51 2 11 77 2 72
171 172 173 174	Bawaldeh Amalia Godasimal Barsalpur	. 348 . 1,118 . 355 . 236 . 764	257 432 184 50 608	58 161 64 37 129	322 807 369 133 607	167 375 186 83 229	155 432 183 50 378	45 6	47		:	2 5	2	ī 1	55 22 108 42 11 52 2
176 177 176 179 18	6 Banka Dumaria Milik . 7 Uri, P 8 Kariat, P 9 Majra	. 31 . 243 . 728 . 585 . 95	306 251 254 99	80 90 63 28	587 577 357 161	321 306 187 83	266 271 170 78		6	• •		ii :	2 2 59 28	1	186 164 11 121 18 50
18 18 18 18	12 Kumra 13 Kumra 14 Dhakania, P	. 214 . 651 . with J.I . 168 . 496	70	53 41 22 19 85	274 225 75 113 468	145 129 40 66 243	129 96 35 47 225	18			•		09 49 4 23 34	10 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	80 2 25 45 149 di
18 18 18 18	6 Mathura Milik	. 64 . 132 . 212 . 91	71 49 135	15 16 41 11	101 86 221 25	53 45 112 11	48 41 109 14	i i	:		i		18 11 91	5 2 85	35' 3 22 61 3 3
19 19 19 19	01 Andharia	418 with J.J 275 957 with J.J	L. 191 3 40 7 176		61 427 705	34 228 368	27 199 33	9	ited		: :	••	2 32 22	 3 	26 116 208 1
19 19 19 19	96 Pipla	210 920 514 46	398 7 66	133 7 66	205 781 35 337 42	116 419 16 176 23	36: 1: 16 1	2 9 9 1			3 16 21	19 19	33 168 3 30 1	25 	222 6 8 6 99 ii 21 i7 33 34
20		. 30 49 . 59 . 13 . 25	2 87 2 102 1 27	57 102	183 390	66 162 300 89 213	14 27 9 17	74 2 94 17 29		2 1 2 1 2i 1	36 30 14 89 58	••	3 30 84 24 111	6 15 24 19	99 177 33 49 47 88 64 25 24
20 20 20	06 Majlispur Milik	. 6 . 16 . 9	2 15 5 3 57 9 1	, 44	246 24	130 12 29	11	52 26 Uninhab 16 24 12 29	ited	26 22 22 22	22	26 	12 2 1	1	75 3 6 15

DERECTORY

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1		11		In M Quar Live Fore Fint	II lining, rying, nock, stry, ning.	r	V	\ 		`	Л	•	VII		III	1	x ·	,	
As Cultiv		As Agricul Labor	tural	Plant	nting, ations, ards and activities	Hou	it ebold sstry	In Man ing oth House Inde	er than shold		in ruction		Trade and asserce	Store Com	ge and muni- ions		Alber rices	No work	o fo- kers
fales F		Males F	emales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Malce	Females	, 		Males	Females	Males F	omales	Males P	emalor
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	33	33	34	33	36
3 46 139 87 12	3 8 3	5 6 40 65 5	8 3 5 14	 6	43	i 3	 	•••		 		 ' j ::	6			6		9 25 168 221 16	98 304 346 20
438 225 200	ı i	176 56 39	90			iż 	16 2 110	3 	32 	Uninha	 hisad	1 14 1		ïi	••	39 10 4	7	261 241 168	611 457 279
406 231	 5	20 26				 40	 56 6			• •		4		 3	• • •	14 29		213 145 426	718 501 556
149 1,568 50 27	143	49 36 24 4	iò	••	•••	46 ::	172	209	• •	•••		91	. 5	`i	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	125	` ż	1,359 39 23	586 2,417 100 48
28 42 73 36		6 6 3 4	i 14	 		•••	ii 2i	•••		Uninha	bited				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 2	• •	22 36 77 23	35 83 113 39
70 56 131 164 47	 6	24 3 27 12	 6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••	18 18 24		•••	•••				• •	• •	8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	52 100 132 97 53	112 194 251 75
144 28 7 71	2	90 12 	•••							• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •					11	• •	117 42 12 80 41	326 73 32 145 119
53 83 117 70 31		19 12 37 28 11	22				••	 	 		• •		i	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• •		135 410 163 39 376
i	• • •	48	2	• •		••	• • •	. •	• •	Uninh	hited		,	•••		-			
117 129 61 35		60 35 27 11	: 4 ∷		• •	6	 9		9		· ·	:	i 5	• •	• •	24		98	266 260 152 78
33 32 9		36 39 12 21	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	·,			2					· ·					:: ::	. 15	129 94 85 47 214
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24 12 28 3	• i	2 8 31	 i					2			:		• • •			. 2		i 51	45 41 106 14
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7 72 135	::	19 31 3 9	 				:		• •					:		: 31		i 100	27 109 334
37 119 6 66 2	3				:	: ::	:	. 5 . ::		: :	· ·				· :	. 19			
21 72 72 72 29	21 29 34	12 27 105	13 20 11 30		· ·		•			· :	·	• •						. 33 . 63 . 123 . 40	14: 24 4
44	34 14		10								abited		• •					. 21	
37 4		37		: :	: :	. i		3		: :	:				•	•••••		55	1

,		Area of Village	Occup Reside Hou	ntial	inmates o	o. of perso ed (include of institution	ling one	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	ı	Literate a educate persons	d	Total Wor	
J. L.	Name of Village or	Town	No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons		remales	Males Female		(ales Fema		Males Ferr	ales	Males Fe	malos
No.	Town/Ward 2	in acres	4	5	6	7	8	9 10		11 1	2	13	14	15	16
1															
211 212 213 214	15 P. S. Goelpekher—contd. Sikar Asuragarh Milik Saidpur Asuragarah Istamrar	. 186 . 67 . 216 . 141 . with J.L. 21	21 6 66	18 6 66	88 38 306	42 18 157			12 7 14	16 11 	25 13 	7 1 24	 .j	26 12 96	6 12 9
215 216 217 218 219 220	Saidpur Dumaria Jiwanpur Maharan Kasiadatan Kamalpur	. 315 . 204 . 167 . 1,425 . 184	20 22 4 517 219	20 22 4 1,046 61	107 126 18 2,041 358	55 59 8 900 172	52 67 10 1,141 186	••		•••	••	14 16 1 329 26	25 1 21	34 38 4 406 91	3i
221 222 223 224 225	Surjapur	. 802 . 326 . 650 . 517 . 153	122 43 52 361	192 43 172 173	613 235 256 871	366 139 149 434	247 96 107 437	43	35 29 32	66 12 	51 10 	8 37 92	 8 10	92 79 257	31 20
226 227 228	Neamatpur Tutikata	. 156 . 99 . 205 . 132	25 13 51	20 12 35	112 59 193	73 31 103	90	24 Uninhabited	14	3i 20 43	28 14 18	18 2 15 4	i	16 79 34	7 12 9
229 230	Amra	258	14	13	84	46 67	38 68	11	12			14	1	41	34
231 232 233 234 235	Bhagalpur	165 115 266 198 279	36 138 32 114	26 43 112 69	135 246 156 352	125 80 188	121 76 164	Uninhabited 7 22	7 21			41 10 21	3 3 3	68 45 122 74	
236 237 238 239	Sukhar, P	. 401 . 37 . 368 . 68	53 13 4	53 53	284 266	145 143	139 123	Uninhabited Uninhabited Uninhabited		108	18	18		71	1
240 241 242 243 244 245		. 97 . 657 . 590 . 174 . 439	9 65 168 26 315	9 25 252 26 64	26 119 829 161 352	12 60 433 94 183	14 59 396 67 169	12 26 5 33	14 17 1 22	32 ::	24 ::	 8 56 79 210	 		3 20 5
246 247 248 249 250	Tarial, H, Po	. 576 . 615 . 247 . 655 . 284	463 115 157 204 29	50 45	857 385 506 221 149	454 180 273 114 81	403 205 233 107 68	`i ii	`i .,		••	35 82 27 38	9 2	105 145 58 59	6 4 7
251 252	Chirua	. 199 . 128	14 142		71 274	36 130	35 144	Uninhabited		••	••	10	:	C K	
253 254 255	Laucha Milik	. 66 . 53 . 293	127	127	151	73	78	Uninhabited	••	••			2	2 40	¥
256 257 258 258	Kothi Tola Sivarampur Sasarkol	. 365 . 162 . 278 . 371 . 357	9 49 60 236 74	49 198	328 430	6 163 171 230 75	7 158 157 200 59	39	27 ::	6 2 	2	2 53 . 27 . 70		109 . 4 83 7 115 . 42	. 12 13 2
260 261 262 263	Titiha . Saidpur Babhantoli Po	. 285 . 188 . 136	36 36	30 5 36		81 90	8 0 92		 !	::	:			 51 53 63 	
264 265	Gowalbeni · ·	. 108 . 504	24	5 57	269	143	126	.	••	••	•	. 4		. 29	
266 266 266 269	7 Amlabari Milik • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 191 . 47 . 724 . 37	5 21 3	4 79	3 477	70 258 30	7: 21: 2:	Uninhabited	4	••		. 33		2 148 . 16	
27 27 27 27 27 27	1 Sahasra	. 656 . 236 . 585 . 76 . 123	27 2 8 9	8 34 18 64	4 164 B 262 6 170	123 86	27: 8 13 8 4	6 9 4 i.6	:: i4	• •	:	28 28 26 27	1	2 202 8 51 7 46 3 58 1 29	3 3
27 27 27 27 28	7 Dahuabari	. 185 . 74 . 142 . 380 . 366	10 7 14	1 7	3 456	241	21	Uninhabited			!	4 54 55 11		57 18 101 66	7

DERECTORY

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As Cultive	.tor	Agricul Agricul Labor	turel	Plant Orcha	ations, ations, rds and ctivities	Hou	At mahold ustry	ing other	er than bold	In Construct	ian	In T	nd be	Storm	muni-	la C Serv)ther ices	No	10°44
ules Fo	males	Males F	emales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males I	Formales	Males Fe	mahee	Males I	rmako	Males	Females	Malm	Females	Males I	'remain
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15	• •	11	6		••									••				16 6 59	•
15 2 62		10 25	7 6	· 6		::	ż	••		Juinhabite Uninhabite		* *	ì		• •	3	• •	50	14
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4 47 49	::	212 41	2			19	29	7	• • •		• •	43		• • •	• •		.,	494 81	i
98		30	7			7		15	1		٠.	25		21		23		147	*
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5		36	34							Uninhabit	 ed			• •	• •	• •	.,	26	
49		19											• •	• • •	• •	• •	• • •	57 33	
40 53	• •	5 68		• •	::	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				* *	• •	'i		66	- 1
36	17	34	25	••						Uninhabi	ed	• •		• •		1	• •	71	
38		30	1	1	• •			2		Uninhable		• •		• •	• •		• •	72	1
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26 18	2	9 12	'i	::	::							6		• •		85()	6.,	349 848	
31 41	::	18 54	•••	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •				• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		**	• • •	194	
132		91 30	• •						• •	. 3		1				33	• •	75 128	
74 73	ì	30 38 17	`ż		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						• •	10				!	• •	4.4	
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29		29								,	• 1		•	•		. :	.		
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105 13		3	••	•					•	Uninhab	ited	•	•	·					_
125		41	25	3 1:	9.		-				•			2 .	: .	: 1	2 , 6 .	. 192 . 27 . 77 . 36	
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125 19 30 41 12			· i					: :								•	2	. 25	•
	••			·						Uginhak	ited					*		. 24	
36	19	1	•			•	••			Uninhal	deed .				•			. 14	
	2	2 53 . 26		5 .								•	•	••			_		7

	•	Area of Village	Occupied Residential Houses	enumen inmate	No. of person ated (include s of institution suscless person	ing ms	Schoduled Castes		heduled Tribes	Literate and educated persons		d Workers (I—IX)
J. L. No.	Name of Village	Town I	No. of No. of Houses House holds			males	Males Female	Male	Females	Males Femal	Ma	les Females
No. 1	Town/Ward 2	in acres	4 5	6	7	8	9 10	11	12	15 14	15	16
•												
281	15 P. S. Goalpekhar—contd. Habipur	. 117	82 2	5 149	80	69	Uninhabited	. 1	10 15	8	••	43
282 283 284	Baldaria	. 342 . 384 . 183 . 535	75 2	2 21 8 138, 7 448	9 76 236	12 62 212			·· ·· ·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 9 58	_	40 2 132 6
285 286 287 288 289 290	Khudan Satbhiti Rampur Kamlabari Bhawaniganj Kalli	. 264 . 678 . 252 . 686 . 495	290 71 205	73 373 01 544 23 123 71 436 72 385	184 279 66 212 206	189 265 57 224 179		. 1 29	io io 22 20 08 25	76 49 8 19 64	·· · 5	97 171 8 93 130 67 126 5
291 292 293 294 295	Kahalgaon, P Samaspur Milik Bidyanandpur P Sangsal Pokharia	. 647 . 55 . 221 . 202 . 115	13	92 452 11 48 78 376 6 29 7 59	240 26 198 12 30	212 22 178 17 29	••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		56 • 4		15 103 5 7 13
296 297 298 299 300	Balichaur	. 386 . 1,303 . 225 . 1,023	45 1 450 1	01 558 01 1,102 61 264 34 623 34 210	285 572 148 311 108	273 530 116 312 102		 5 		77 49 93 32		331 82 193 65
301 302 303 304 305	Chhipi Khora Goagaon, P, Rhc, P Chhipi Nazirpur	. 238 . 416 . 668 . 169 . 181	23 106 1 52 1	49 103 23 143 09 533 00 222 48 176	136	48 64 257 86 51	i3 ::	i5 	ii 8	16 79 49 58	1 18 12 6	48 1 154 5 89 5 93
306 307 308 309 310	Sirnia Kolmari Nazirpur Bhagwanpu <u>r</u>	240 532 with J.L. 305 250 1,155	86	33 161 26 138 51 305 26 84 06 647	71 149 50	77 67 156 34 295	4 	1 	2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10 9 . 2	i .9	37 72 24 198 2
311 312 313 314 315	Kabutarkhopi Milik Kabutarkhopi Khichra Majgawan	. 193 . 1,829 . 149 . 186 . 99	39	382 2,161 15 66 100 495 35 125	5 34 5 2 <u>5</u> 0	981 32 245 54	::	26		. 5 . 56	18 1 2 1	624 14 18 137 39
316 317 318 319 320	7 Bajibhokra 8 Bajisaur, P 9 Dakhingualdob, P	. 63 . 193 . 411 . 393 . 348	274 159 126 159	80 428 50 279 40 219 76 40	4 143 9 116	215 131 103 193	18	io 15 2	:: :	. 30 . 56 . 41 . 40	8 12 2 4	127 84 69 6 122
32 32 32 32 32	2 Utargualdob 3 Paraul, P 4 Goalgaon, P	359 350 1,062 889 282	283 132 337 260 67	81 47 44 23 141 72 81 52 45 26	0 123 4 353 8 333	225 107 371 195 118	2i 5	1 17 	125	47 21 35 26 31	7 8 1 4	75 236 166 71 80 86
32 32 32 32	6 Chiknibarhas 7 Phulbari 8 Phulbari Milik 9 Raskorha	. 217 . 281 . 40 . 332 . 612	129 56 77 71 359	40 28 18 14 16 11 54 28 81 56	69 7 64 33 151	140 71 53 132 260	1 97 3 i. 2 12	i2 	iš	19 3 14 i3 20	:: 4	40 • 2 42 · · 84 · ! 152 · ·
33 33 33	1 Kokila	. 190 . 208 . 591 . 446 . 251	60 21 211 618 232	16 10 75 45 164 96	43 74 05 52 26 225 67 484 58 179	6 5 20 48 17	3 1 3 39	.: 2i 3	 32 	20 8 30 19 148 46	10 4 10 2	47 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3 9 39 39 39	36 Jharbari, P	. 701 . 364 . 63 . 70 . 252	411 220 65 171 37	50 2 18 1 48 1	75 411 75 147 08 59 54 84 53 79	36 12 4 7	64 8 28 ·· 19 ·· 70 1 74 1	6 i	··· ··· ···	63 84 11 36 3	12 	211 21 85 1 34 47 5 46 3
34 34 34	41 Tapsa	. 194 . 206 . 246 . 624 . 93	20 14 20 129	14 13	81 39 63 32 54 31 247 128	3	42 31 23 19 Uninhabite	::	32 	3i 3 	••	25 i5 25 i5 23 9 101
3 3 3 3	46 Bhela Pokhar	128 with J.L.: 110 . 88 . 230	52 338 76 140 40		94 50 113 60 138 71 88 43	•	Uninhabite 53 13 67	d 21 ::	8	9 4 38 7 6	 	39 16 42 24 ··

DIRECTORY

								wo	RKERS		1.70			713		V111	**********	IX	~	x	
1		I	I	In M Quan Live For Fin	II Lining, rying, stock, estry, hing,	1	v		•		VI		V	71		VIII ransport,		•*			•
A: Cultiv	ator	Agrica	le situral ourer	Hu Plan Orchi	nting, tations, ards and activities	Hou	At seboki ustry	ing ot	sufactur- her than sebold lustry	Con	În struct	icaes		Frade nd merce	Stor Cot	age and minumi- ations	In	Other		Non-	
Males I		Malos	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female	Malos	Females	Male	. Fea	nales	Males	l'emake	Males	Female	Maha	Fema	Jan 1	Males Fe	maler
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	'	28	29	30	31	32	33	3-	4	33	36
39		2		2						Unin	habise	ıd ''		• •	•					37	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
23 72		4 16 48	2		• • •	• •	··i				 	• •	1 2					, Š	Š	36 104	100 60
21 113 24 77	 	32 7 53	'. 67 1	44 		•••	• •				•••		2	• •		· ·	. 5		•••	87 108 33 82 80	
74 5 37	 	41 32 9 25	 	17	••	į		. 1			••	• •	9		•	· ·	. 2	1 Ž	· · ·	105 11 95 5	212 22 173 17
'ģ 150	•••	7 4 19	•••	• • •	• •	• • •				•	• •		• •		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	•		ż		17 114 241	17 29 273 530
280 61 163 47		49 21 29 12		• •		i	:				• •	• •		•				•	* 1	66 118 43	590 116 312 102
16 47 119 30 22	1 1	10 1 33 27 14	1 4 2		• •			• •	• • • •	•		• •	12 50		· :			2 10 6	;; ;ġ	122 47 32	252 252 31
37 33 63 18	•••	13 4 9 6 48	:: :: :	•••	• •	• • •		· ·	:	·	• •		• •					2	::	31 34 77 26 154	76 67 136 34 293
150	5	107	,		, .	7					nhabit	ed	6				:	56	2	356 16	967 32
18 120 28	••	16 10			•					:	••						• •	i	• • •	113 22	245 54
101 39 50	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	26 42 19 29	12				•	i :	: :	Uni	nhabit		' i) ,		••	* * *	2	• •	96 59 47 90	# 15 1 11 07 103
89 68 49 92 107	••	68 24 138 52	• •			. 1	· .	 .:	2	•			•	4	• •	 2	• •	+ 2 1 3	::	99 48 117 167 69	107 871 124 116
53 12 22 52 52 150	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	23	:	ž .					•	• •			· · · · ·	7		• •		7 5 3 8 5	• •	35 29 22 47 143	1 40 61 53 13
		. 5					•	••	2		••	• •			••	••	••	2	··i		10
38 29 122 223 89				i :	: :	: :	:	••	••	••								\$ 9 3			
148 80 29 39 45		6		:			2 : :	2 i	:: :i	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	;	· ·	i	::		::	•	· i	. 33	
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	r'	Area of Village	Occup Residen Hous	tial	enumera	of institu	tions	Sched: Cast		Schee Tri	Juled bos	odu	ate and cated	Total	Workers -IX)
	Name of Village	or I		No. of House-	and hou	meless per		يتسم		Males I		Males	Females	Males	Females
J. L. No.	or Town/Ward	in acres	100303	holds	Persons	•	Females	9 9	10	11	12	15	14	15	16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	•	•							
	15 P. S. Geelpekhar—concld.								•			76	3	61	••
	15 P. S. Genpuna — Control	. 589	175	42	217	114	103	Jninhabite		••	••				
351	Pachra Shahpur	443		40	231	131	100			• •	••	6	••	50	3
352 353	Pachra Dakhili	110 294	98	40	*		1	Jninhabite	d			12	5	22	16
354 355	Pachimgachh Singh Nath	112	148	52	157	72	85	••	• •			14		. 80	
		. 218	150	42	241	126	115 39	••	• • •	••	::	15	ż	30) 1
856 357	Thelamani	154	55	16	86	47	1	Uninhabite							
358	Dulwa · · ·	with J.L. 357				71	63	Uninhabite	×0.		*		••	6	••
359 360	Ghoramara	399	20	63	134	/1	•	• • •				4		2	
		. 457	17	32	97	44 135	53 147	••	• • •	::	•••	• •		11	٠.
361 362	Banspokhar	. 136 51	190	96	282		1	Uninhabite				15		7	٠.
363	Thakurbari	328	129	47	231 262	113 152	118 110	• •	::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		43	2	7:	2
364 365	Kichaktola Kanhaiabari	. 312	117	46	202								١		
	Varibasi	. 221	41	13	55 680	28 343	27 337	32	40	76	66	3			
366 367	Kanjbari Shahpur	261 with J.L. 352	340 159	136 61	352	201	151	3	• •	• • •	• • •	2		10	6 4
368	Shahpur	. 151	169	58	326	173	153	Uninhabit		• •					
369 370	Unatlagachh Dubkaul	. 228					70					2		6 2	2 5 6
•	Phulbari · · ·	. 377	137	40 18	175 80	102 46	73 34	• • •	. 5	23	15	7	6 ·		8 3
371 372	Dohabari	. 140 620	18 89	89	312	177	135	• •	19 	'i		10	2	5 17	
373	Dehar	456	114	114	547 548	289 296	258 252	• • •	::		• •	1	7.	. 16	3 /
974 975	Bhindabari	732	318	83				25	51	31	38	2			7 1
-	•	. 228	48	50	175 191	86 96	89 95	17	54	••	• •	2	2 2 .	•	6 3
376 377	Banwari, P	. 565 289	106 50	33 50	307	163	144	• •		• • •	• •		4 .	. 14	
378	Nargun, P · ·	427	82	82	449 78	228 40	221 38	• •	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			9.		:6
379 380	Nargaon Ukasbhasa	. 216	47	14								2	6	в 7	9
		. 160	126	49	235	128	107	Uninhabit	ed	• • •			1	3 :	9 4
381 382	Gidru Gachh Solpara Arazi	. 81 210	30	35	221	106	115	••		• •	• •		6		38 6 5 1
38 3	Birbari	244	17	70	9 4 36	48 21	46 15		::				6	5	5 1
384 385	Dubkaul	192	10	36								. :	10 -	•	44
		. with J.L. 385	20	95	125	69	56	Uninhabi	ted				20		99 2
386 387	Dubkaul Dubkaul	with J.L. 370	89	89	643	406	237	33	27				13		28 ··· 39 7
388	Agoi	with J.L. 307	64	22	125 269	70 147	55 122	::	::	an	21	1	27		
389 390	Koimari, P Gedrigaon	412	121	47						196	5		- :		01 8
	-	. 642	161	77	379 68	217 39	162 29	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	90	29		1 18		15 88 5
391 392	Solpara, P	205 432	23 245	11 80	561	353	208	. 1	• •		:	•	70	5 1	03 1
393	Phulbari	421	231	74	389	207 63	182 55		• •				••	• •	36
394 395		412	113	32	118	-		_		1 .			2	•:	2
-		. 28	. 2	2		4 236	235			91	2 3	6	28	2	•
896 3 97		952	254	81	7/1						7 2,45	7 14,5	64 2,0	62 44,	5 90 3,613
	Total (Entirely Rural)	246·8 Sq. miles	63,118	29,957	1,47,025	77,194	69,831	4,123	2,99	3 3,70	, aj u ŭ	·	- -•-	•	

DIRECTORY

								WOR	KERS										
	ı	1	11	In M Quar Live For	III Boing, rying, stock, entry, hing,	1	iv		V		VI		VII	,	VIII		EX.	:	X
	Ls ivator	Agric	As ukural ourer	Hu Plan Orcha	nting, tations, ards and activities	Hou	At sobold bustry	ing of	nufactur- her than sebold lustry		In truction		Trade	Steam Com	ampert, age and nouni- tions		Other rvices	No	
Males	Females	Malos	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Malos	Female	Males	Females	Males	Fomales	Males	Fernales	Males	Fomales	Makes I	Pamales
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	33	36
52		8									• •					1		33	103
42	2	8		••	••	••	•	• • •		Uninha	bited							81	97
		2	2	••	•••	••	8		••	Uninha	bited					8	2	50	•0
12	4	3		••	• •	••	•	• ·	• • •	٠.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••					••		111
77 22	\$ 1	8	::	::	•••	::	•••	::	• •	Uninha Uninha	bited	::	::	::		;;	••	17	
61	••	••		• •	• •	• •	• •		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	10	63
21 105	••		::	::	•••	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Uninh	shized	· ż		, ,		••	::	23 24	53 147
54 65	ż	1 6 10	::	• •			••	• •	• •	• •		::	• •	· · ·	• •	•	• •	41 73 17	100
108 67	••	2 43 18 21	••	••		8 13	22	3	• •	• •	• •	20 5 3		• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	17 12 3	••	147 83 67	27 337 129 140
79	• •	21	••	••	• •	• • •	• •	••	• •	Uninh	bited								
53 13 85 118	1	7 11 13 46	6 3 10		•••	i ::	:: : š	• •	• •	• •	• •	4	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••		**	40 21 79 115 133	77
107	4	53	3	• •	• •	••	••	• •		• •	•	2	1						
43 41 90 119	3	11 19 6 30	• •		••	i	• •	• • •	• •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •		• •				35 67 79 14	94 94 141 211
22	••	4	• •	• •	• •	• •	. ••	• •				, ,	• •	• •	, ,		.,	49	107
57		22	• •	• •	• •		•	• •	. ,,	Uninh		• •					.,	67	111
28 34 2	. 5	8 4 3	3 1 1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2 ::	::	• •	• •		• •					• •	• •	10	18
38		5								Uninh	alvisad								54
252 28		4 0	 			• •	••		• •		• •							42	23: 5:
3 9		35	3			• • •													15-
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